NEGRO YEAR BOOK

An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro 1925-1926

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MONROE N. WORK

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FOREWORD

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK for 1925-1926 is the seventh edition. The historical material contained in previous editions has been revised and added to, thus bringing it down to date. A large amount of new material is also presented, a great deal of which interprets the attitude of the Negro. This matter is compiled from every available source and has been supplemented by the researches of the Editor, especially with reference to the progress of the group, migration, the Negro in politics, the Negro in Africa, race consciousness and race relations.

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK continues to be the standard work of reference on all matters relating the Negro. It is the most extensively used compendium of information on this subject. Its circulation extends to every part of the United States, to Canada, the West Indies, Central America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK provides, in an inexpensive form, a succinct, comprehensive and impartial review of the events which affect the interests and indicate the progress Negroes are making. It furnishes a compact but comprehensive statement of historical and statistical facts arranged for ready reference. It is a permanent record of current events and at the same time an encyclopaedia of historical and sociological facts.

Especial attention is called to the bibliographical section which contains the most extended and comprehensive bibliography which has been put out on the Negro in the United States. This bibliography has been topically arranged so as to be helpful to the student who wishes to pursue further the investigation of any particular subject.

The 1925-1926 NEGRO YEAR BOOK, in addition to its interest for the general reader, its usefulness in the study of the Negro by Mission Study classes, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. classes and literary clubs, is especially adapted for use in schools where sociological and historical courses on the Negro are given.

The price of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK, postpaid, is paper cover, $1.00; board cover, $1.50. Special rates to agents.

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Sixty Years of Progress

1866-1926.

January first, 1866, marked the beginning of the opportunity for egroes in every part of the United States to enter upon an era of prog- ss; for thirteen days before this date, this is, on December 18th, 1865, e Thirteenth Amendment, declaring slavery in the United States a- olished, was adopted. It is not generally recognized that the Emanci- ation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and sections states then in rebellion against the Federal Government. The result as that there were almost one million slaves who were "for the present ft precisely as though this proclamation was not issued." The decree December 18th, 1865, however, freed all. On or about the first day the following January the late masters and the late slaves entered nto an agreement whereby the former were to furnish the land and the tter the labor to the end that both might live and prosper. Thus white nd black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devasted South. In his rebuilding the Negro not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared er forests and helped to build her cities but in spite of many disadvant- ges he has himself made a most remarkable progress. The extent of his progress is shown in what follows:

tatistical Statement rogress Negroes ixty Years.

	1866	1926	Gain in Sixty Years
CONOMIC PROGRESS—			
Homes Owned	12,000	700,000	688,000
Farms Operated	20,000	1,000,000	980,000
Businesses Conducted	2,100	70,000	67,900
Wealth Accumulated	$ 20,000,000	$2,000,000,000	$1,980,000,000
DUCATIONAL PROGRESS—			
Per Cent Literate	10	90	80
Colleges, Normal Schools	15	500	485
Students in Public Schools	100,000	2,150,000	2,050,000
Teachers in all Schools	600	48,000	47,400
Property for Higher Education	60,000	40,000,000	39,940,000
Annual Expenditures for Education	700,000	37,000,000	36,300,000
Raised by Negroes	80,000	3,000,000	2,920,000
RELIGIOUS PROGRESS—			
Number Churches	700	47,000	46,300
Communicants	600,000	5,000,000	4,400,000
Sunday Schools	1,000	46,000	45,000
Sunday School Pupils	50,000	3,000,000	2,950,000
Value Church Property	1,500,000	100,000,000	98,500,000

Survey of Events Affecting Negroes

1922-1924.

Large Increase In Property Holdings Made by Negroes.

The most recent reports on property owning show that in 1923 Negroes in Georgia owned 1,632,863 acres of land assessed at $15,567,057. The value of their city property was $20,179,465; the total assessed valuation of all their property was $48,233,541. The Negroes of Virginia in 1922 owned 1,920,486 acres of land assessed at $28,899,656. The value of their city property in 1921 was $18,574,120; in 1923 its value was $20,065,409. The total valuation of all their property in 1923 was $68,354,407. The Negroes of North Carolina in 1923 owned 1,652,389 acres of land assessed at $48,343,205. The value of their city property was $30,332,118; the total assessed valuation of all their property was $102,435,004

Along with the movement of Negroes to cities has come a marked increase in the amount of property which they own in cities. Reports on property holding in Georgia and Virginia indicate that there is a tendency for Negroes to purchase less farm land than formerly. This probable decrease in the acquisition of rural property is offset, however, by the increase in the acquisition of property in urban centers.

There is, on the whole, an increase in the purchasing of property by Negroes. Through purchases and rises in value, property holdings of Negroes of the country are increasing each year by probably more than fifty million dollars. The value of property owned by the Negroes of the United States is now over $1,800,000,000. It is still true that the lands which they own amount to more than 22,000,000 acres or 34,000 square miles, an area greater than that of the five New England States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Income From 12 Acre Farm $6,000 A Year.

In the early part of 1924 extensive publicity was given to the fact that Riley Rogers, a Negro farmer, living near Lawrence, Kansas, had an income of $6,000 a year from a 12 acre farm. Truck gardening is his specialty. His aim is not to supply everything the market demands. While he raises irish potatoes, sweet corn, cauliflower, etc., his specialty is cabbage, tomatoes and cucumbers. Practically all of his produce is sold to local stores. He has 4 1-2 acres under irrigation. The returns from the products of this plot was $4,500 for one year. His four sons and two daughters are graduates of the Kansas State University.

Use Machinery And Application Science To Farming Successfully Done By Negro Farmers.

Although there has been a heavy migration from the farming districts of the South to the industrial centers both North and South, the improvement of Negro farming has steadily continued. This is reflected in the increasing number of farmers conferences and community, county and state fairs which are being held. The 1924 Annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference brought together one of the finest and most intelligent group of Negro farmers ever assembled in the South. This gathering of farmers indicated that the day of the ox in farming had passed. Many of these farmers came in their own automobiles and some of those from a distance came in special Pullman cars.

One was struck by the intelligent way in which they discussed the problems which are now confronting the farmers of the country in general; as for example, the marketing problem, the problem of combating the boll weevil. Their discussion of the preparation of fertilizers and the chemistry involved therein is an indication of this growing intelligence which will help to offset the migration of large numbers of Negroes from farms by enabling those remaining to successfully grapple with the problems of the use of machinery and the applying of science to farming.

The improvement made in Negro farming is in a large measure due to the teaching in farm and rural home improvement by the 275 Negro agricultural farm and home demonstration agents working throughout the South. As an example of what these agents do, the annual report of G. W. Goodwin, Agent for Autauga County, Alabama, showed that in the year, in addition to giving expert instructions about how to raise cotton, corn, peas and other crops and to improve live stock, he had furnished plans for farm buildings and had assisted two of his patrons in installing water systems and five in installing up-to-date lighting systems in their homes.

Still Great Need Improvement Conditions Negro Farmers.

Although there is improvement going on there is still a great need for it as is shown by the following extract from the annual report of Mrs. L. R. Daly, Home Demonstration Agent for Montgomery County, Alabama. She says:

"In the effort for better homes, the thing most needed wasn't always done. Often it had to be what they were able to do. Sometimes it meant moving the kitchen from the front to the rear of the house, but every home represented in the clubs had to show some improvement inside or outside, and as a result, three homes were bought, three new homes built, twelve houses repaired, twenty-nine porches built, forty-five rooms added, twenty-six toilets built where there was none before, forty-six premises whitewashed, fifty-three fences built and repaired, and seventy-four steps built and repaired.

Speaking of steps, perhaps there is nothing about the home for which there is a greater variety of substitutes. Frequently there are instances where nothing at all is used because there are no steps. Then one may find a bucket turned

bottom upwards. Sometimes a large block answers the purpose, or an old chair, and in one home where the wife is blind, two upright pieces were driven into the ground and a four-inch strip nailed across their top, which formed the one step necessary for the climb up to the porch.

"Most of the homes are sadly lacking in conveniences. If the agent did not carry along such things as she needed, often even the simplest demonstrations could not be given. She canned at a home once where there was not a pan of any description. An iron frying pan, two iron pots, and a biscuit pan were the only utensils available. Frequently there are no dishes to eat from. Many of the people use pie plates to eat from and drink out of tin cups."

The primitive method of cooking on the fireplace is still being used. As a result of demonstration efforts, however, twenty-six stoves have been bought. One woman reports turning her turkeys into a much needed stove."

The Negro and Federal Farm Loans.

Negro farmers are not participating in the loans from Federal Farm Land Banks on farm property in proportion to their percentage of the total farmers of the country. They are, however, securing some federal farm loans both through Negro farm loan associations and through white farm loan associations. This is indicated by the following:

Reports from the Federal Land Banks of Baltimore, Maryland, Columbia, South Carolina, New Orleans, Louisiana and Houston, Texas, which serve the following states: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, stated that in April, 1924, there were in the territory comprising the above states, 49 Negro farm loan associations. The 16 Negro farm loan associations in the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi had applied for loans aggregating $3,140,295 and had been granted loans aggregating $1,130,600, checks for this amount having been distributed. The twenty-seven farm loan associations in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida had borrowed $1,290,410.

There are in the State of Virginia no farm loan associations made up entirely of Negroes. In the three counties, Southhampton, Surrey and Sussex, 83 loans totaling $131,700 had been made to Negro farmers. There are six Negro farm loan associations in Texas. An examination of 2,000 loans made outside of these Negro associations and covering the entire state indicate that 3.7 of the borrowers were Negroes. Reports from sections of the state where there are the largest number of colored borrowers showed that 5.2 per cent of all the borrowers in the section were colored. Mr. John V. Van De Mark, Secretary of the Houston Federal Land Bank writes concerning the above percentages that "It may be assumed that these averages are something of a gauge and that our service is nearly commensurate with the farm ownership in this district. In the census of 1920 colored farmers owned about 4 per cent of the total acreage of farms and about 6 per cent of the farm property as measured by value of lands and buildings."

In Spite Of Migration Just Treatment Holds Negro Tenants.

How to keep tenants on plantations in spite of the movement to cities has been a most pressing problem. William Dockery, owner of a large plantation at Dockery, Mississippi, is reported to have kept his tenants for the following reasons:

> "His managers are not gun-men, and he has not changed them in 15 years. He has one place of 3,000 acres, 1,600 in cultivation, situated some 10 miles east of Mound Bayou, which has not had a manager in 20 years. He tells the tenants that if they make moonshine whiskey and operate a rowdy place he will send up a manager, but has never found it necessary to do so yet. He had one tenant that made 17 bales with one mule. He gives results of six contestants for prizes based on greatest amount of cotton raised per acre. First, 550 pounds; second, 385 pounds; third, 385 pounds; fourth, 375 pounds; fifth, 370 pounds, and sixth, 324 pounds.
>
> He paid out over $50,000 in balances, besides his tenants bought more than a dozen Fords and his tenants still have some credits on his books and are in good shape. He requires them to raise corn, hay and Louisiana cane for molasses. He has lost only two families.

Mr. Dockery sells mules to his tenants, one-half payable the first year and one-half the second year. He does not allow mortgages against the mules. The tenant must pay his debts out of the crop. He says he makes his money out of the crop and not out of the tenants. He sold $143,000 worth of merchandise in 1923, and had a profit of $6,000 after paying clerks. Almost any other dealer selling that quantity of goods in the Delta would have had a net profit of $40,000, but much of it would have been out in unpaid debts.

Crop is sold through the Co-operative Cotton Association. He takes off 1 1-2 cents per pound and credits tenants for the balance. He rents his land for one-fourth the cotton, one-fourth the seed, and corn land at $10 per acre. Pays oil mill prices for seed and crushes them in a co-operative mill at a profit of $2 to $6 per ton. He has some white tenants, and handles all tenants on the same principle demanding that they pay him all that is due and he does the same by them."

The Migration The Negro.

The following is a summary of an article by the editor on "The Negro Migration" which appeared in the *Southern Workman* for May, 1924:

"The World War practically stopped foreign immigration to the United States. At the same time there were called to the colors of the nations engaged in this conflict hundreds of thousands of foreigners residing in this country. These two causes and the growth of war industries made a labor shortage in the North. To meet this shortage the labor supply of the South, mainly Negro, was drawn upon. This was the beginning of the largest migration of Negroes that has ever taken place in the United States. After the close of the World War the restrictions upon foreign immigration caused a continuation of the labor shortage in the industries.

The migration of the past eight years, while it may be considered as one movement, has two important phases; that of 1916-1920 and that of 1922-1924. The first of these really began in 1915, reached its maximum in 1917, and continued at a decreasing rate up to 1920 when, because of the economic depression, it almost ceased. Estimates made at the time of the number of Negroes who went North ranged from 150,000 to 1,000,000. The 1920 census showed, however, that, in spite of the great movement of Negroes northward during the previous four years, the number of Negroes from the South living in the North had increased in the decade 1910-1920 by only 330,260.

Estimates of the number who have migrated in the past three years vary from 100,000 to 500,000. It is very probable that if a census were taken this year it would show that there are probably not 250,000 more Negroes from the South living in the North and West than there were in 1920. As a matter of fact, many Negroes who went North in 1922-1924 were persons who had already been North and had returned to the South during the economic depression. It is probable that during the past ten years several hundred thousand Negroes have moved from the South to the North and back again.

In Efforts To Check Migration South Used Four Methods.

The South has not permitted a large part of her labor supply to go to the North without making efforts to stop the movement. The various methods employed could be classified in the main under four heads. The first of these was the use of the law; that is, enforcement of the already existing labor laws and the enactment of still more stringent ones to stop the activities of labor agents. Licenses for labor agents were made prohibitively high; agents were sometimes arrested and heavily fined; in some instances efforts were made to enact laws to prohibit their operations entirely.

Another method of checking the migration was propaganda. This was carried on mainly through white newspapers. Numerous items were published about the hard times Negroes were having in the North and the anxiety of many to return South. It was stated that they were imposed upon in the North and that from a financial standpoint were better off in the South; that they could not stand the cold weather of the North; that Northerners do not understand Negroes; that there is more prejudice in the North; that Negroes are attacked in the North just because they are Negroes, while in the South only the individual is punished; that, in the North, Negroes are hired as a last resort and are the first ones fired; that the best thing for the Negroes is to stay where they can get steady jobs and can make a satisfactory living for themselves and their families all of the time.

Cartoons Set Forth Advantages South Disadvantages North.

Numerous propaganda cartoons relative to the migration were published. The Memp is Commercial Appeal and the New Orleans Daily States ran a series of cartoons designed to show the advantages of the South and the disadvantages of the North. One of these cartoons was headed, "Good Time North a Myth, Colored Man Finds" and showed a Negro in the South fishing and a Negro in the North reading advertisements in *The Chicago "Pretender"* (*Defender*) such as "Bargain shoe sale, $16;" "Great sale of overcoats at the rare price of $40 each."

Another one of these cartoons was headed "Contrasts: Comforts in the South; A Vision of Conditions North." This showed a well-to-do Negro farmer sitting on his porch with his wife and family listening to a labor recruiter from the North.

Underneath this cartoon was the legend, "Many a colored man comfortably housed and happy in the South is now being made to listen to the honeyed words of the labor recruiter of the North. Here is a familiar picture of to-day. If it means anything, it means that the Southern colored farmer is to turn a deaf ear to the wiles of his sleek tempter." Another cartoon in *The New Orleans Daily States* was headed, "Mr. Colored Man, Read, Ponder This" and showed first a Negro leaving his home in the South, his wife and children waving goodbye to him. He was next shown walking down the street of a Northern city where he notes an advertisement of coal at $20 per ton and other indications of the high cost of living.

The most serious and effective method used by the South to check migration has been the promise and giving of better treatment to the Negro. Along with this disposition to give the Negro better treatment, there has been an effort to find out just how Negroes think and feel about the situation and what they advise should be done to better conditions so that they will be more contented and satisfied.

Low Wages One of Chief Causes Migration.

It is now generally recognized that the chief causes were economic. Cotton is the foundation of a large part of the economic activity of the South, so far as it relates to the Negro. The ravages of the cotton-boll weevil since 1916 has extended over the entire cotton section of the South east of the Mississippi. These unsettled farming conditions have greatly affected the situation, as they concern the Negro tenant farmers. These had two alternatives: one, to increase their skill as farmers and by diversification of crops to make a living under boll-weevil conditions; the other to accept the high wages and other advantages which industry was offering in the North. The first was, to a large extent, a new venture for them and they experienced difficulty in getting financial advances for any farming venture except the raising of cotton. The result was that many thousands of these Negro tenant farmers chose the second and easier alternative.

Perhaps the most important cause was the generally low wages paid Negro labor in the South. Low wages are among the reasons most often given by the migrants themselves as the cause of the exodus. Although there is a tendency to raise the wages paid Negro laborers in the South, the wages paid in the North are still from five to ten times higher. Wages in the cotton sections of the South for unskilled workers range from $1 to $3 per day. In the Pittsburgh district Negroes are paid from $3 to $8; in Detroit they receive an average of from $3.50 to $10 per day.

Georgia Negroes Issue Statement Causes Migration.

While economic causes may be considered as primary, there are other important causes to be noted. Two notable statements with respect to the causes of migration were issued during the summer of 1923. One of these was by a State-wide conference of Negro leaders of Georgia and the other was by a convention of representative Negroes of Mississippi. Summaries of these two statements are given because they were generally accepted by the Negroes of the entire South as expressing their opinions concerning the causes of the migration.

The statement issued by the State-wide Conference of Georgia leaders said that chief among the reasons for the exodus of the Negro were: (1) Lack of credit facilities for Negro farmers; (2) low wages for farm labor; (3) poor housing conditions both in the cities and rural districts; (4) bad working conditions on plantations managed by overseers in the absence of owners; (5) lack of educational facilities for Negro children; (6) poor accommodation for Negroes while traveling; (7) inequality in enforcement of laws; (8) unfair labor-contract laws, the repeal of which has been asked; (9) mob violence.

Mississippi Negroes Point Out Chief Causes Migration.

The statement issued by the convention of representative Mississippi Negroes pointed out as chief among the causes of the exodus:

The statement issued by the convention of representative Mississippi Negroes pointed out as chief among the causes of the exodus:

1. The Negro feels that his life is not safe in Mississippi; that his life may be taken with impunity at any time upon the slightest pretext or provocation by a white man.

2. The defeat by Southern representatives in Congress of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has caused the Negro to believe that the South is irrevocably determined to perpetuate therein lynch law and mob violence.

3. The Negro has generally despaired of obtaining his rights as a citizen in this section.

4. While the law on its face is fair, yet when it comes to an application of that law to him, only too often it is but a dead letter.

5. While all school money under the law should be divided equally, the Negro gets only about one-twentieth of his share. For every dollar spent for the education of the Negro child in the state, about $20 is spent for the education of the white child.

6. That almost invariably Negro tenant farmers charge their landlords with either no settlement or with an unfair settlement, and many of these Negroes, after appealing to both State and Federal authorities in vain, have given up in despair and sought other climes.

7. The Negro generally finds himself wholly excluded from all jury service whatsoever, and from all participation whatsoever, in the State and National Government under which he lives. This he holds responsible for all of his many inequalities and injustices under the law, and feels that notwithstanding the kindly feeling of many to the contrary, such a state and condition must ever remain just so long as he is denied the ballot; since history affords no example of mutual co-operation, contentment, and mutual welfare, where one group assumes the guardianship of another and attempts to govern without the consent of the governed.

Program Essentials Proposed If South Is To Keep Its Negro Laborers.

An article in *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, sets forth the more general view of the South with respect to how the Negro migration movement can be met. The substance of this statement is that the South cannot hold its Negro population under the conditions which have existed in the past. It must offer as good inducements as the North offers. It is not enough to say that the South is the best place for the Negro and that he is better treated here than in the North or that his health conditions are better; for, although there is some truth in these statements, there is not enough to keep the Negro in the South when he hears the call of other sections.

The Negro cannot be held in the South unless he can get as good living conditions as he can get elsewhere and unless he is paid as high wages as he can receive elsewhere.

"If the South wants to keep its Negro laborers at home it must do certain things, which may be summed up as follows:

1. Better homes must be provided on the farms and in the towns and cities of the South. These homes must be far better than have ever been furnished before to the masses of Negroes in the South.

2. Higher wages must be given—wages commensurate with those that are being paid to the Negro in the North—wherever he is working, on the farm or in the factory. The day of low wages is gone and gone forever.

3. The Negro must have the fullest possible legal protection from petty arrests by men who get a fee for arrests (and that system still prevails in some states.)

4. The white people of the South, whether they regard the Negro merely from the standpoint of a human being whose welfare they are responsible for, or whether they regard him as an economic asset for the cultivation of land or the handling of factory products, or for other work, must recognize as a whole that this asset must be safe-guarded, protected, paid, dealt with fairly and honestly on the basis of the Golden Rule of doing unto the Negro exactly as we would want him to do unto us if circumstances changed and we were in his place."

Movement Negroes North To A Few Industrial Centers.

The movement of Negroes to the North is not to that section as a whole but rather to a few industrial centers. It is found that 1,139,505 or 73.4 per cent, of the Negro population of the North is living in ten industrial districts as follows:

Indianapolis District	47,550
Detroit—Toledo District	55,918
Cleveland—Youngstown District	58,850
Kansas City District	65,393
Pittsburgh District	88,273
Columbus—Cincinnati District	89,651
St. Louis District	102,607
Chicago District	131,580
Philadelphia District	248,343
New York District	251,340
Total	1,139,505

Negroes Make Good In Northern Industries.

What has the Negro done in Northern industry? The opinion, in general, of employers is that Negro workers have made good and that in time they will have an equal chance with the white man to do skilled work. While, on the one hand, the largest number of Negroes is in the iron and steel plants and in those fields which require extended work and heavy labor, there are many other occupations in which they are engaged. This is indicated by a report of the Department of Labor issued in July, 1923. This report showed a wide range of employment including such typical pursuits as are necessary to produce iron and steel, food stuffs, leather, machinery, tobacco, automobiles, paper bags, copper goods, boilers, billiard tables, brass articles, chains, bricks, oil, saws, wire, railroad equipment, rubber, glass, textiles, china, cement, and various other articles of necessity and comfort, together with numerous occupations in construction, railroad work and transportation.

Working Conditions And Wages Paid Affect Labor Turnover.

Opinions concerning the efficiency of Negro workers in Northern industries vary. The results of an investigation of their efficiency pub-

lished in *The Iron Trade Review* for September, 1923 state that "expressions from Northern iron, steel, and other metal-working establishments pertaining to the efficiency of Negroes vary as widely as do those with regard to white aliens. Some have found them good, others bad or indifferent. It is observed that Negroes are cleaner in their personal habits than some of the European aliens. They use the shower baths more often; they are of a happier disposition, easier to get along with; are less suspicious and more tractable than foreigners of the quiet, sullen type. Another thing in favor of the Negro is that he understands the English language.

The labor turnover of Negroes varies greatly, ranging from 10 to 70 per cent or more per month. Careful examination indicates that the conditions under which Negroes work and the wages paid—whether they are the same or less than those paid to white laborers—have an important bearing upon the amount of turnover. The Iron Trade Review investigator found that the turnover reported by one of the smaller foundries was 70 per cent. In this plant the Negroes received 53 cents an hour as compared with 70 cents an hour for white labor. In another foundry which paid Negroes from 50 to 80 cents an hour and which made no distinction in the pay of whites and Negroes, the turnover for Negro labor was reported to be 27 per cent a month. Another establishment employing the largest number of Negroes and paying them 80 cents an hour, $38.60 a week, and $160 a month, had a turnover of only 10 per cent.

Migration Movement A Good Thing For The South.

The migration of the Negro is bringing about a change in the relationship and the attitude of the South toward the Negro. Before the migration the South was mainly concerned with how it might control Negro labor rather than about the needs of the laborers and how they should be treated. A result of the migration has been to focus attention on the needs of the laborers and to cause a great deal of discussion about how they should be treated. It is causing the South to assume a new attitude toward Negro labor. This new attitude is finding expression in the tendency to pay Negroes higher wages, to accord them juster treatment, including a tendency to give them better protection under the law and to provide better educational facilities for them. This latter tendency is shown by the increasing amounts which are being expended in providing better public school facilities. It has caused an effort to find out just how the Negroes feel and think about the situation, and what they advise doing to better conditions so that they may be more contented and satisfied.

Out of the great welter of discussion relative to the migration movement, there has emerged the more or less general view that the migration of the Negro will be a good thing for the South and the Negro. It will be a good thing for the South for the reason that the Negro population will be more evenly distributed over the entire country and it will tend to take away from the South the fear, real or alleged, of race domination, and remove many of the peculiar characteristics which to-day hamper its development.

The general effect on the South may be stated as follows: It will tend to accentuate the breaking up of the plantation system; it will increase the use of machinery in agriculture; it will help to bring about the diversification of farming; will improve the social life of both whites and Negroes; will tend to secure better treatment of tenants, white and black; will secure better educational facilities; labor in the South, both white and black, will become more valuable and will be accorded better treatment; and it will help to break up the mass of Negroes.

It already appears that the counties, of the South in which the population is one-half or more Negro, are decreasing in number and the proportion of Negroes in those counties in which Negroes, are still in the majority is decreasing.

Special Efforts Made To Unionize Negro Labor.

A special campaign was conducted in Baltimore in the spring and summer of 1922 to unionize colored labor. Common laborers were urged to unionize through the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union. The campaign was conducted by the President of the Laborers' Union and Organizer for the American Federation of Labor. An international organizer was also present. An effort was made to organize Negro carpenters. It is of interest to note that at this time a strike was being conducted by the Carpenters' Union. This involved nearly 3,000 carpenters.

A colored national organizer of the American Federation of Labor was present. There were four colored locals in Baltimore affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and four independent labor organizations with a combined membership of 3250. These organizations were the Railroad Men's Association which is under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The Longshoremen's Association, The International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Association and the Colored Musicians' Local, all of the American Federation group. The independent organizations were The Consolidated Hod Carriers No. 1, The International Building Laborers Protective Association No. 3, The International Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers Association No. 124 and the United Hod Carriers of America.

Negro Railroad Employees Urged To Form Their Own Unions.

During the 1922 strike of railway shopmen which was general throughout the country, Negro railway shopmen, to a large degree, remained on the job because in the main they were not members of the union. It was stated that in some sections of the South the railroads would not have been able to operate if the Negro shopmen had also gone on strike. R. L. Mays, President of the Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association, commenting on the Negro and the railroad strike urged that organization of the Negroes was a stern necessity and gave the following reasons for his position:

"First, it must be recognized that the bulk of the several hundred thousand colored men and women in the railway service are composed of shopmen, maintenance of the way and the so-called railway clerks which means largely freight handlers, station and warehouse laborers.

Second, people of our group are employed in largest numbers in the Southeastern and Southwestern section of the country.

Third, the Federated Shop Craft unions recently or now on strike do not take colored men and women into membership.

Fourth, there is on most roads a natural majority of white workers in these various crafts. The significance of this is that under established rules of labor practices, a majority of the employees of any craft, on any road, have the right to make the going rates of pay or the general conditions of work by agreement with the respective managements of the Labor Board.

Analyzing the foregoing facts and taking into consideration the amount of color prejudice that was shown prior to the strike, plus the fact that an unbelievable number of Negro employees were out with the white men, it is important to warn and to urge Negro employees to organize themselves.

At Dallas, Texas, in July, 1922, 100 Negro car men and women walked out with 500 white strikers. The following statement was issued by a representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America of which the colored and white strikers were members.

'We are anxious for Negroes to know that there are Negroes among the striking railway men. We enlist the sympathy of all the people. Of course, many of our people read of the strike in the daily papers, but it is probably true that all of them do not know the real reason for it. As railroad workers, Negroes have worked as a part of the union just as have white workers. The union has bound us up together. A raise for them has meant a raise for us and a cut for them has meant a cut for us.

We are not asking for higher wages. Even though the cost of living has remained the same in some instances but in most has gone higher we only ask that our wage scale remain the same.

In short, we have struck for three reasons: first, to maintain the present scale of wages and not accept the proposed wage cut; second, to demand time and a half for work on Sundays and holidays; third, to remain at work on the eight hour system."

Negro Organizer United Mine Workers Urged Stopping Discriminations And Organizing Negro Workers.

A large number of Negroes are members of the United Mine Workers of America. Samuel Pangburn, Negro Organizer for district 5 of this Union, in an open letter to Negroes who were working in the mines of the Connellsville Coke Regions, said:

"The United Mine Workers of America know no man by the color of his skin or the race of which he is a member. If there ever was a time that the colored miner should join the United Mine Workers of America, that time is now. Prejudice and discrimination against the colored man is stalking through the land everywhere and one of the ways to successfully combat them is to join the United Mine Workers of America.

Many of you have been told by officials and agents of the coal corporations that the United Mine Workers do not recognize the colored man. In the face of this propaganda of the coal operators and their agents thousands of our race are members of this great organization, and we regret that men of the race are working in the mines that are on strike. We also feel that such actions by men of our race are fomenting trouble between the two races of an organization that has always given us a square deal. The United Mine Workers of America have done more to remove hatred and prejudice in the labor movement and to restore harmony and good will between man and man than any other agency in the country."

The Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League went on record as being against all discriminatory practices and debarring clauses against Negro workers by passing the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, Genuine working class solidarity is a burning necessity, if the working class is to better its condition and achieve its final emancipation from the exploiting class, and

"*Whereas*, The employers have brought about a steady and growing migration of Negroes from the South into Northern industrial centers, where unorganized and influenced by the appeal to racial hatred, they become the tools of the employers in their ruthless attack upon the trade union movement, and

"*Whereas*, Discriminatory practices and debarring clauses in certain important unions, aimed at Negro workers, serves to aid the Bosses in their efforts at keeping alive the spirit of race hatred. Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educa

tional League calls upon the Militants to demand the complete abolition of all discriminatory practices and debarring clauses aimed against Negro workers. And be it further

"*Resolved*, That as a part of our general campaign to 'organize the unorganized' we pay particular attention to the unorganized Negro workers."

The protest of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen against the action of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific railway company in discontinuing the service of head-end brakemen on passenger trains and filling such positions with Negro porters was sustained by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Representatives of the Brotherhood contended that this agreement provided that Negro brakemen, who had been classed as such by an order of the federal railroad administration, would hold rights on head-end positions as brakemen in freight service. In exchange for this consideration white trainmen were given rights on the head-end positions in passenger service, which were formerly held exclusively by the Negro brakemen. Before the federal order was issued, the company was alleged to have employed Negro porters who performed the duties of head-end passenger brakemen at a lesser rate than that paid white brakemen. After the order was issued they were paid trainmen's rates.

The Pullman Company granted a 12 per cent increase in wages to its more than 10,000 Pullman porters. The agreement for the raise was reached through a conference of representatives of the management of the Pullman Company and elected representatives of the porters. This conference was significant in that it was one of the first times that an industrial corporation had met with representatives of its Negro employees and that this organization of Negro employees was given the same standing as the other labor organizations with which corporations treat. In addition to the 12 per cent increase in wages, adjustments were made with respect to four points: (1) Signing out rules; (2) Number of hours to constitute a day; (3) Over time pay and (4) Preparatory time; that is, time spent in the yards preparing cars for the reception of passengers.

A Socialist's View Of White Workers, Negro Workers And Social Equality.

James O'Neal, socialist, in a pamphlet urging white and black workers to unite says of social equality:

"This white worker, who in every respect has been reduced to a level equal to that of the Negro worker, is afraid of 'Social equality!' In the South many such white workers believe that they are a part of what is called 'white supremacy.' As a matter of fact, both the Negro and such white workers are victims of a 'white supremacy' exercised by white exploiters.

"Such white workers need not fear social equality. The white masters have placed both Negro and white labor on the same plane of equality of servitude.

"There is another and more intimate sense in which this fear of 'social equality' is expressed. It is feared that the emancipation of Negro and white workers would bring about some intimate personal and social relations of the two races by force of law or legal compulsion.

"Nothing of the kind. The matter of intimate associates and companions is a matter of personal choice and will always remain such. No law can compel one Irishman to associate with another Irishman if he does not want to. No law can compel one Negro to associate with another Negro if he does not want to. On the other hand, if an Irishman chooses

a Negro for a personal friend and both find each other's company congenial, that is their affair and nobody else."

N. A. A. C. P. Sends Letter To American Federation Labor Urging Inter-racial Labor Commission.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its 1924 meeting sent the following letter to the American Federation of Labor:

"For many years the American Negro has been demanding admittance to the ranks of union labor.

"For many years your organization has made public profession of your interest in Negro labor, of your desire to have it unionized, and of your hatred of the black "scab." Notwithstanding this apparent surface agreement, Negro labor in the main is outside the ranks of organized labor, and the reason is first, that white union labor does not want black labor and secondly, black labor has ceased to beg admittance to union ranks because of its increasing value and efficiency outside the unions.

> "We thus face a crisis in interracial labor conditions; the continued and determined race prejudices of white labor, together with the limitation of immigration is giving black labor, tremendous advantages. The Negro is entering the ranks of semi-skilled and skilled labor and he is entering mainly and necessarily as a "scab." He broke the great steel strike. He will soon be in position to break any strike when he can gain economic advantage for himself.
>
> "On the other hand, intelligent Negroes know full well that a blow at organized labor is a blow at all labor; that black labor to-day profits by the blood and sweat of labor leaders in the past who have fought oppression and monopoly by organization. If there is built up in America a great black block of non-union laborers who have a right to hate unions, all laborers, black and white, eventually must suffer.
>
> "Is it not time, then, that black and white labor get together: Is it not time for white unions to stop bluffing and for black laborers to stop cutting off their noses to spite their faces?

"We, therefore, propose that there be formed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and any other bodies agreed upon, an Inter-racial Commission.

We propose that this Commission undertake:

1. To find out the exact attitude and practice of national labor bodies and local unions toward Negroes and of Negro labor toward unions.

2. To organize systematic propaganda against racial discrimination on the basis of these facts at the great labor meetings, in local assemblies and in local unions.

National Negro Business League Promotes Thrift.

The "Silver Jubilee" of the National Negro Business League was celebrated at its 1924 meeting held in Chicago, August 20-23. The program included topics on all phases of business and showed the wide scope of the enterprises in which the members of the race are engaged. Methods of enlarging present businesses and opportunities for engaging in new enterprises were also discussed.

"To assist in the promotion of thrift it is recommended that a committee on Building and Loan Education be appointed to enlist the united co-operation of our educational institutions and colleges on the one hand and the state and local Business Leagues on the other in extending the building and loan association movement among our people; that the press and pulpit be urged to aid in this work and that the National Negro Business League accept the proffered assistance of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute."

Negro Fire Insurance Company Has Nine Million Dollars Business In Force.

The National Negro Insurance Association held its fourth annual session at Chicago, August 18th-19th, 1924. Thirty-five companies were represented. These companies reported $200,000,000 worth of insurance in force on the lives of 1,100,000 persons. It was also reported that these thirty-five companies employed 8,000 salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, statisticians, accountants and actuaries.

The leading Negro fire insurance company is the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, of Durham, North Carolina. It was organized in July, 1920, and began business in February, 1921. An auditor's statement of May 1st, 1924, showed the following: assets, $325,769; business in force, $9,026,508; premiums in force, $147,575; capital paid in, $200,800; total capital and surplus to policyholders, $231,037.

The Negro And Big Business.

The development of big business among Negroes continues. This was indicated by the organization in June, 1924, of the National Negro Finance Corporation with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Headquarters of this corporation is at Durham, North Carolina. It is an outgrowth of the National Negro Business League and was organized at the suggestion of Dr. Robert R. Moton, President of the League. The purpose of the Corporation is to encourage members of the race to become better and active citizens of the business world by loaning them money for the establishment of legitimate business or for the strengthening of business already existing.

Mme. Allone, originator of the walking and talking doll, is recently reported to have signed a contract with Joseph Reuben, one of the largest doll manufacturers of New York, in which he agreed to pay her a sum said to average around $300 per week for original doll designs.

Negroes Buy An Entire Town.

There was surprise when it was found that the town of Truxton, Virginia, built by the Government exclusively for Negro workers, had been bid in by a group of Negro financiers. The Government in line with its policy of getting rid of its war time activities ordered the town sold. Sealed bids were sent in. A number of white bidders sent in their bids. When the bids were opened, however, it was found that the highest bid was by a group of colored financiers who bought the town, it was reported, at a price of around $141,000. The white bidders did not en-

tertain the slightest idea that Negroes had enough money, especially since it was a cash proposition, to outbid them.

Truxton is located just over the city line of Portsmouth, Va., within one mile of the U. S. Navy Yard. It is served by the Portsmouth electric line; railroad facilities are furnished by a belt road that connects with all the trunk lines entering Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The town is composed of 253 houses, all modern; each house consists of five rooms, bath, hot water, electric lights and street sewers. Besides the above, each house has a large front yard for flowers and a back yard for a garden. In addition to the 253 houses already constructed, there are 70 vacant lots. The streets are wide and improved with hard gravel. In the middle of the streets are planted flowers and shrubbery.

A modern ten-room brick school building is also owned by the town. This school building is equipped to meet all community needs, having a spacious auditorium for concerts, picture shows and dances. The school rooms are of the most modern type. The town cost the Government over $1,000,000 to build.

Of the 253 houses there, 143 have been sold and are now occupied. All of the 105 unsold houses will immediately be placed on the market on the basis of the generous reductions. The payment on these houses will not exceed one per cent a month. They have also arranged, at a cost of about $10,000, to paint all the houses constituting the town.

Trade Week Negro Business Sponsored.

The taxicab business is a line into which Negroes are now going. Taxicab companies are operated by Negroes in a number of cities. The Calumet Cab Company, of Chicago, operates a fleet of some thirty cabs.

Trade Week is being featured by Negro business enterprises. As an example, Trade Week was especially featured by St. Louis Negro business enterprises. A big automobile business parade was one of its features. One hundred seventy-five cars decorated and labeled with the businesses which they represented were in line. The purpose was to establish a closer relation between the Negro merchant and consumer and to increase the number of Negro business enterprises. A National Trade Week for Negro Businesses was sponsored by the National Negro Business League.

The Overton Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has erected a four-story building at a cost of $225,000. This company is rated in Bradstreets at over $500,000.

A $600,000 Publishing House is being erected in Nashville by the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated. When completed it will be the largest publishing house owned by Negroes.

Insurance Company Assists In Maintaining Chair of Insurance.

The Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company oversubscribed and paid in cash the first $100,000 of the capital stock of $200,000 in less than 90 days. On January 2, 1924, $105,000 in bonds was deposited with the state treasury of Kentucky and the company was granted a license by the Insurance Department to begin business immediately as a legal reserve company.

The Union Insurance Company, capitalized at $150,000 and with

$55,000 capital stock paid in, was organized in February, 1924, at Charleston, West Virginia

The New Jersey Insurance Company, with headquarters at Newark, and capitalized at $150,000, was recently organized.

The Liberty Life Insurance of Chicago has purchased the Roosevelt Bank Building at the corner of 35th Street and Grand Boulevard at a cost of $250,000.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is assisting in maintaining a Chair of Insurance at Howard University. This in order to help train individuals for insurance work.

The North Carolina Grand Lodge of Knight of Pythias had a balance of $74,473 in the treasury at its meeting in July, 1923.

The National Grand Lodge of the York Rite Masons has $50,000 in cash and owns $200,000 in property.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows purchased property at a cost of $85,000 in Houston, Texas, on which to erect a temple.

Shreveport, Louisiana Masons bought property at a cost of $95,000 on which they plan to erect a temple.

A $250,000 five story building is being erected at Houston by the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, of Texas.

The Masons of the District of Columbia are erecting a temple at a cost of $385,000.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Alabama have erected a temple at Birmingham at a cost of over $500,000.

The Knights of Pythias are planning to erect a temple in Chicago to cost $1,000,000.

A $250,000 office building and theatre is being erected by the Mammoth Realty Company, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Invention By Negroes 1922-1924.

Joseph C. Bagley, of Beloit, Alabama, has invented a combination shovel torch and match holder. The purpose is to provide a device for kindling a fire quickly. W. H. Robinson of Paris, Kentucky, has invented and patented "The Robinson. Mechanical Book." This is a mechanical dictionary which is designed to spell and define any word in the language by means of turning a crank. The words and definitions are printed on a web which is enclosed in a case and attached to the crank. Allen Dixon, of Nashville, Tennessee, fashioned a rat trap out of old baling wire which he patented. It was reported that he received $25,000 for his patent rights.

Charles E. Holmes, Newark, New Jersey, has invented a new type of oil burner in which, it is said, that common kerosene or crude oil gas can be used making a hotter flame than city gas. One gallon of kerosene lasts for seven hours and an apartment during the winter months is heated by one of these burners at a cost of $1.25 per month. G. W. Turner, of Washington, D. C., has been granted a patent for an improvement on incandescent light bulbs so that the glass bulb can be used until broken. When the wires burn out the metal top of the bulb can be unscrewed and new wires inserted. Churchill White, Junction City, Kentucky, has invented a new power hemp breaking machine which, according to Kentucky newspapers, may revolutionize the hemp breaking business in that state. Patents have been granted on the invention in the United States and Canada and papers will be filed for the patenting of the invention in Russia.

Anderson Redding, of Juliette, Georgia, has invented a device to regulate the light of a locomotive so that the headlight will not leave the track when the engine approaches a curve. He is reported to have

patented a large number of inventions including a cotton chopper. John White, of Houston, Texas, invented a car rail joint which is designed to prevent rail spreading. This invention does away with the fish plate. The rail ends are tied together by a dovetail or mortise and only two bolts are used to hold them. It is said that if the two bolts are entirely out, the joint is as solid and safe as ever. Charles Robertson, of Syracuse, New York, has perfected a device termed the "Creep Jack" and is intended to expediate the holding of freight cars on sidings by obviating the necessity for numerous switching locomotives. The device consists of a two-wheeled chassis carrying a platform on which is a small five horse-power gasoline engine which transmits its power to the wheels by an arrangement of worm gears and chains. The "Creep Jack" can be coupled to any freight car and when set in motion will shift five cars at a speed of twelve miles an hour.

William H. Nixon, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has invented "A Garment Protection for Cyclists." It is intended for use by motor cyclists as a protection from rain and outdoor exposure generally. Jack Johnson, the famous pugilist, is the inventor of an automobile mechanic's wrench which is said to be a practical tool. Neola Moore Robinson, of Kansas City, Kansas, has patented a wheel which is designed to be a perfection of the spring system upon which motor car engineers have been working for years. "The general construction of the invention is a wheel within a wheel. Eight springs will surround the axle of the car, giving a spring at the axle." James A. Whittaker, of Boston, Massachusetts, has invented an engineering brake for automobiles with which it is said a machine travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour can be brought to a complete stop in safety within a distance of 30 feet. Mr. Whittaker has also invented an automobile guard to prevent fatalities when persons are run down by an automobile.

Henry W. Warmick, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has invented "Type-O-Phone" which is designed to record at the other end of the wire, whatever the distance, "An exact duplicate of the message the sender writes on the machine before him. If the one to whom the message is sent happens not to be there at the time, he finds upon his return the typewritten message awaiting him." Morris Harris, of Los Angeles, California, has invented the "Harris Safety-First Check System" to prevent overdrawing by check. A coupon attachment is to appear on each check to assure the person receiving it that the amount of the check is on deposit in the bank indicated on the check. J. B. Lining, of Los Angeles, California, chief inspector of the county jail, has designed a jail bed of angle iron braces and sheet steel. There is nothing to be broken off or removed and converted into a saw or a dangerous weapon. It is said that vermin cannot find a hiding place in the cracks because there are none.

Young Women's Christian Association Appoints Joint Committee White And Colored Women To Study Present Day Race Problems.

To study the history of the colored race and its present-day problems a joint committee of representative women from both races was appointed, by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. Southern white women as well as those from the North are on the committee. The personnell of the committee is, white women.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is interested in educational work among colored folks through the General Educational Board, Mrs. John Hanna, of

Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Beverly B. Mumford, of Richmond, Va., who represents the Young Women's Christian Association on the Southern Inter-racial Commission, together with Mrs. Richard Ward Westbrook, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Westbrook is chairman of the council.

The four colored women of the committee are: Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia, N. C.; Mrs. George E. Haynes, of New York; Mrs. Frank L. Williams, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, New York. Miss Eva D. Bowles, who heads the work of the national board for colored girls and women is secretary. The committee will function under the name of the council on colored work.

Religious And Other Bodies Through Mission Study, Classes etc. Promote Study Of Race Relations.

Through the efforts of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, the Federal Council of Churches, Women's Missionary Societies and other agencies a Nation-wide popular study of the Negro and of race relations was carried on through mission study classes and other study groups during the year, 1922-23 and to a lesser extent during the year 1923-24. To aid in this study the following books were published: "The Trend of the Races," "The Magic Box," "The Handicapped Winners," "The Stories of Black Folk for Little Folk," "A Boy's Life of Booker T. Washington," "Race Grit, Adventures on the Border Land of Liberty," "The Negro Boy and Girl, Study Book for Juniors," "Wanted-Leaders, A Study of Negro Development," "In the Vanguard of a Race." Belonging in this same class are: "Of one Blood, A Short Study of the Race Problem," "Oldham's Christianity and the Race Problem" and Du Bois' "The Gift of Black Folk." For full titles and descriptions of these books see below the sections on "The Negro in Literature, 1922-1924" and "Books by White Persons Relating to Negroes, 1922-1924."

On Theory Race Relations Based On Mental Attitudes Christian Way Of Life Conference Promotes Studies Of Conflicting Attitudes And Beliefs.

The Commission on Race Relations of the Conference on the Christian Way of Life proposes to promote discussion of the nature of relations between different racial and national groups in America and to discover methods for conserving goodwill, averting friction and securing better adjustment. Launched upon the theory that race relations are based upon mental attitudes, the Commission proposes to examine conflicting attitudes and beliefs and the facts upon which they are based as a means to the removal of wrong attitudes and their accompanying injustices, suspicions and prejudices. The proposal is not to undertake the usual method of logically worked out surveys made by experts but to create widespread discussion among groups and between individuals, to the end that action will result from these discussions.

The Commission proposes to make available for those participating in the discussion concrete material which will enable them to compare their experience and knowledge with the wider experience and knowledge of others. It is hoped that through such studies and discussions there may be a discovery and examination of specific measures in the light of the ideals and conduct of Jesus and of the history of the Christian Church. In this way there may arise new resources for dealing with the problems involved, and those taking part in these studies may themselves actively choose concrete measures and seek to apply them.

The Commission is now building up a study course of a unique type: A collection is being made of reports of people who have had contact and experience with the problems. They are asked to tell what happened in specific situations. A collection of these "happenings" will illustrate types of conflict and co-operation between Orientals and whites in America, Mexicans and whites, Jews and Gentiles, and especially between whites and Negroes as representing the two largest racial groups in America. The first book in this study course has been published under the title, "And Who is My Neighbor?"

Messages on Inter-racial Relations Issued By Bishops Of C. M. E. Church and M. E. Church, South.

BISHOP'S MESSAGE, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS.

It has come about by a provident order that we have no very large number of foreign-born people within our territory, such as is the case in other sections of the United States. Among those who have come to our shores we have work in several centers which is meeting with good encouragement and is full of hope. But our chief concern is with the home-born African race. These live among us by many millions and have the strongest of claims upon our considerations. It is but common knowledge to say the progress made by the Negro since he emerged from slavery has been truly wonderful. Less than two generations ago he was thrust into citizenship, not only an unlettered but an absolutely illiterate man. He did not start with the aspirations or solid ambitions of a man in whose veins the blood of free men had flowed for centuries; but he had, instead, the traditions and spirit of a slave. He was thus easily made the victim of false notions by one section and of false dealings by another. Since he was freed the South has spent large sums through the States and through other channels for the education of the Negro; and, be it said to his credit, he has shown commendable zeal in the use of his opportunities. In spite of the numerous drawbacks which have encumbered his progress, he has come to a point of development where he promises to become a very influential and, if rightly directed and helped, a very valuable citizen. Not only so, but on the other hand, such are the necessary relations between two races in the South that one cannot suffer without causing the other to suffer likewise.

We therefore urge our people everywhere to do all they can for the uplifting of the Negroes in preparation for a safe and helpful citizenship. This implies that they shall have complete justice where their lawful rights are concerned. We especially urge that everything possible be done to prevent lynchings, which are no less a disgrace to those who engage in them than they are an outrage upon the helpless victim. This crime of crimes, which is not only a complete subversion of law but a stroke at the very life of the law itself, has discredited our nation in the eyes of other civilized nations and brought undying obloquy upon many of the states of the Union. It is hoped that the states will continue to legislate against this shameful crime and that the public conscience will be speedily so aroused that it will be utterly abolished.

The Colored Methodist Church.

We desire to call attention to the character and claims of the Colored Methodist Church in America. We are bound to this Church by ties which are quite peculiar. Its original membership was the product of our work for the colored people before the war. Its first bishops were ordained by two of our bishops, Paine and McTyeire. This Church has had a good degree of prosperity from the start, which continues to this day. Its schools have been well conducted and very fruitful in producing a good citizenship, while its pupils have been true to the Gospel which we taught them.

BISHOP'S MESSAGE, C. M. E. CHURCH.

White Christianity Re-Acts To Lawlessness.

It may be asked "What has the white church said and done amidst all this confusion and strife of the war's aftermath?" for undoubtedly white Christianity is on trial. We rejoice to say that the white preachers and leaders of every denomination and sect have realized their responsibility and spoken out in no uncertain tones. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in a noble utterance had this to say: "The recent race conflicts of our cities challenge the attention of the churches of Jesus Christ to their responsibility respecting an amicable and fair adjustment of race relations in America. In the fellowship of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America are included 3,989,852 members of Negro churches. In speaking, therefore at this time for humanity and justice we voice the mind and conscience of both races. The present situation is a challenge to the churches, charged with the promotion of the brotherhood of man, which look upon all men as entitled to a footing of equality of opportunity. This calls for preaching the duty of securing peace and good will between the races. Beyond all else the present situation calls for confession on the part of Christian men and women of a failure to live up to the standard of universal brotherhood as taught by Jesus Christ."

. . . . For the colored people of the earth are echoing to the white ambassadors of Jesus Christ the appeal of Philip to the Master, "Show us the Father," rather than tell us about Him." So, trusting in that God who has ever been with us we refuse to become discouraged or bitter under present conditions. Surely the clouds are breaking, the night is passing, and with high resolve we sing with you:

"It matters not how straight the gate
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul."

We Salute the M. E. Church, South.

If the M. E. Church, South, had done no more for us than to found Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and to help maintain Lane College, in Jackson, Tenn., we would have much for which to be grateful. From these two schools have come the majority of the best trained and most efficient leaders of our church of both sexes. But during the recent quadrennium she has generously shared with us her great Centenary collections, giving more than a quarter of a million dollars for building and endowments to five of our schools, and giving more than a quarter of a million or more to Paine College alone. And the best of all, these gifts and largesses are given out of her love for and interest in the race to which we belong, and with no thought of exercising any control over our affairs in any

manner. She treats her black daughter as a kind and wise mother does her child who has left the ancestral hall to keep house for herself. She realizes that the best way in such cases, is to let that daughter live her own life in her own way, free from interference or dictation. She is ever ready to advise, if asked, to help when needed, to counsel when approached; but, until those conditions arise, she knows that children who have left the old home to keep house for themselves are best left to manage their affairs as best suits them. We wish to emphasize that these are the relations which exist between these two churches.

At the Ninth Student Volunteer Convention Held At Indianapolis, Different Sides Of the Problems Of Race Relationship And Plans For The Preservaion Of Peace Were Presented.

In discussing Race Relationships, a southern student, a northern Negro, a northern college man and a Filipino presented different views. The majority favored no racial discrimination in politics, industry and religion, but none favored intermarriage. It was proposed that, in going back to their colleges, the students work to eliminate the attitude of white superiority, make friends with those of other races, and promote a better understanding in place of race antagonism.

Resolution General Conference M. E. Church Demand Uniform and Fair Treatment All Peoples Regardless Of Race.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Springfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1924, adopted the following:

"*Whereas*, the problems that grow out of race are the most acute and potentially the most dangerous of existing world problems. Therefore be it resolved:

1. That we repudiate as un-Christian and untrue the idea that certain races are born to inherit a fixed superiority and rulership, while others are born to inherit a fixed inferiority and subordination. We stand for the life of an open opportunity for all.
2. That, while we note with gratification their decreasing frequency, we nevertheless record our deep sense of humiliation before God and man that the lynchings of Negroes, under whatsoever provocation, could take place within our land of democracy and in communities in which there are Christian Churches.
3. That we deplore as unpatriotic and un-Christian movements, policies and programs in many sections, that discriminate against and humiliate aliens ineligible to naturalization, and that single out certain races and religious groups for discriminatory and unfriendly treatment.' We urge a Federal law raising the standards for admission into the United States applying them to all peoples alike, and granting the privilege of citizenship to all persons thus admitted and lawfully residing in the United States who duly qualify, regardless of their race, color or nationality."

Purposes Of The Commission On The Church And Race Relations Of Federal Council Of Churches.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has appointed a Commission on "The Church and Race Relations." The purposes of this commission are:

1. To assert the sufficiency of Christianity as the solution of race relations in America and the duty of the churches and all their organizations to give the most careful attention to this question.

2. To provide a central clearing house and meeting place for the churches and for all Christian agencies dealing with the relations of the white and Negro races, and to encourage and support their activities along this line.

3. To promote mutual confidence and acquaintance, both nationally and locally, between the white and Negro churches, especially by state and local conferences between white and Negro ministers, Christian Educators and other leaders, for the consideration of their common problems.

4. To array the sentiment of the Christian churches against mob violence and to enlist their thoroughgoing support in a special program of education on the subject for a period of at least five years.

5. To secure and distribute accurate knowledge of the facts regarding racial relations and racial attitudes in general, and regarding particular situations that may be under discussion from time to time.

6. To develop a public conscience which will secure in the Negro equitable provision for education, health, housing, recreation and all other aspects of community welfare.

7. To encourage efforts for the welfare of Negro workers and the improvement of relations between employers, Negro workers and white workers.

8. To make more widely known in the churches the work and principles of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, and especially to support its efforts to establish local Inter-racial Committees.

9. To secure the presentation of the problem of race relations and of the Christian solution by white and Negro speakers at as many church gatherings as possible throughout the country.

Race Relations Sunday.

Each year the "Commission on the Church and Race Relations"; provides a Race Relations Sunday at which time a program to promote better race relations is carried out. The program for the 1923 "Race Relations Sunday" was as follows:

1. The Ideal of Christian Brotherhood in Race Relations and the Obligations it Lays upon Churchmen To-day.

2. The Challenge of the Race Question to Christian Missions and American Democracy.

3. The Lynching Evil and Its Effects upon Christian Morals and Estimate of Human Life in America.

4. Contributions of Negroes to American Music, Literature, and Art.

5. The Story of the Negro in American History.

6. What White and Negro Churches and Churchmen Can Do to Promote Better Race Relations.

7. Present Provision for the Education of the Negro.

8. Fundamental Feelings and Attitudes of White People in Relation to the Race Question.

9. The Migration of Negroes to the North and the Effects North and South.

10. What the White and Negro Races Owe Each Other in America.

The Work Of The Commission On Inter-racial Co-operation.

A summary of the work of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, as issued by the Commission, says:

"The Commission does not seek to put over any ultimate program of race relations. Its whole philosophy is that of "doing the next thing" in a thoroughly Christian spirit. It insists that in every community where race relations are an issue the best people of both races should take the matter in hand, with the determined purpose to seek a Christian solu-

tion of every problem as it arises and to substitute good will and justice for distrust and suspicion.

The principal lines of work carried on by the commission and its allied state and local committees are:

The facts about lynching have been carefully digested and given the widest publicity. Special laws for the prevention and punishment of mob violence have been studied and efforts put on foot to have the laws of certain states strengthened at this point. Maps of the Southern states, showing lynching areas and data, have been prepared and used in the big summer conferences, in the colleges of the South and with other groups.

In Georgia much attention has been given to the collection of evidence and the prosecution of participants in lynching cases. Twenty-two indictments have been returned and four convictions secured, with penitentiary sentences. In previous years indictments in such cases were practically unknown. Legal aid has been extended in a number of cases in which Negroes have suffered from mob violence, exploitation and the like, including that of the famous "Williams murder farm." Several thousand dollars have been raised locally for this purpose.

The effort to secure better educational facilities for Negroes has been everywhere an important part of the work. Scores of fine schools have been built, participation in bond issues secured, terms lengthened, salaries raised, etc. In Atlanta alone $1.200 000 is now being expended for new colored schools as the result of an agreement negotiated by the local Inter-racial Committee.

The commission has primary responsibility for the promotion of National Negro Health Week in the South, and its committees are active every where in behalf of better health conditions. The Georgia and South Carolina committees have had colored nurses put in the state health departments for special work in behalf of mothers and children, several hospitals for colored people have been secured, and efforts are on foot in a number of cities to promote better housing and sanitary conditions.

Investigations have been made as to traveling conditions and other public utilities, and relief or improvement secured in many cases. Swimming pools, playgrounds, libraries and similar facilities have been provided in a number of cities. Membership in marketing associations have been secured for Negro farmers. Grievances of all sorts have been investigated and relief afforded.

Two groups of college professors are brought together annually to study race relations, with a view to teaching the subject in their respective schools. Such courses are now being given in more than a score of colleges. Colored representatives of the commission have carried the message of good will into leading schools and everywhere have been cordially received. Thousands of students have been reached directly. The commission is also seeking a plan by which the study of race relations may be introduced in some form into the common schools of both races.

Close contacts have been maintained with the religious groups, through the church press, conferences with denominational leaders, study courses in summer assemblies, addresses before important church gatherings, etc. The work of the commission has been formally approved by practically all the Protestant denominations working in its field, and is receiving financial support from some of them. The commission recognizes that this work is essentially religious and that it must look primarily to the churches for that Christian idealism which alone can do the task.

Strong committees of women, all in positions of influence and leadership in their various civic and religious grouns, have been organized in eleven Southern States. These committees are studying the conditions of Negro life with special

reference to the home, the school, and the church, and are seeking to promote similar study in all local women's organizations, clubs and missionary societies. They are undertaking also many practical plans for the improvement of schools, sanitation, health, child welfare and the like. The unmeasured condemnation of lynching invariably voiced by these groups has been a powerful factor in awakening public sentiment to the enormity of this evil.

A press service is conducted which reaches regularly all the daily papers in the South, a hundred leading religious weeklies, and all the colored papers—a total mailing list of about a thousand. Group conferences or personal interviews have been held with editors of principal dailies to the number of a hundred or more, in which their sympathy and co-operation have been asked. Almost without exception the responses of these men have been gratifying and their sympathy has been manifested practically in their news and editorial columns.

The growth of understanding and co-operation between the races is evidenced by the fact that Negro agencies are now being included in practically all community chest campaigns in the South. Inter-racial Committees are always active in these campaigns, forming convenient points of contact and understanding.

It should not be understood from the above that the race problem in the South has been solved. Only a beginning has been made. But it is a hopeful beginning.

Better Racial Understanding Promoted By Negroes Addressing White Groups.

An important method of promoting better racial understanding in the South is through having Negro speakers address white groups. This custom appears to be growing; as for example, Negro speakers recently addressed various groups of college students in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Professor George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute has told the story of his work in all of the white colleges of South Carolina. The white women's organizations are using this method in their work for promoting better racial understanding. An example is that of the Social Service Institute for the Southwest held at Dallas, Texas, November 15, 1923, under the auspices of the Race Relations Commission of the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was reported that more than one hundred women prominent in Methodist circles in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri were present. The report further said that "One of the most effective features of the meeting was the presence and participation of two colored women of character and achievement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington and Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett. Intelligent, cultured, unassuming, manifesting the finest Christian spirit, and distinguished for service to their race, these women gave to many of the delegates a new appreciation of what the race is capable of and a deeper sympathy with its upward struggle under heavy handicaps."

The Woman's Work Home Section of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in addition to carrying on settlement house work in Nashville, Tennessee, and Augusta, Georgia, and assisting in supporting the work of Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, has for three years appropriated $1,500 annually for the support of a colored public health nurse in South Carolina; has given $900 annually toward the support of the Director of Negro Work and $5,000 toward the work of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, making a total appropriation for Negro work of $22,604.

When the Reverend Charles Jaggers, "Uncle Jaggers," died in Columbia, S. C., on August 18, 1924, the whole city went into mourning. During the half hour of his funeral service, all business was suspended by proclamation of the Mayor. In attendance at his funeral were "the Mayor of Columbia, Edward A. McDowell, secretary of Governor McLeod, who was out of town; former Gov. Richard I. Manning, Gen. A. W. Clarke, head of the Confederate Camp of the Local Veterans, a personal friend of "Uncle Jaggers;" the editors of the two daily papers of Columbia, and many other prominent citizens. Dr. H. R. Murchison, executive secretary of the Columbia Theological Seminary, where the old Negro preacher had frequently attended classes, and, we are told, had given many an instructive talk to prospective white ministers took part in the services as the representative of the white people. Not content with this display of affection, the Columbia Record is now raising funds for a memorial to the ex-slave in the form of an Old Folks' Home for colored people, a project to which "Uncle Jaggers" had devoted the larger part of his life."

Resolutions Georgia Committee On Race Relations.

The following resolutions adopted by the Georgia Committee on Race Relations are an example of what the various state inter-racial committees are urging to be done to help improve conditions of Negroes in the South.

"We suggest the following steps as of immediate importance:

1. The immediate cessation of mob violence. To this end both the state and the local committees should bend every effort. We indorse the movement to give the governor more authority over sheriffs. We note that governors of Georgia have, in the past, frequently asked for such authority and we urge the present legislature to pass an act giving it to him.

2. We appeal to local citizens to stand behind officers of the law in protecting prisoners and the unlawful processes and to give all aid to grand juries and solicitors in gathering evidence to convict the men who are guilty of blackening the state's name with acts of mob violence.

3. We appeal to the legislature to increase the appropriation for state Negro schools and to provide more adequate training of colored youths in normal, industrial and agricultural schools. In this connection we wish to point out that the report of the state comptroller shows that the Negroes pay about a twentieth of the property taxes to the state but receive back only about a thirty-fifth of the appropriation for institutions above the common schools.

4. We urge as a matter of justice that each county undertake as a school improvement measure the building of at least one school, for which a substantial donation is available from the Rosenwald Fund. This donation amounts, in some instances to a third of the cost of the building. Funds for this purpose are at present available in the state department of education. We also urge that county boards of education make every effort to divide school funds fairly. They draw money from the state fund in proportion to their school population and they receive as much per black child as per white child. We ask that local boards apportion this money between the races on the basis upon which they receive it from the state.

5. In view of the fundamental importance of the condition of agriculture, and of the sterling work of the few colored farm and home demonstration agents now in the field we urge that county authorities appropriate funds for Negro farm and home demonstration work so that the colored farmers who desire to remain in Georgia may learn to make a living on his farm in spite of the boll weevil and not be compelled to abandon it to make a living in northern factories.

6. We urge the vital importance of the establishment of a colored state tuberculosis sanitarium.

7. We indorse the movement of the Colored Women's Clubs to obtain a state training school for colored delinquent girls and commend their energy in raising $10,000 for this project and urge that the legislature provide the $15,000 which they ask to build this very necessary state institution.

North Carolina Women Give Out Vigorous Declaration On Principles, Purposes.

"We are conscious of a world condition of restlessness in which race friction plays a conspicuous part. We can not ignore the fact that this presents a problem in which the South is so acutely involved that we are conscious that the eyes of the world are upon us, questioning our course. We can not shirk the responsibility of taking up the challenge, grasping the opportunity presented, seeking a solution to this problem and demonstrating it on our Southern soil.

"We believe that unrest existing between two different races dwelling side by side under the same economic system and the same government can be lessened, and eventually dispelled by a course of justice and fair play. When one race exceeds the other in numbers, in possession and in opportunity, there is but one solution. It lies in the cultivation of an attitude of fairness, of good will and a conscious determination to establish an outstanding sympathy.

"We believe that every human being should be treated, not as a means to another's ends, but as a person whose aspirations toward self-realization must be recognized; that we must cherish racial integrity and racial self-respect, as well as such mutual respect as will lead each to higher moral levels, to mutual trust and mutual helpfulness. We believe that in this process certain values must be developed and maintained.

"No family and no race rises higher than its womanhood. Hence, the intelligence of women must be cultivated and the purity and dignity of womanhood must be protected by the maintenance of a single standard of morals for both races.

"The right of childhood to health and safety, to the training of body and mind in right habits and the soul in right purposes, is unchallenged. The childhood of every race must be safeguarded, for races move forward on the feet of little children.

"We believe that violence has no place where people lend their support in every possible way to the agencies constituted by the people for the apprehension, trial and punishment of offenders against society. We resent the assertion that criminality can be controlled by savage acts of revenge.

"We believe it our highest duty to pursue these methods toward harmonious racial adjustment.

"We believe that bitterness, resentment and strife will yield to mutual trust only as we steadfastly cultivate in both races these attitudes and this faith in our common humanity."

Texas Women Speak Out Against Lynching And For Same Standards And Treatment For Negroes As For Whites.

"We, the members of the women's section of the Texas state committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation, find ourselves overwhelmed with the opportunity and the corresponding responsibility which we this day face in sharing the task of bringing about better conditions and relations

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in the South between the white and Negro races. We deplore the fact that the relations for the past fifty years have been such as to separate the two races through a lack of understanding on the part of both. We know that ignorance takes its toll in crime and inefficiency, that disease and death are no respecter of persons, but that they sweep across the boulevards from the places of squalor and unsanitary living, to the best kept and most protected homes. We know also that crime is not segregated and that its results are felt alike by all classes.

"We are persuaded that our native Southland can never reach its highest destiny while any part of its people are ignorant, underfed and inefficient. Therefore, together we must meet our task and seek to bring in a new day of better understanding. To this end we call attention to some of the underlying causes of present day ills:

"Recognizing the universal existence of prejudice among people of different races and deploring its existence and its consequent unjust results, we therefore are resolved that the Negro should have a hearing in his own behalf, and further resolve that we shall not be content simply with being kindly disposed to the race, but that our good will shall reach to the effort to secure for its members justice in all things and opportunities for living the best life. We desire for the Negro, as for all men, personal and racial justice in private life and in the courts of the land.

"Realizing the great increase of mulattoes and knowing full well that no race can rise above its womanhood, we appeal for the protection of the chastity of the Negro woman and declare ourselves for the single standard of morality among this race as well as among our own.

"Recognizing the right of every American child to be not only well born but to be given the opportunity for developing his life to its fullest possibility, we desire for the Negro child better homes, better schools and better Christian training.

"Lynching is the black spot on America's soul. So long as America holds the record for its illegal taking of life, so long as the headlines of foreign papers carry in large letters 'America burns another Negro' just so long will her shame be world-wide. We have no security unless the law protects us. Mob violence knows no law. As women, as mothers of men, we protest. We condemn every violation of law in the taking of life no matter what the crime.

"We declare ourselves for law and order at all costs. The public has a right to prompt and certain justice and should demand such of officials and courts. We believe that America should not permit ignorance and prejudice to be capitalized. In common with the great and honored Henry W. Grady, of our own Southland, we say, 'Not in passion, my countrymen, but in reason, not in narrowness but in breadth, may we solve this problem in calmness and in truth and lifting its shadows, let perpetual sunshine pour down on two races walking together in peace and contentment."

Editors Leading Southern Papers Ask For Mutual Helpfulness and Co-operation Between The Races. Adequate Educational Advantages; Equality Before The Law And Protection Under The Law For Negroes.

The editors of leading daily papers in six of the Southern states united in a signed statement asking for mutual helpfulness and co-operation between the white and colored races in the South, for adequate educational advantages for colored people, for equallity before the law, and for abatement of mob violence. The paper was drafted in a con-

ference of Virginia editors and was later signed personally by more than fifty other editors of leading dailies in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The statement follows:

"In the attainment and maintenance of improved inter-racial relations in our Southern states we believe that a policy of co-operation between the more thoughtful of both races is fundamental, this being the antithesis of antagonism and polemic discussion.

"Mutual helpfulness between whites and blacks should be encouraged; the better element of both races striving by precept and example to impress the interdependence of peoples living side by side, yet apart.

"The Negroes of the South are largely dependent upon the white press for current news of the day. It would be well if even greater effort was made to publish news of a character which is creditable to the Negro, showing his development as a people along desirable lines. This would stimulate him to try to attain to a higher standard of living.

"We do not believe that education suited to the needs of the individual of any race is harmful. It is a generally accepted fact that in both races, if the entire mass were educated, industrial problems would adjust themselves automatically and the less fit of either race would find the work and place for which he was best equipped. It has been authoritatively stated that the Negro demand would absorb all teachers, preachers, physicians and lawyers the schools may turn out.

"The influence of the thoughtful men of both races should be invoked in the effort to establish and assure equality before the law for Negro defendants in all criminal trials.

"Abatement of mob rule and its crimes is an aim to which all good citizens should pledge their support.

"In the harmonious co-operation of the thoughtful and exemplary men and women of both races lies the prospect of larger understanding and better inter-racial relations."

Race Relation In The North. Pennsylvania Conference On Needs Negro Populaion.

The Maryland legislature in 1924 authorized the appointing of an unpaid commission on Race Relations. Under this authorization the Governor of the state appointed a mixed commission of 21 persons, whites and Negroes.

A state wide conference to consider the needs of the Negro population of Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg, on January 3, 1924. The findings committee of the Conference recommended the following:

I. Health.

1. The employment of colored Doctors, Nurses and Social Workers when and where it is practicable in the care of Negroes, because they better understand the problems of their own race, and are better received by members of their own race.
2. This use of Negro Doctors, Nurses and Social Workers should not, however, prohibit the use by Negroes of established social agencies nor should Negro Doctors, Nurses and Social Workers be restricted in their services to members of their own race.
3. The establishment of more clinics in congested Negro districts.
4. The establishment by the state of Public Clinics to which migrants shall be directed immediately upon their arrival in the cities of Penns,lvania.
5. Enlarged and increased support for Negro Hospitals.
6. The use by Negro citizens of the state of all municipal and state-supported

institutions already existing, in order not to produce duplication of effort and unjust discrimination to tax payers.

7. Greater publicity among Negro residents and migrants, regarding preventive health measures. This should be obtained through

(a) Distribution of pamphlets by the state.
(b) The Negro Press.
(c) Negro Fraternal Orders and Organizations.
(d) Negro Church.

8. Greater use of the Negro church in Health Programs as well as in all welfare activities.

9. The establishment of a Health Week to be fostered and directed by the Department of Public Welfare.

10. Opportunities for Negro Medical Students in the Universities and Colleges of the state to receive clinical work in the institutions in which they are registered.

11. The enforcement of compulsory registration of births.

12. Compulsory Vaccination through the aid of:

(a) Industrial Life Insurance Companies.
(b) Employers of Labor.
(c) The U. S. Public Health Service, by enforcing compulsory vaccination in states where it already exists and securing compulsory laws in states where it does not exist.

II. Housing.

1. That the state institute Sanitary Inspection.
2. That the state pass a Rent Control Law.
3. That the state exempt from taxation for three years all newly built houses costing $5,000 or less.
4. That the State or Federal Government establish a Home Loan Fund similar to the Farm Loan Fund.

III. Recreation.

1. That Welfare Workers secure the co-operation of the churches in developing a community consciousness and program.
2. That the church provide and encourage young people with the heart and the mind to train for community work.
3. That Social Clubs be established with after school hour sessions. These should be home-like and have the home life atmosphere.
4. That Community Centers be established in Mining Centers.
5. That Welfare Workers in Commercial Plants instill in the employees a feeling of partnership in their welfare programs.

IV. Problems of Dependency.

1. That a survey be made of the whole field of child dependency with a view to the erection of a home for border line children and first class family homes for training dependent children.
2. That such steps as are necessary be taken to make it possible to keep more children in their homes.
3. That a home be erected in Pittsburgh for destitute men, and another home in the same city for fallen or wayward girls and women.

V. Community Plans.

1. That children be educated regarding inter-racial facts through the distribution of proper literature in the school.
2. A co-ordinating program be established by the state to reach all agencies serving Negroes so that any one community may have at its disposal the services of all agencies serving Negroes in the state.
3. That a clearing house be established by the state in all centers of Negro population whose duty it shall be to co-ordinate local agencies and activities for Negroes and also to work for the assimilation of the Negro masses. Wherever possible existing agencies shall be used as the clearing house centers.
4. That Negro labor be diffused throughout the state in industries and on farms by the aid of the Department of Labor or other suitable department.
5. That greater emphasis be placed on the assimilation of the Negro masses

Special program to be enacted in each center of Negro population for this purpose on a scale similar to that of the Americanization program among the foreign born.

State Wide Survey Race Relation Undertaken In Pennsylvania.

Carrying out the recommendations of the Conference of the needs of the Negro population in Pennsylvania a state wide survey of race relations was begun in the summer of 1924. A feature of this survey was the calling together of representative Negro citizens in each community for advice and counsel before the local investigation started and the assembling again later to consider the findings and to assist in the making of final recommendations.

Another feature of the survey was the attempt to accomplish actual benefits for the race while the investigation was going on. For instance, the industrial capabilities of the Negro worker were advertised in the smaller industrial centers where they were not so well known as in Pittsburgh and to a certain degree in Philadelphia.

This was done on the theory that if the industrial efficiency of Negroes was generally known, they would be eagerly accepted by many employers in the state who are now worried by the shortage of labor caused by the restriction of immigration. In addition, farming opportunities were sought in order to provide an outlet from the fluctuating conditions in the larger cities.

The housing problem, one of the most difficult with which the Negro has to contend, was given considerable attention.

A Negro Church Largest Protestant Church In The World.

The new Abyssinian Institutional Baptist Church, of New York City, has just been erected at a cost of $300,000. The congregation paid in cash $230,000.

Among the churches which have adapted their work to meet the needs of the Negroes in industrial centers of the North is that of the Clark Memorial Baptist Church, Homestead, Pennsylvania, which has just recently been erected at a cost of $120,000. There is a community house in connection with the Church in which an extended welfare program is carried on including athletics, domestic science, music, domestic art, etc.

The Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, with over 10,000 members is reported to be the largest protestant church in the world. The most unique and important feature of this church, however, is its community work done through 53 departments and auxiliaries. Twenty paid full time workers and ten paid part time workers are employed. An auto bus costing $2,600 brings children to and from the church's free kindergarten and day nursery. This bus also brings old and decrepit members to church services, and gives recreation rides to needy, convalescent members and others.

The church has a free labor bureau, a helpful social service force, and an experienced charity committee. There is a brotherhood and sisterhood, dispensing annually for the relief of its own members more than $2,500; a boys' industrial organization; a girls' industrial organiza-

tion; a mothers' community meeting; a children's church; a Sunday School with 3,:00 members. The church has five regular choirs. It conducts two sunrise prayer meetings every Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and from three to five preaching services every Sunday at 11 a. m. There are two large church houses—one at 27th and Dearborn Streets and the other at 31st Street and South Park Avenue. A missionary is supported in Africa. Among other holdings the church owns two pieces of property, one, the home of its day nursery and the other to house a proposed home for working girls.

The church has organized a Community Flat Owning Association, the first among colored people, through which over $200,000 worth of property has been purchased. The church has a Daily Vacation Bible School enrolling 316 persons, publishes weekly, a paper to promote its work, has a Boy Scout Organization with 320 members, has three Girls' Leagues, has in the 31st Street Church a branch of the public library, maintains a health bureau and a free child's clinic. The annual operating expenses of the church are about $50,000.

Negro Conferences Contribute Almost Two Million Dollars To Centenary Fund.

The Negro schools under the supervision of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church are sharing in the Centenary Fund of the Church as follows: $350,000 per annum as the regular apportionment to the Board for running expenses of the schools; $275,000 per annum is appropriated for buildings, improvement and endowments; and $200,000 per annum to be used exclusively for new buildings and endowments.

There are 332,523 Negro members in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Centenary celebration of that Church, these Negro members in the five years from July 1, 1919 to July 1, 1924 gave $1,941,979.28 which is at the rate of $388,395.85 per year. This is remarkable giving when it is understood that the funds go to Missions and education alone. The above is not the whole story of the Negroes giving as the contribution of such Negro Churches as St. Marks M. E. Church, New York; Salem M. E. Church, New York; and Wesley M. E. Church and other Negro Churches in California are not counted in the total of $1,941,979.28.

The total of $1,941,979.28 represents seventy-five per cent of the amount raised in cash which was apportioned to the Negro members. This is ahead of the percentage for the whole Church. Of the total of $1,941,979.28 the New Orleans area with a Negro Bishop, Robert E. Jones, raised $662,482.94 in five years of $132,496.58 per year which was eighty-three per cent of all that was apportioned. A Negro Conference the South Florida Mission led the entire Church, white and colored having given one hundred and thirty-two per cent which was one hundred per cent plus thirty-two more than was apportioned.

The Division of Missions for Colored People, formerly the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Northern Presbyterian Church, reports that for the year 1923 a total of $475,724 was received by the Board from all sources. On the other hand, it was reported that much surprise was manifested when the colored people in the churches and schools in four synods of the denomination in 1922-23 contributed $375,400 and in 1923-24, $398,818, of which amount, $224,114 was for church work and $162,034 for education and $12,669 for Mission work.

Tri-Commission Makes Recommendations On Organic Union.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Tri-Commission of the A. M. E., A. M. E. Z., and C. M. E. Churches which met in 1922 says:

We, your Committee on Plan of Procedure, beg to submit the following report:

Whereas, We believe that Organic Union of the A. M. E., A. M. E. Z. and C. M. E. Churches is practicable, desirable and feasible, and,

Whereas, we recognize the necessity of some definite outline of the plans and propositions underlying the question of Organic Union, we respectfully recommend this question of Organic Union to be approached from the following angles:

(1) That the entire commission consisting of twenty-four members with eight representatives from each participating body be divided into two groups, consisting of four each, from each denomination, to be styled as Sub-Commission with authority to study, formulate and recommend plans for the basis of union; taking under consideration the following, to-wit:

Group "A"—The Name, Policy, as to doctrines and administration; the Episcopacy—Episcopal Districts and Annual Conferences.

Group "B"—Departmental Life—Institutions and Property Rights.

(2) This Sub-Commission to make report to the full Commission at such time as said Commission is or may be called to meet.

(3) Believing that a larger general Commission is desirable we recommend that the council of Bishops of each of the participating bodies be asked to increase the number of commissioners from eight to fifteen.

(4) *Resolved*, Further, that during the period of negotiations and members of our respective churches, annual conferences, our pastors, presiding elders, general officers and bishops be urged to exercise the most kindly fellowship and co-operation looking towards that unity of spirit and service which will consummate Organic Union.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church which met at Indianapolis, Indiana, May, 1924, among other things elected three bishops, established a central treasury, appointed a finance committee to handle all funds of the Annual Conference, discontinued Bishops' rights and made it unlawful for Bishops to collect funds in the annual conference or at any time belonging to the general Church or funds that should be sent to the financial secretary. Lay representation was increased. All accounts of general officers, etc., are to be audited by expert accountants and reports made public for the use of the Church generally. Each Bishop is to live within the district over which he is presiding.

Southern Baptist Convention National Baptist Convention Co-operate Establishing Negro Theological Seminary.

The General Conference of the A. M. E. Church was held at Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1924. The Episcopal Address presented at the opening of the Conference among other things stressed the necessity for progressive Christian organization, higher standards for the pulpit,

the enforcement of the Prohibition Laws, suppression of mob violence, political independence of any party for the Negro, and a greater program of social service.

At the 1923 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., held at Indianapolis, Indiana, the following resolution was adopted with reference to the appointment of Negroes on the Church Boards:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Assembly that racial groups be given representation on the Boards of the Church as soon as possible and as far as may be expedient."

This was a substitute for a motion that the number of members on the four Boards of the denomination be increased and that two Negroes be named on the Board of National Missions and one Negro on each of the other Boards.

At the 1924 meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention held at Atlanta, Georgia, the report, on the Negro Theological Seminary which the Convention in co-operation with the National Baptist Convention is establishing at Nashville, Tennessee, was that the first unit of the Seminary was being constructed. It was recommended that "The Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention continue to receive the funds allocated to this purpose from the 75 Million Campaign.

In the future program, that the Southern Baptist Convention provide not less than $50,000 per year for the promotion of the interests of the Seminary; that $20,000 of this may be set aside for current expenses and that the National Baptist Convention provide an amount not less than $15,000 per year for the current expenses of the Seminary." "The report was amended by striking out the words specifying a definite amount ($50,000 per year) for the promotion of the interest of the Seminary; and the sum to be allotted was left to the Committee on Future Program."

Effect Proposed Union M. E. Church And M. E. Church, South On Negro Member M. E. Church.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate, official organ of the Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in commenting on the effect of the proposed union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said:

"With this merger perfected, as proposed, we shall have in the United Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 54 active Bishops, 28971 Ministers, 20,987 Lay Ministers, 6,831,552 church members. Of this great body there will be two Bishops who are Negroes, 2,044 Negro ministers, 3,465 Negro lay preachers, 369,162 Negro members, organically a part of the United Church. All others will be White or of other races. Besides the Negroes referred to; there will be the independent Negro body known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, to whom help will go in the future, as in the past, through Jurisdictional Conference number Two, which covers the new Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

Negroes Receiving Wider Recognition Y. M. C. A. Work.

The four colored members of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., are Bishop Robert E. Jones, New Orleans, Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, F. J. Ransom, Attorney and Manager of the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, and W. F. Trotman, of New York City.

Three colored members of State Committees have been elected. They are: G. G. Brown, M. D., of Wichita, Kansas; R. L. Brokenburr, Attorney-at-Law, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and W. R. Valentine, Principal, Manual Training School, Bordentown, New Jersey.

There were ten colored delegates to the Constitutional Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, October, 1923. Dr. R. R. Moton served as a member of the Committee of Thirty-three that arranged for the Convention and was one of the Vice-Chairmen during the Convention sessions. Bishop R. E. Jones served as a Vice-Chairman of the International Convention at Atlantic City. Dr. R. R. Moton was named as Chairman of the Sub-Committee which has charge of the work among colored men.

The Centre Avenue Branch (Pittsburgh), the 13th building to be erected under the Rosenwald offer, was opened to the public in September, 1923. It was erected at a cost of $250,000. Four building campaigns have been conducted. They were in Denver, Colo., Detroit, Mich.; Montclair, N. J.; and St. Louis, Mo. Two of these buildings are now in course of construction—those at Denver and Detroit. The Detroit building when completed at a cost of more than a half million dollars will be the largest and finest building for colored men in the country. In the St. Louis campaign, colored people subscribed more than $125,000, of which $25,000 was subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Malone of the Poro College, this being the largest single contribution of Negroes to Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. work. The St. Louis campaign will make possible a second building for colored men in that city and the enlargement of the present Pine Street Department.

Dr. J. E. Moorland, after more than 30 years of service in the Y. M. C. A. work was retired after reaching the age limit of sixty, on Oct. 1, 1923. A national testimonial was tendered him at Harper's Ferry in connection with the annual session of the Y. M. C. A. Summer School. C. H. Tobias, formerly Secretary of the colored Student Associations, was appointed as Dr. Moorland's successor.

Max Yergan's work in South Africa has resulted in the organization of 20 Y. M. C. A.'s, among the Native Educational Institutions of South Africa. The colored people of America have supported Max Yergan in his work in South Africa and have raised sufficient funds to make possible his attendance at the World Student Christian Federation Conference to be held in London in August, 1924.

One hundred seventy-two (172) colored delegates attended the Student Volunteer Convention at Indianapolis in December, 1923.

A Colored Men's Department and Inter-racial Conference, presided over by Dr. John R. Mott, was held at Asheville, N. C., in May, 1924, for the purpose of initiating a forward movement in the interest of Association Work among colored men and boys and strengthening the work of the Inter-racial Department of the International Committee. Rep-

resentatives of both races from all parts of the country attended this Conference.

A Y. M. C. A. building is being erected at a cost of $50,000 for the colored people of Vicksburg, Miss. This building was the gift outright of Mrs. Fannie W. Johnson, a white friend of the Race, who also gave $50,000 as a permanent endowment of the work.

The Army and Navy Department has made a conditional gift of $10,000 to the Y. M. C. A., at Columbus, Ga., especially in the interest of serving the needs of the men of the 24th Infantry, stationed at Fort Benning.

Gifts of colored people to the Home Work of the International Committee have increased from $10,000 two years ago to $17,700 during the past year. This is more than half the amount necessary to operate the Department annually.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald in September, 1923, announced an offer to give $25,000 toward another colored Y. M. C. A. building in Chicago on condition that the colored people raise $75,000.

Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, Howard University; Miss Ethel McGhee and Miss Ophelia Shields, both students in the New York School of Social Work, were elected members at large of the Executive Committee of the National Student Council.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, New York City, was elected a resident member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., at its Eighth Biennial Convention in New York City in 1924. There were 3,000 delegates at this convention, 125 of whom were colored.

Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, New York City, is a member of the National City Committee and the National Council of Colored Work.

At the biennial meeting of the National Student Committee which is a section of the Y. W. C. A., there were 19 colored students among 350 delegates. Miss Emma McAllister, of Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Assembly and was chosen a First Vice President.

Miss Juliette Derricotte, a Field Student Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. Work Among Negroes, was one of the five women who represented American women at the World's Christian Student Federation, held at Heigh Leigh, England, August 7-21, 1924. Nineteen countries were represented at this great student gathering.

"The Council on Colored Work of the Y. W. C. A. National Board is made up of four white and four colored women—Mrs. Richard Ward Westbrook, of New York, Chairman; Mrs. John M. Hanna, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Beverly B. Mumford, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, of Sedalia, N. C.; Mrs. Frank L. Williams, of St. Louis; Mrs. George R. Haynes, of New York, and Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, of New York. "The Secretary of the Council is Miss Eva D. Bowles.

"The functions of the Council are: to study the history of the Negro race, to discuss frankly and with unbiased minds the problems of the race, to plan for better racial understanding, and for members of the committee to use their influence to co-operate with all agencies and individuals to bring about desired results."

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in April, 1924:

"While a growing interpretation of brotherhood has reduced the toll of life through lynchings during the last year some 50 per cent, there is still imperative need for a nation-wide campaign in education which will result not only in the enactment of laws but the enforcement of such laws.

"As law enforcement depends upon right attitudes of mind, we, the Council of Colored Work of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, would urge upon our entire association body a new and earnest effort to create right public opinion toward the complete eradication of mob violence and lynching in this country."

Inter-racial Council Women Of The Darker Races Organized.

The activity of colored women through their clubs is notable. This is indicated by the fact that there are active State Federations of Colored Women's Clubs in practically every state where there are a considerable number of colored people. There is a vigorous growth of the Northeastern, the Northwestern and the Southeastern Federations of the Colored Women's Clubs and the National Association of Colored Women. The Northeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at its 1922 meeting appointed a delegation to call on Senator Lodge and urge the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Among the subjects discussed at this meeting were health, hygiene, temperance, law enforcement and the use of the ballot. The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs at its 13th biennial meeting in Richmond, Virginia, 1922, made recommendations to the National Council of Women's Clubs composed of 87 organizations of which the National Association of Colored Women is one.

(1) That there should be colored men and women on all educational boards; (2) The raising of the age of consent and one moral standard for men and women. (3) The abolishing of lynching: (4) The enforcement of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

August 12, 1922, the home of Frederick Douglass was dedicated as a shrine for the race by a committee from the National Association of Colored Women of which Mrs. Mary B. Talbot, Buffalo, New York, was President, and Mrs. Nellie L. Napier, Nashville, Tennessee, Treasurer. The colored women's clubs of the country through contributions had paid all the indebtedness against the home and dedicated it as a shrine for the Negro Race. Tributes were paid to the memory of Frederick Douglass and appropriate tablets were unveiled. For this purpose they had raised $16,446. The mortgage was paid and the building was repaired; five tablets and a statute of Douglass were placed in the home. The home was taken over by the National Association of Colored Women in 1916; the mortgage was paid in 1918 and restoration of the home was begun in September, 1921. The formal dedication was Saturday, August 12, 1922. The home is directly under the supervision of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association.

At Washington in August, 1922, the organization of "The International Council of Women of the Darker Races" was effected. Representatives were present from Africa, the West Indies, Ceylon and from a number of national organizations in the United States. The following were elected: Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. President; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Carter, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Secretary; and Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Orangeburg, South Carolina, Treasurer. The Home for Delinquent Boys and Girls is receiving special attention of state federations of women's clubs in South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas.

The 14th biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women was held at Chicago, in 1924. A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting was held and at the session devoted to education $8,000 n cash and $4,000 in pledges was contributed toward the $50,000 scholarship fund which the Association is raising.

U. S. Public Health Service Co-operates In Observance National Negro Health Week.

There were several encouraging features about the 1924 observance of Health Week which may be especially mentioned. One of these was the large number of copies of the Health Week Bulletin, almost 30,000, which was purchased by organizations and health departments co-operating in this effort for health improvement. The Bulletins were prepared and printed by the United States Public Health Service. Another was the wider observance than ever before of the Health Week. It was observed in some twenty-one states, including all of the Southern States and those States of the North where there are now a considerable number of Negroes.

The third feature that may be especially mentioned is the growing spirit of co-operation in this observance indicating that the educational effect of this annual observance is growing and causing the general public to expect it and to make preparations for it. Prominent among those taking part in this co-operation were the United States Public Health Service, County, City and State Boards of Health, National and State Medical Associations, the National Health Council, American Social Hygiene Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, the National Urban League, Federations of Women's Clubs, the National Paint-up and Clean-up Bureau, churches, schools, Fraternal Societies, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, Insurance Companies and the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation which took the lead in putting over the Health Week Program.

Still another encouraging feature of this annual observance is a growing tendency to carry out a year round program. The most helpful tendency, however, is the growing emphasis which this Health Week has caused to be placed upon the importance of preventive medicine The decrease in the death rate among Negroes is due, in no small degree, to the education which has been received through the observance of National Negro Health Week.

The National Association of Life Insurance Medical Examiners was organized in Washington, D. C., in August, 1923. The purposes of the organization are: (1) the study of the science and art of medical examination and selection of risks for Life Insurance; (2) the study of methods of reading Negro mortality and morbidity; (3) to co-operate with all movements having for their aim the improvement of the health and living conditions of our people.

National Association Teachers In Colored Schools Formally Incorporated Teacher's Association, State.

The increasing interest in Negro education is shown by the growth and activity of State Teachers' Associations. An important factor in this increase is the support which State Departments of Education are

giving them. State Teachers' Associations were held in 1923 in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. Some officials of the State Boards of Education, usually the Superintendents of Education, attended and delivered addresses at these meetings. The United States Commissioner of Education attended several of these meetings. There were also present representatives of the Jeanes, Slater and Rosenwald Funds and the General Education Board. Carefully worked out programs relating to the problems confronting Negro teachers in public schools, normal schools and colleges were discussed.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 25-27, 1923. The general subject of the meeting was "Vitalizing Education." The more important of the subjects considered were: "Educational By-Products," "The Rosenwald School House Building Program," "Religious Education," "The Problem of the High School in Developing Correct Study Ideals," "Does the High School Offer a Career?" "The Case for and against a New Examination," "Vocational Guidance Through Educational Guidance" and "Problems Connected with the Training of Rural Teachers."

All the meetings were characterized by an optimism with reference to the progress of education among the colored people. The reports from the field indicated that there is considerable progress being made in the provision of more adequate facilities, particularly, buildings. It was pointed out that in many of the smaller cities and towns of the South, as at Gainesville, Florida, and Greensboro, North Carolina, buildings costing from $50,000 to $200,000 are being erected.

A Constitution and By-Laws, formally incorporating the Association under the laws of the District of Columbia, were adopted. Hereafter its headquarters are to be in the city of Washington. Funds are to be provided to support a paid Secretary. The objects and purposes of the Association, according to its new constitution, shall be "To assist in raising the standard and promoting the interest of the teaching profession and in advancing the cause of education." The affairs of the Association are to be managed by a board of five Trustees. The 1924 meeting of the Association was held at Dallas, Texas.

Summer Schools.

Summer schools, in all of the states having separate schools for Negroes, were held under the auspices of the State Departments of Education. These were in addition to the summer schools at Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute. Twenty summer schools for Negro teachers were operated in Louisiana. A summer school for Christian Workers was held at Nashville, Tennessee, August 2-12, under the auspices of a joint committee composed of representatives of Bethlehem Center Board of Control and the Commission of Race Relationship of the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Summer schools for ministers were held at Hampton Institute, at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia; at Bettis Academy, Trenton, South Carolina; and at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

School Terms Lengthened Better Buildings Erected For Negro Schools.

The Maryland State Department of Education reported the following improvements in schools for colored children from 1920-1923: one

month added to yearly terms making the session eight months long, or longer than in any state having separate schools for colored children; salary increases for all grades of teachers and for teachers of experience; professional course, equal to full normal school course, opened; increase in colored high schools from 3 to 9, of which 3 are of the first group.

Mr. J. R. Brinson, State Agent for Negro Education in Florida in his report for 1923 says: "Among the better buildings that have been erected recently by the public school authorities of Florida are Gainesville, $50,000; Alachua $12,000; Cocoa, $10,000; Kings Welcome in Columbia County, $3,000; Pensacola, $35,000; Gadsden County, three rural buildings at $3,000 each; Marianna, $5,000; Leesburg, $12,000; Orlando, $35,000; Eatonville, $3,000; Stuart, $3,000; St. Augustine, $25,000; Sarasota, $10,000; De Funiak Springs, $4,000.

Vocational Agriculture Projects Profitable In Louisiana Schools.

Mr. A. C. Lewis, State Agent of Schools for Negroes in Louisiana, reported successful work is being done in vocational agriculture in the Negro schools of that State. "The most profitable single project reported was that of a boy in Morehouse Parish who made $208 on a cotton project, using two acres of land. The second most profitable project was the bean crop of a boy in Tangipahoa Parish who raised 127 crates of beans on one acre of land and netted $120.82. Two boys made $57.50 each on a beef cattle project, while 54 boys who selected cotton received an average of $56.79 on an average of 1.4 acres of land per student. The largest per cent of profit on investment was 567.3 and was earned by enterprises in vegetable gardens. Other very profitable enterprises were: peanuts, velvet beans, hay, corn, sweet potatoes and cotton. The least profitable were: sugar cane, onions and sorghum. The average per cent of profit on investment in the State was 202.9.

Mississippi Communities Float Bonds To Build Negro Schools.

Mr. Bura Hulburn, State Supervisor of Negro Schools in Mississippi, reports that "Many communities are floating bonds to build modern Negro school buildings. We have in the State a total of 227 Rosenwald schools, 17 teachers' homes, with 664 teacher capacity and 28,880 pupil capacity. The total cost of these buildings is $1,031,800. The Negroes have contributed $371,098; the whites $107,743; public school authorities $343,859 and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, $209,100.

At present we have qualified this year 80 schools and teachers' homes for Rosenwald aid. Many of them are now in the process of construction and the total cost of these buildings will be greater than the same number of buildings of last year's program.

We have at present 21 county training schools, and practically all of these schools are doing some high school work and all of them are doing at least four years of industrial work for both the boys and the girls.

Practically every county of the state has done something toward the development of a better educational program for the colored children and practically everywhere you can find modern, model school houses. Wherever these schools are located you find a prosperous, happy citizenship. It goes without saying that this work is well worth while and that Mississippi will never take its rightful place in the column of states educa-

tionally until all of the children of the state have been given that training that will best fit them for their life's work. All along in the educational program for Negroes emphasis has been placed on modern, model school houses with the hope that ultimately the homes will become more modern and the home life will be more wholesome."

Model System Schools For Negroes.

Coahoma County, Mississippi, is taking the lead in providing a model system of schools for Negroes. This system includes an agricultural high school, costing approximately $50,000; 16 junior high schools and 70 rural schools. Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars per year is to be secured from the state for the operation of the agricultural high school and the remainder of the money necessary for the work and the operation of the system is to be secured from a one mill tax which was voted in July, 1924. The returns from this special tax will aggregate $26,000 per year. Four Thousand ($4,500) Five Hundred Dollars was contributed to the project by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and $10,000 by the General Education Board.

The following are examples of the rural schools which are being erected in the system: "At Lula, one three-teacher school and a combination shop for home science and farm mechanics; at Rich, one one-teacher school; on Cuba Island, one one-teacher school; at Friar Point, one three-teacher school; at King's Chapel, one three-teacher school; at Mt. Ary, one two-teacher school; at West End, one one-teacher school; at Jonestown, one three-teacher school and a combination farm mechanics and home science shop; at Belford, one two-teacher school; at Hopson Chapel, one three-teacher school; a teachers' home and a combination home science and farm mechanics shop; at Mattson, one three-teacher school; at Curve, one three-teacher school; at Eastover, one two-teacher school; at Harvey's Chapel, one two-teacher school; at Newt Cassidy, one three-teacher school; at Sherard, one three-teacher school, a teachers' home and a combination shop; at Greengrove, one three-teacher school and at Hillhouse, one one-teacher school."

South Carolina Communities Vote Bonds To Build Negro Schools.

Mr. J. B. Felton, State Agent for Negro Schools in South Carolina, gives the following relative to the schools of that state: "Within the last year there has been more money voted in the shape of bonds for the erection of colored school buildings than in any year in the history of the state. Probably there has been more money voted during this time than in all previous years. Among the communities that have led in this are Lancaster, Beaufort, North Carolina, Dillon, Orangeburg, New York and several other places. The Aiken district, in Aiken County voted $25,000 for a Negro school building. There was no other building condition stated in this election other than a colored school building. This is the first time this has been done in the State of South Carolina. Spartanburg, Greenville, Simpsonville, Glover, Columbia, Allendale and other communities are developing their physical equipment for their colored schools and other communities are seriously considering it.

North Carolina Leads In Expenditures For Negro Education.

Mr. N. C. Newbold, the Director of Division of Negro Education of the North Carolina Department of Education, reports that: "The Legislature of North Carolina in 1923 made appropriations for Negro education as follows:

Building and Improvements: (Biennial)	
State Normal Schools	$ 469,000
A. & T. College, Greensboro	455,000
Establishment of reformatory for delinquent Negro boys	50,000
Total	$ 974,000
Maintenance: (Annual)	
State Normal Schools	$ 150,000
A. & T. College, Greensboro	60,000
To pay for some indebtedness	31,000
Negro reformatory	10,000
Other Annual Appropriations:	
Division of Negro Education	15,000
Teacher Training in Private Schools	15,000
Teacher Training in Summer Schools—Estimated	15,000
High School and Vocational Education—Estimated	20,000
Total Annual	$ 316,000
Total Biennial	974,000
Grand Total, 1923	$1,290,000

The counties, the towns and cities in North Carolina expended in 1923 for Negro education the following:

1. For new school buildings in towns and cities annually	$1,000,000
2. For new school buildings in rural districts, mostly Rosenwald schools, annually	500,000
3. For Negro public school teachers' salaries annually, (partly from state funds)	1,500,000
Summary of expenditures for one year (1923):	
1. One-half biennial appropriations for buildings and improvements	$ 487,000
2. Annual maintenance—State Institutions	316,000
3. Salaries Negro teachers	1,500,000
4. New buildings towns and cities	1,000,000
5. New buildings rural districts	500,000
Total (approximately)	$3,803,000

Commenting on these figures Mr. Newbold said: "These figures are encouraging—particularly so, when we know North Carolina is now able to spend and is spending more money upon its Negro schools each year than it spent upon its whole public school system in 1900—twenty-three years ago. And yet, no fully informed, right thinking citizen will claim that the State is doing its full duty in meeting the educational needs of its Negro citizens. It is comforting to believe, however, that as a commonwealth we are headed in the right direction, and traveling at a fairly satisfactory rate of speed.

Negroes Contribute Over Two Million Dollars Toward Erection Rosenwald School Buildings.

At a cost of $1,100,000, the Pierre A. Du Pont Fund has erected in Delaware and turned over to the State, 84 Negro Schools containing 148 class rooms.

Up to November 1, 1924, there has been erected, through the agency of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 2517 school buildings with a pupil capacity of 279,405. The cost of these buildings and grounds was $10,255,851. Of this sum, Negroes contributed $2,307,593; whites, $503,098; public school authorities, $5,548,683; and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, $1,866,477.

Many New Buildings Erected For Public Schools.

The improvement which is being made in public schools for Negroes is shown by the cost of some of the school buildings which have recently been erected. The location and cost of these schools are as follows: Ittabena, Mississippi, $15,000; Jacksonville, Florida, $40,000; Montgomery, Alabama, a $45,000 grade school; Dunn, North Carolina, $60,000; Memphis, Tennessee, grade school, $64,000; Reidsville, North Carolina, grade and high school building, $75,000; Winston-Salem, North Carolina, grade and Junior high school, $120,000; Lexington, Kentucky, $125,000; Asheville, North Carolina, $160,000; Birmingham, Alabama, high school, $200,000; New Orleans, grade school, $250,000; Norfolk, Virginia, high school, $500,000; Atlanta, Georgia, four elementary school buildings and a combination junior and senior high school, $1,179,270; Baltimore, Maryland, a new elementary school at a cost not to exceed $500,000 for site and building; and a senior junior high school costing $1,500,000 of which $100,000 is for the site, $92,000 is for remodeling buildings now in use on the grounds, and $1,149,000 for new buildings and for acquiring play ground space.

Negroes Increase Support Their Own Education.

The increasing financial support by Negroes of their own education is shown by the following: Heman E. Perry, President of The Standard Life Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, gave $10,000 to Meharry Medical College; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Malone, of Poro College, St. Louis, manufacturers of beauty products and hair goods, gave $10,000 to Howard University; the will of Horatio P. Howard, New York City, left $5,000 to Hampton Institute and made Tuskegee Institute the residuary legatee of his estate. These schools to establish scholarships to be known as the Captain Paul Cuffe Scholarships in memory of the deceased's grandfather, a Negro navigator; Moses Johnson, colored, Baltimore, left an estate valued at about $15,000, for education in Liberia; from the estate of James M. French, colored, Sandusky, Ohio, $100,000 was left for the education of Negro students at Oberlin College. Income to be used for fifty years and at the end of fifty years the principal to be used for the same purpose; by the will of William T. Ewing, colored, Oakland, California, Tuskegee Institute is to receive a bequest of $150,000.

Colleges Erect New Buildings.

In the three years, 1922-1924 inclusive, a number of Negro colleges have added new buildings to their plants. The more important of these additions have been as follows: two new buildings at Bennet College, Greensboro, North Carolina, total cost $100,000; five buildings at the Okolona (Miss.) Industrial School at a cost of over $100,000; at Talladega College a $60,000 gymnasium; a $62,000

dormitory, Daytona (Fla.) Normal and Industrial Institute; an $85,000 administration building at Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Lincoln University, Missouri, a $100,000 men's dormitory; at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina, a $150,000 building; a Science building at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, one of three buildings to be erected at a total cost of $200,000; Leete Hall, Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, $200,000; Shorter Hall, Wilberforce University, rebuilt, $250,000; Simmons University, Louisville, Kentucky, is raising a building fund of $250,000; Shaw University's endowment was increased from $54,700 to $354,700 and $90,000 was secured for the erection of a new science building; Fisk University raised $1,000,000 for the increase of her endowment.

State Aid Negro Education.

The Governor of Arkansas asked for an appropriation of $250,000 for higher and industrial education of Negroes; the Kentucky Negro Educational Association adopted resolutions asking appropriations of $800,000 from the 1924 Kentucky Legislature for Negro education in the state.

The Maryland Legislature at its 1922 session appropriated $883,000 for the higher education of whites and $21,190 for the education of Negroes. The New Jersey Legislature appropriated $187,000 for a boys' dormitory at the Bordentown School for Colored Youth. A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., was given $601,000 by the North Carolina Legislature for buildings and current expenses. The West Virginia Legislature appropriated $545,000 for the West Virginia Collegiate Institute to be distributed as follows: $170,000 for salaries, $75,000 general current expenses, $50,000 repairs and improvements, $250,000 for buildings and land.

Bequests By Whites For Negro Education.

By the will of Guilford Smith, Willimantic, Connecticut, $5,000 is given to Hampton Institute; under the terms of the will of James Peabody, Glenfalls, New York, $5,000 was left to Tuskegee Institute and $1,000 to Hampton Institute; under the terms of the will of E. H. Haskell, $5,000 each was left to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Spellman College, Atlanta, Georgia; by the terms of the will of Miss Augusta Larned, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, $10,000 is bequeathed to Hampton Institute; under the will of John H. Murphy, of New York City, $25,000 was given to the Catholic Board for work among Colored People; Mrs. Mary L. Gee, of Baltimore, Maryland, left the residue of a $25,000 estate to Provident Hospital of that city; by the will of Mrs. Arabella Huntington, of New York City, $100,000 is given to Hampton Institute; by the will of Albert M. P. Mitchell, New York City, Tuskegee Institute is to receive $99,418 as a residuary legatee. Under the terms of the will of William G. Wilcox, New York City, and late chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, $25,000 was left to that institution.

Hampton And Tuskegee Establish College Courses.

On August 30, 1923, Hampton Institute granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education to five young men; the first to graduate from the new agricultural course of that Institution. This is an important event marking the entrance of Hampton Institute as a degree-granting Institution. At the 1924 Commencement, degrees were granted to graduates from the teacher training courses. Hampton Institute now has two college degree courses; one in Agriculture and one in Teacher Training. Tuskegee Institute has recently begun four year college work in Agriculture, Business, Home Economics and Teacher Training.

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., which for 55 years has been operating under the above title as a normal school for girls was by act of its board of trustees on March 13, 1924, changed to Spelman College and authorized the equipment and curriculum for training students in a full four year college course. Degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, will be awarded. Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., and Barber Memorial Seminary, Anniston, Ala., have been raised to college grade and their names changed to Scotia Women's College and Barber College for Women.

Negro Makes World Record Changing Auto Tires.

Walter Thurman, of Memphis, Tennessee, won the title of champion tire changer in a competition at Akron, Ohio. Contestants were entered from all parts of the United States and Canada. Thurman changed a single tire in 29 seconds, breaking the 32 1-2 second record which a previous world champion held. He changed six assorted tires, large and small, in 5 minutes, 29 seconds, putting the tires on the rims and inflating them ready to ride in the time mentioned.

Negro Language Wholly English.

Mr. Philip Krapp, writing in *The American Mercury* for June, 1924, says, that the traditional Negro Pronunciations are all of good English originality. "The Negro's watermillion for water-melon was common English usage everywhere in America as late as the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. When the Negro says drap for drop—which he now does only in dialect literature or on the vaudeville stage—he says what many a Yankee always said a hundred years ago. Even the Negro's gwine for going is good archaic American English. This pronunciation was current in New England in the Eighteenth Century, and it has lingered in the Negro speech simply because the Negro, being socially backward has held on to many habits which the white world has left behind. As a phenomenon in language the pronunciation has an honored place in the history of English."

Negroes Win Oratorical Honors.

William S. Randolph, of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., in the oratorical contest of the high schools of that city and again in the oratorical contest of the high schools of Allegheny County won the highest honors. His subject was "Preservation of the Constitution As An American Ideal."

Archibald J. Carey, student of Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, was awarded first place and the prize of $1,000 in the district oratorical contest for high school students. The district includes the high schools of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and all of Indiana north of Indianapolis. He lost in the Central Zone Contest.

George Sample, of Binghampton, N. Y., student of Hamilton College, won first prize in the annual State Inter-Academic speaking contest conducted at Hamilton College on May 10th, 1924. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln."

James E. Whitfield, a senior at the College of the State of New York,

won first prize for an original oration in the Annual Spring Prize Speaking Contest of the College.

Louis Lorenzo Redding, a senior at Brown University, won the Gaston Prize Medal Contest in oratory. His subject was "Booker T. Washington."

Dorothy Harrison, ten years old, of the Abraham Lincoln Primary and Grammar School, Boston, won a singular contest of the children of her school. A little white girl in Georgia sent a description of her town to the school and the teacher instructed her pupils to write an answer, the best one to be used. Dorothy's letter was selected as the best and was sent to the little white girl in Georgia.

Dorothy Douglas Ferrebee, 7th grade pupil, Washington City Schools, was one of three best contestants selected from the Washington Schools in a contest on the subject "My Share in Making the Highway Safe."

Monroe Glover Greggory, first year student, Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., was awarded the second prize in the *Washington Star* best news story contest. His essay was based on the nation-wide oratorical contest for school children which was being conducted by a number of newspapers including the *Star*.

Miss Dorothy Maud Houston, student in Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., was awarded third prize in a short story contest conducted by the Washington Star for school children.

Negro Pupils Win Essay Contests

Miss Colleen Minor Brooks, Dunbar High School, Washington, in an open contest of school children of all races and groups of that city conducted by the Women's American Legion for the best essay on the subject, "A Character in American History that Illustrates the Highest Ideals of Citizenship" was awarded a prize of $20 in gold offered by this Women's Organization and also the $30 prize in gold offered by the Argonne Unit of the same Organization. Her subject was "Charles Sumner."

Frost Birnie Wilkinson, of Orangeburg, S. C. graduate of Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, achieved the most coveted honor of the senior class. His name will be inscribed on the Cora Pease Chandler shield which hangs in Rich Hall. The names engraved on this shield are those of the seniors each year who in the eyes of the faculty have best represented the school during the year in spirit, courtesy, carefulness in little things, manliness, scholarship and athletics. He was center half back on the soccer team, won his letter in basket-ball as a guard and starred time and again as catcher on the baseball nine.

Audrey Farrar won third prize in a contest among high school students, white and colored, Fort Smith, Arkansas, for a composition on "Fire Prevention."

Vivian Trip, thirteen years old, a pupil of the Ridge Avenue Junior High School, Darby, Pennsylvania, was awarded a medal by the Society of Veterans of Foreign Wars for an essay on Daniel Webster. In December, 1922, she took the first prize in the school of mathematics. She wrote a play which was presented at the school. The title of this play was "Spic and Span."

Anna E. Tanney, Norwood, Massachusetts, was awarded first prize offered to high school students by the Board of Trade for the best essay on a historical subject.

George Hayes, fourteen years old, a 7th grade student, Wilmington, Delaware, won second prize in the essay contest held for the State of Delaware by the Highway Transportation Educational Committee. The prize consists of $10 and a silver medal.

Miss Thelma E. Berlack, New York City, was graduated with highest honors from the Roosevelt High School. Her scholastic average

for the four years was 90.2. She was awarded a gold pin for the highest scholarship, a gold service pin for meritorious service as secretary for three of the teachers during her senior year, and the Alfred C. Bossom medal, awarded to the student having accomplished the most for the school during the year. She was one of the senior speakers, the subject of her address was "A Word on Peace." During the past year she was awarded a weekly essay prize by the *New York World* for writing the best essay on current events. She also won the monthly bonus, awarded in this contest, and represented her high school in the inter-high school public speaking contest.

Mrs. Louise Johnson won the Baltimore Safety Council Committee's first prize of $10.00 for the best essay on Safety Driving.

John E. Melton of the High School Department, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, was awarded a certificate of honorable mention by the American Chemical Society of New York City for writing the second best essay written by any high school student in North Carolina on the subject, "The Relation of Chemistry to National Defense."

Landon Smith, a student in the general science class of the Randall Junior High School, Washington, D. C., won first prize in the essay award offered by the American Chemical Society. The subject of his essay was, "The Relation of Chemistry to the Development of Industries and Resources of My City."

John T. Risher Awarded Prize $1,000 For Best Plan Keeping Navy Records.

G. Frederick Aiken, Providence, Rhode Island, was awarded the $50 prize for the best essay on the most humane disposition to make of a stray cat or dog found on the city streets.

Willis N. Huggins, teacher, public schools, New York City, won a $300 prize offered by the State Society for Character Education for the best essay on "The Character Education of Handicapped Groups." The title of his essay was "How Seventy Negro School Boys Live and Learn."

Miss Helen K. Perry, Chicago, was winner of the third prize of $500 in a $30,000 prize of the scenario contest conducted by the *Chicago Daily News*. The title of her scenario was "Romany Road." Over 27,000 manuscripts were submitted in the contest and came from all over the world.

Professor Ambrose Caliver, head of the Manual Arts Department of Fisk University, won the first prize of $500 given by the American Wood-working Machinery Company of Rochester, New York, for the best essay on the subject "What I am Doing or Propose to Do to Make the Wood-working or Cabinet-making Department of Higher Educational Value to My Pupils."

John T. Risher, Chief of the Muster Role Division of the United States Navy, was awarded a prize of $1,000 by the United States Government for the best method and plans of making and keeping the records of the Navy.

Jamaican Student Passes Highest Examination In British Empire.

Charles R. Dogan, honor pupil of the English High School, Boston, was selected to read the Declaration of Independence in connection with the municipal exercises on July 4th from the balcony of the old State House from where the original Declaration was read to the people of Boston in 1776.

Alice Elizabeth Fowler, Lynn, Massachusetts, graduated from the

Junior High School at the head of her class, ranked highest in French and won the first prize given by the Hawkes Fund for the best essay contested for by over three hundred pupils.

Three of the honor graduates of the class of 234 at the 1924 Commencement of the Atlantic City High School were Negroes: Misses Gwendolyn Herbert, Mary Celebon and Margaret Lee.

Hilda Bolden was valedictorian of her class in High School of Darby, Pennsylvania.

Roy Fulton Scales, Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, was awarded a year's scholarship at the University of Chicago. He graduated from the general language course with a total average of 94 per cent for his entire school term.

Donald Whittle, a high school student at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, won the Jamaica scholarship entitling him to four years in Oxford University. He also was awarded a special prize given by Cambridge University, England, to the scholar passing the highest examination in the British Empire. He made the maximum in every subject he took and he is reported to have gained particular distinction in Latin, French, Bookkeeping, religious knowledge and applied mathematics, including advanced algebra, geometry, trigonometry, logarithms and analytical calculus.

Joseph J. Rhodes won second prize in the spring term examination, 1923, at Yale University, which carried with it the enrollment as an "Allis scholar" and a cash reward of $150.

Martin E. Gibbs won the James C. Attix prize of Temple University, Philadelphia, for the highest general average in chemistry. He also won the Sigma Epsilon Phi Fraternity Medal for the second highest average in all branches of the senior year and the John R. Minehart Gold Medal for the highest general average for the senior year.

Countee P. Cullen Wins Second Prize In Poetry Contest.

Constance T. Crocker completed her junior year in the college of Practical Arts and Letters of Boston University with one of the highest averages made. Her name was inscribed in gold letters on the permanent honor roll in College Corridor. This is one of the highest and most coveted honors that the College awards. Miss Crocker finished from the Girl's High School in Boston at the head of a class of 308 and was awarded the Kingston Scholarship for fine character and unusual ability. She maintained an average of "A" in her studies during the four years of her high school career.

Miss Mary Ann F. Hall received a reward for exceptional ability in a psychological contest conducted at the University of Pittsburgh. These contests are given to undergraduates of high schools of the city and are under the direction of the Civic Club. Miss Hall made a score of 124 and stood 15th in a list of seventy-one honor students.

Countee P. Cullen, graduated in 1923 as valedictorian from Dewitt Clinton High School, New York City, with an average of 93 per cent for the whole four years of his high school course. He won the Douglass Fairbanks oratorical contest with his original poem, "I Have a Rendevous with Life." He entered New York University and was winner in 1923 of second prize in the Witter Bynner undergraduate poetry contest. Seven Hundred (700) undergraduates representing three hundred universities and colleges competed. The title of his poem is "The Ballad

of the Brown Girl." In 1924 he was again winner of second prize in this poetry contest with the poem, "Spirit Birth."

Harriet Ida Pickens, twelve years old, stood highest of all the pupils, white and colored, in intelligence tests in public school 119, New York City.

Miss Viola Grant, a teacher in the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a graduate student at Ohio State University, is one of the originators of a special series of reading tests, which are being used in various schools throughout the country. The title of the work is "Attainment Scale Series First Grade Reading."

Negro Students Elected To Membership Phi Beta Kappa.

Election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter is through scholarship only. Elections of Negroes to this membership, 1922-1924, were as follows: Collins Davis and Alphonse Henninburg, Grinnell College Chapter; Clarissa M. Scott and Elizabeth West, Wellesley College Chapter; Lucille W. Spence and Melva L. Price, Hunter College Chapter; Gladys A. Wilkinson, Oberlin College Chapter; Robert Shaw Wilkinson, Jr., Dartsmouth College Chapter.

William H. Hastie, at the end of his Junior Year, was elected in 1924 a member of the Amherst College Chapter and also chosen as the president of the Massachusetts Beta Chapter of the Organization. He is the first Negro student to be accorded the honor.

William Allison Davis, elected in 1924 a member of the Williams College Chapter. He graduated with the highest scholastic record. The Williams' Alumni Review for June in commenting on Davis' record says: Williams College has always given Colored students every opportunity to qualify for her bachelor of arts degree, the only degree granted for undergraduate effort. Her list of Negro graduates is not large, but among these are men of marked ability, holding responsible positions in the business and professional world. William Allison Davis of Washington, stands out as the scholar par excellence in the graduating class with summa cum laude rank, no classmate attaining the magna cum laude honor, next in order. He has been awarded the Horace F. Clark prize scholarship for post-graduate work at Harvard."

Charles W. White Awarded Harvard University LL. B. Degree Magna Cum Laude.

William Yancey Bell was awarded the "Doctor of Philosophy" Degree at Yale University in 1924. He specialized in the Department of Semitic Languages and Letters.

Edward P. Davis was awarded the "Doctor of Philosophy" Degree at the University of Chicago in 1923. His thesis was the "Semasiology of Verbs of Talking and Saying in the High German Dialect." He is a teacher of German at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

J. Alston Atkins graduated from Yale University Law School with the degree of LL. B. cum laude.

Blaine G. Alston, student, John Marshall Law School, Chicago, in a competitive examination on the subject of "Common Law Pleading," attained the highest average on the subject.

Miss Alberta Roose, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduated from a four year course at the Portia Law School of Boston, having completed the course in three years.

Charles W. White was graduated with highest scholastic distinction in a class of 220 at Harvard University receiving the LL. B degree, magna

cum laude. He was awarded his B. A. degree at Fisk, in 1921. His high scholastic distinction was won in spite of his having worked his way through college by "waiting table" throughout the school year and by doing similar work on Eastern steamer lines during the summer.

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley was awarded the two highest scholarships obtainable at Fordham University Law School, New York, where she was the only Negro woman student. The first prize was for the highest average in the first-year morning division. The other was the highest average in the entire first-year class of over 500 students. Her average was "A plus."

Miss Thelma D. Brown of the Institute of West Virginia was selected by the Graduate School of Columbia University as one of eight persons doing work in the Department of Romance Languages to study in France from February 1923, to June, 1924.

Charles A. Houston was awarded the Sheldon travelling fellowship of Harvard University which allows him a year's study abroad. He planned to spend six months at the University of Madrid; two months at the University of Paris; two months in Rome and two months in London specializing in civil law.

Negro Physician Reported To Have Made Serum For Goiter Cure.

Dr. Agnes Griffin, a graduate in medicine from Hunter College, was awarded an interneship at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. She is the first colored woman to receive such an assignment in the New York hospitals.

Dr. Uriah M. Murray, Boston, Massacusetts, was second highest in an examination for physicians' and surgeons' certificates at Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Lillian Atkins Moore, of Hampton, Virginia, graduated with honor from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania and was awarded first prize in anatomy with an average of 97.

Miss Dorothy Celeste Boulding, student, Tufts Medical College, was made a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the Zeta Phi Fraternity. This fraternity is composed entirely of medical women and undergraduates in medical schools. It is national in scope and only American women are members.

Arthur N. Brown, Tufts Medical College, was admitted to membership in the Robert Andrew Research Society and awarded the key. The key is awarded to men attaining a high rank in scholarship.

Earl B. Patterson graduated cum laude from Tufts College Dental School. He was selected a member of the Robert A. Andrews Society for the promotion of dental research, and was awarded the Key. He is said to be the second colored man, elected to this society.

Dr. N. P. G. Adams was elected a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Fraternity of Rush Medical College, Chicago. This is an honorary fraternity and membership is based on scholarship. Dr. Adams ranked second highest among the group elected at that time to the Chapter and is reported to be the second Negro to be honored with membership in the Rush Medical Chapter of this fraternity.

Frank S. Rankin, medical student of the University of Illinois, stood second out of 52 competitors in an examination for the position of Senior Bacteriologist in the Chicago Health Department.

Dr. Lloyd H. Newman, graduate of Howard University, was awarded a fellowship of $2,300 by the National Research Council to do graduate work in medicine at the Harvard University School of Medicine.

Dr. D. M. White, Chicago, has made a serum from the blood of goats effective with paraphroidism which is reported as being used successfully in the curing of goiter.

Roland Hayes Awarded 1924 Spingarn Medal.

In 1914, J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, established a gold medal to be given to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who during the year shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor.

The awards of the Medal have been as follows: in 1915, to Ernest Everett Just, Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology, Howard University Medical School, for excellence in research work in biology; in 1916, to Colonel Charles Young, United States Army, for organizing the Liberian Constabulary and establishing order on the frontiers of Liberia; in 1917, to Harry Burleigh, New York City, for distinguished work in musical composition; in 1918, to William Stanley Braithwaite, Cambridge, Mass., for distinguished work as a poet and literary critic; in 1919, to Archibald H. Grimke, for services: as Consul at Santo Domingo, as President of the Negro Academy and as President of the Washington, D. C., Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; in 1920, to W. E. B. Du Bois, New York City, for organizing the Pan-African Congress; in 1921, to Charles S. Gilpin, New York City, for the most distinguished work as an actor during the year, 1921; in 1922, to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, of Buffalo, New York, former President of the National Association of Colored Women, for services in behalf of Negro women; in 1923, to George W. Carver, Director of Agricultural Research, Tuskegee Institute, as a recognition of his work in developing products from the plants, vegetables and clays of the South; and in 1924, to Roland Hayes, of Boston and London for distinguished work as a singer in both Europe and America.

Richard Singleton and Richard Rather Each Retired On Pension After Years In Service Of Railroad.

In a competitive examination of five best stenographers of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Beatrice H. Bayless made the highest grade and was appointed stenographer of the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Laurence T. Young, of Wilmington, Delaware, student in the School of Commerce and Finance of Ohio University, was awarded a bronze medal by the Underwood Typewriter Company in a speed and accuracy typewriting contest. He wrote sixty words in one minute without an error, the best average in the class.

Miss Lulu J. Cargill, clerk in Varick branch of the New York Post Office, won the United States letter distributing contest. She sorted 30,215 pieces of mail in eight hours.

Joseph Brooks, of Honeoye Falls, New York, was awarded a gold service medal with four stars; the first for ten years' service and one for every five years thereafter. This medal was given by the Telephone

Company of which Mr. Brooks is wire chief. He has served the company for more than twenty years.

Richard Singleton, of Sumter, South Carolina, retired on a pension after fifty years' service for the Atlantic Coast Line, was awarded the service emblem of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Fourteen of these emblems have been thus far awarded by the Company. The emblem is a gold pin.

Richard Rather seventy years old, of Decatur, Ala., a section hand of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, retired on a pension after fifty years service. He was awarded the service emblem which was a gold button set with ten diamonds.

Negro Art Students Awarded Prizes

Albert Alexander Smith, art student now in Paris, had his "Naples Italy" painting accepted and exhibited at the International Etchers Exposition in New York, 1923.

Sonoma Talley received the artists' diploma from the Institute of Musical Art, Boston. While other colored students have completed the regular course of the Institute, Miss Talley is the first colored person to receive this highest recognition the School offers.

Miss Marion Anderson, contralto, of Philadelphia, was awarded the National Association of Negro Musicians scholarship of $1,000 to continue her musical education. She had the distinction of appearing for the season of 1923-24 as the soloist with the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia.

Miss Gertrude Martin, a student of the James Russell Lowell School, won the bronze and silver medals and honorable mention in the New York Music Week contests for 1924.

Miss Mabel Sanford Lewis, was awarded the first prize a gold medal at the Chicago College of Music on May 30, 1924 for the best rendition on the piano of Rubenstein's concerto in D. Minor. Twenty-three students took part in the contest and the decision was made by 11 judges. Her average was 99 per cent.

G. Julius Ballanta-Taylor, a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, and now a student in composition at the Damrosch Institute of Musical Art, New York City, is attracting attention as a student of African music. He has recently returned to Africa to make special researches in African music.

Primitive African Art Continues To Attract Attention Of Art World.

The claim is made by some authorities that the modern movement in art got its inspiration from African art. It is said that this is true of painting, sculpture and music. It is claimed that this is particularly true of modern art in Europe and that "all the interesting developments in art have drawn inspiration from African creations."

Primitive African art continues to attract the attention of the art world as was shown by the comments on an exhibition of primitive art at the Brooklyn Museum. Commenting on this exhibition Stewart Culin, curator of the Brooklyn Museum, said "This exhibition marks the first employment of African ideas in industrial arts. Already sculptors and painters have felt the influence of the vigorous and novel wooden sculpture of the Negro and now the industrial world is being stirred and inspired in the same manner by Negro arts and in a wider range of activity.

Last year raffia cloth woven in the African way was introduced for woman's sport hats. Now under the influence of this exhibition new textiles and new fabrics have been manufactured and are being widely used for women's dresses, upholstery and other employments. In this way the Brooklyn Museum, continuing the work it has undertaken in American industrial arts, has made a valuable and novel contribution. Every day the Museum is visited by various manufacturers and designers for the purpose of turning the exhibition to account. Never before have so many rare and interesting ideas of this primitive people been shown together in a single exhibit. Visiting painters and sculptors as well as the people of the industrial world are stirred by the new and inspiring art of the natives of the Belgian Congo. Primitive Negro statuary was first introduced to the American world as art in an exhibition held in New York in November, 1914, under the direction of Mazius De Zayas.

Negro Art and Artists Coming More And More Attention General Public.

Negro art and artists are coming more and more to the attention of the general public by special exhibits of their art such as was held in the Boston Public Library and in the 135th Street Branch of the New York Library. These exhibits have attracted national attention. At the Boston exhibit there was a painting "The Flight into Egypt" by Henry O. Tanner and a landscape by Edward Bannister, painted in the early sixties, whose work was accorded much attention in those days. Other contributors to this exhibit were Miss Laura Wheeler, of Cheyney, Pennsylvania; Samuel O. Collins, of Washington, D. C.; and Albert A. Smith, of New York City.

Of the exhibit at New York a critic in the *New York Post* wrote "Whoever visits the exhibit must find himself moved by the eagerness of the patrons that the Negro shall achieve art on the same ground as white artists."

National Ethiopian Art Theater, Inc., is a body whose purpose is to exercise a national influence upon the dramatic culture of the Race. The officers of the organization are: John S. Brown, Jr., President; Leon Williams, Charles Gilpin, Henry F. Downing and J. A. Jackson, Vice-Presidents; Elizabeth Davis, Recording Secretary; Lilla Hawkins, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; James Weldon Johnson, Treasurer; Anne Wolter, General Director of the theater school, and Ernestine Rose, Anne Wolter, Walter Robinson, John S. Brown, Jr., and Henry Creamer, Directors. The theater, as planned, will be located in the theater district off Broadway and will cost $500,000. The first hope was for a small building located in Harlem, but friends and sympathizers of the movement were so inspired that this idea was abandoned and the project accepted of purchasing in the heart of the greatest theater district in the world. In conjunction with the theater there will be conducted a training school, which will continue to offer to Negroes in particular, but to persons of any race who wish to enroll, instruction in all dramatic arts, public speaking and diction, dancing and music.

Cecil Gaylord, of New York City, is attracting attention by his picturesque water color drawings of roofs, chimney pots, old back yard scenes, etc. His four water colors of "backs of Houses" and an oil painting of "Still Life" were the center of attraction at the annual exhibit of the Society of Independent Artists held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Julian C. Robinson, a former soldier of San Francisco, California, is attracting attention as a still life painter. He has been placed by the Government for rehabilitation in the California School of Arts and Craft.

Joshua H. Jones, Jr., composed in 1923 the New Official Hymn of the City of Boston. An order was passed by the Council with reference to this official hymn to the effect that it "Shall be ordered sung and played

at all patriotic occasions or celebrations in which the City of Boston is taking part."

Mellville Charlton, organist and composer, recently completed ten years of service as organist for Sunday service at the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. He has also for fifteen years been organist and director in one of the leading Jewish Synagogues. He is a member of the American Guild of Organists.

Alton O. Adams, is the organizer and conductor of the United States Navy Band of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. This is the only colored band in the United States Navy and Mr. Adams is the only colored band master in the United States Navy. He is a composer of band music. Two of his marches "The Governor's Own" and "Virgin Islands" have received complimentary notices from the *Jacob's Band Monthly*, *Nicholl's Master Musicians Music Review* and other musical publications. These marches have been played by Sousa's Band and other leading bands of the country.

Roland Hayes Wins Applause Most Critical Musical Audiences.

Roland Hayes, noted Negro tenor, was the soloist for the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the season of 1923. He returned from Europe where he achieved great distinction for the tour with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A London publication had the following to say concerning his return to this country:

"Mr. Hayes goes back to America with the applause of the most critical music lovers of Great Britain ringing in his ears, and the applause is richly deserved. His music to which WEST AFRICA was perhaps the first in this country to pay tribute, comes straight from his soul, where all good singing is supposed to come from, and one can say no more beyond that it is superb. During his stay in this country he has had the honor of singing to the King, the Queen and members of their Majesties' family, and he carries back with him to America proud memories of a tea-time visit to Buckingham Palace, words of royal praise, warm handshakes, and a souvenir scarfpin to mark what he considers the most memorable occasion in his career.

At Glasgow he sang to a famous music society, and so that all the members of that body could hear him he had to sing on three successive nights in one of the large halls of Scotland's commercial capital. All over England he has sung at concerts and recitals, and he has been pressed into service for many charities, service which was always freely given. In addition, he has sung in many of the most exclusive drawing-rooms in Mayfair.

On the occasion of the appearance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Richmond, Virginia, the music critic of the *Richmond Times Dispatch* had the following to say concerning Roland Hayes:

"Those who were fortunate enough or farsighted enough to go to the City Auditorium last night were rewarded by hearing one of the finest concert tenors Richmond has listened to within the memory of this column, which extends through a period of a good many years. Few of those generally known as patrons and lovers of music were there: they could not have known what manner of recital it promised to be, they could not have heard of the singer. Why? Was he a French, German, Russian, English or Italian singer of great gifts, but of little reputation? No. He was an American Negro, about whom our people in this section have known nothing, or at most, very little. He is an American Negro, born in Georgia, and "raised" there—what an ironical commentary—and he is one of the most finished recital artists before the public to-day."

"Who's Who In America" 81 Negroes Listed In 1924-1925 Edition.

"The standards of admission to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA divide the eligibles into two classes: (1) those who are selected on account of special prominence in creditable lines of effort, making them the subjects of extensive interest, inquiry or discussion in this country; and (2) those who are arbitrarily included on account of official position, civil, military, naval, religious, or educational."

On the basis of these standards 81 Negroes are included in the 25,357 persons listed in the 1924-1925 edition of this publication. The names of these Negroes and their occupations as they are given in "Who's Who in America" are as follows:

Beckett, William Wesley, Bishop.
Bentley, Charles E., Dentist.
Blackwell, George Lincoln, Bishop.
Booker, J. A., College President.
Bowen, J. W. E., Theologian.
Braithwaite, W. S., Author.
Brawley, Benjamin G., Author.
Bruce, John Edward ("Grit"), Newspaper Correspondent.
Bruce, Roscoe Conkling, Educator.
Caldwell, Josiah S., Bishop.
Carey, Archibald J., Bishop.
Carter, Randall A., Bishop.
Carver, George W., Educator.
Chappelle, W. D., Bishop.
Chesnutt, Charles W., Author.
Clair, Matthew W., Bishop.
Cleaves, Nelson C., Bishop.
Clement, George C., Bishop.
Cobb, James A., Lawyer.
Coppin, Levi J., Bishop.
Cotter, Jos. S., Author.
Cottrell, Elias, Bishop.
Crogman, W. S., Sr., University President.
Demby, Edward T., Bishop.
Dett, R. Nathaniel, Composer.
Du Bois, W. E. B., Editor.
Dudley, James B., College President.
Flipper, Joseph Simeon, Bishop.
Fountain, William A., Bishop.
Gardiner, T. Momulu, Bishop.
Gilpin, Charles Sidney, Actor.
Goler, William Harvey, College President.
Gregg, John A., University President.
Grimke, Angelina W., Writer.
Grimke, Archibald H., Lawyer.
Grimke, Francis J., Clergyman.
Hart, William Henry Harrison, Lawyer.
Haynes, Geo. E., Sociologist.
Heard, William H., Bishop.
Hood, Solomon P., Minister to Liberia.
Hope, John, College President.
Hudson, Richard B., Denominational Secretary.
Hurst, John, Bishop.
Johnson, Henry L., Lawyer.
Johnson, J. Rosomond, Musician.
Johnson, James W., Editor.
Johnson, John Albert, Bishop.

Jones, Edward Perry, Clergyman.
Jones, Joshua H., Bishop.
Jones, Robert E., Bishop.
King, Lorenzo H., Editor.
Kyles, Lynwood W., Bishop.
Lane, Isaac, Bishop.
Lee, Benj. F., Bishop.
Lee, William L., Bishop.
Lynch, John R., Officer U. S. A.
Lyon, Ernest, Diplomatist.
Lyons, Judson Whitlocke, Lawyer.
Miller, Kelly, Dean.
Moore, Lewis B., Educator.
Morris, Elias Camp, Clergyman.
Moton, Robert R., Educator.
Penn, I. Garland, Ednl. Sec.
Phillips, Charles H., Bishop.
Scarborough, W. S., University President.
Scott, Emmett J., Author.
Scott, Isaiah B., Bishop.
Settle, George T., Librarian.
Shepard, James E., Educator.
Smith, Charles Spencer, Bishop.
Tanner, Benjamin Tucker, Bishop.
Tanner, Henry O., Artist.
Tyree, Evans, Bishop.
Wheatland, Marcus F., Physician.
Wilkinson, R. S., College President.
Williams, Daniel H., Physician.
Williams, Lacey K., Clergyman.
Woodson, Geo. F., Clergyman.
Work, Monroe N., Educator.
Wright, Richard R., Sr., Educator.
Wright, Richard R., Jr., Editor.

Charles West Twice Wins Pentathlon Event.

Charles H. Williams, Director of Athletics, Hampton Institute, was a member of the American Olympic Committee which made arrangement for sending representatives to Paris for the 1924 Olympic games. Charles Fred White, colored, is a member of the Pennsylvania Boxing Commission. The organizing of colored baseball clubs into leagues have been effected. The National Negro League is made up of central western clubs, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland and Birmingham. The Eastern League is made up of clubs in Philadelphia, New York, Atlantic City, Baltimore, etc. The Texas League is made up of clubs in the important cities of that State. Edgar Brown, of Indianapolis, won the 1923 National Tennis Championship at the 7th Annual Tournament of the American Tennis Association, colored, held at Chicago. Leroy Brown, fourteen years old, won the city marble shooting championship of New York City, and earned the right to represent New York at the National Tournament at Atlantic City.

Georges Carpentier, European Heavy Weight Champion Boxer, was defeated by Battling Siki, Senegalese fighter, for the European Heavy Weight Championship. The 1924 Annual Track and Field Meet of the Colored Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, was won by Hampton Institute, with a total of fifty-three points. Howard University was second. J. Miller, public school 89, New York City, set a new record for the 60 yd. dash o[illegible] 110 lb. class of the public school

athletic league. He covered the distance in 7, 1-5 seconds. Alexander Brickler, colored, of the University of Colorado, won the 10, 2-5 miles Rocky Mountain Marathon on May 27th at Boulder.

Charles West, Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, noted football player, won the Pentathlon event at the University of Pennsylvania relays, 1923 and again in 1924. He was first in 1923 in javelin throw and 1,500 meter race; he tied for first place in the 200 meter and was fourth in the broad jump. He won first in 1924 in the broad jump and the 1,500 meter race. He was third in the javelin throw and the 200 meter race and fifth in the discus throw.

Three Negroes Were Members United States Olympic Team.

DeHart Hubbard, University of Michigan, won the 1922 Junior and Senior broad jump in the National Amateur Athletic Championship at Newark, New Jersey. His distance was 24 ft. 3 in. and 24 ft. 5, 1-3 in. He won the running broad jump, 24 ft. 7 3-4 in. and the hop step and jump 47 ft. 1-2 in. at the 1923 National Athletic Association Union Senior Track and Field meet. In 1923 he established a new national collegiate record in the broad jump, 25 ft. 2 in. at the third annual National Collegiate Association Track Meet. At the 1924 Western Conference Meet, Hubbard won the 100 yard dash in 9, 4-5 seconds, and thereby tied the Western Conference record for this event made in 1922 by W. D. Hayes of Nortre Dame University.

R. Earl Johnson of the Thompson Steel Works, Athletic Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of the greatest long distance runners in the country. He established the following records in 1920-1921: National Amateur Athletic Union Championship for the senior 5 mile run in 25 min. 53 4-5 seconds; a 22 1-2 mile event at Detroit, finishing 2 1-2 miles ahead of the nearest competitor; a 15 mile handicap Marathon at Chicago in 1 hr. 24 min. 54 seconds; the National Amateur Athletic Union 10 mile Championship event in 53 min. 20, 4-5 seconds.

His record in 1922 was as follows: on February 4th, he won the Boston Athletic Association three mile race and the Gardener Williams Trophy. In July he won the special five mile race at Detroit, Michigan. On September 9th, he won the National five mile championship at Newark, New Jersey. On October 28th lost his title as National 10 mile champion to Willie Ritola, the great Finnish runner November 19th, he won the senior Allegheny Mountain Association Cross Country Championship He was defeated on November 25th, in the National Senior Cross Country Run. On May 30, 1924, at North Tonawanda, N. Y., he won for the second time the 10 mile run title.

Three Negroes, Edwin O. Gourdin, World champion Broad Jumper; DeHart Hubbard, University of Michigan star, and R. Earl Johnson, distance runner, were members of the team which represented the United States at the 1924 Olympic track and field games at Paris, France. Hubbard won first place in the broad jump, 24 ft. 6 in., and Gourdin won second; Johnson won third place in the 10,000 meter race. Thirty-nine men started in the race, and only 15 finished. Poago Nurmi and Willie Ritola, both Finns, were first and second.

Negro Policemen Urged As Means of Preventing Racial Friction.

The demand is growing, especially by the Negroes themselves, that in the districts of cities where the Negro predominates, Negro policemen

should be used. It is urged that this would be a means, not only of reducing crime, but likewise of preventing racial friction. The experience in connection with the use of Negro policemen seems to bear out claims.

The following cities employ one or more Negro policemen: Boston, Cambridge, Everett, New Bedford, Melrose and Lynn, (Mass.); Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury, (Conn.); Buffalo, Utica and New York City, (N. Y.); Atlantic City, Cape May, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Trenton, Hackensack and Newark, (N. J.); Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chester, Uniontown, Duquesne, Erie and Sharon, (Pa.); Easton, Pocomoke City and Baltimore, (Md.); Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Steubenville, Toledo and Youngstown, (Ohio); Detroit and Grand Rapids, (Mich.); Evansville, Indianapolis, Richmond, Muncie and Terre Haute, (Ind.); Chicago, Cairo, East St. Louis, (Ill.); Milwaukee (Wis.); Kansas City and Wichita, (Kans.); Minneapolis and St. Paul, (Minn.); Des Moines, (Iowa); Louisville, (Ky.); Knoxville and Memphis (Tenn.); Omaha, (Nebr.); Tampa, (Fla.); St. Louis and Kansas City, (Mo.); Austin, Beaumont, Houston and Galveston, (Tex.); Muskogee, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, (Okla.); Denver, (Colo.); Wheeling, (W. Va.); Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, (Wash.); Los Angeles and Oakland, (Calif.)

Negro policewomen are being used in the following cities: New York, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, San Antonio, Los Angeles and Petersburg, Va.

The following cities have Negro probation officers to work in connection with the Juvenile Courts: New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo, Gary, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, Columbus and Savannah, (Ga.); Huntsville, Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, (Ala.)

Democrats and Republicans Appoint Negroes To Political Offices.

John W. Schenck of Boston was appointed to be Assistant United States District Attorney. Other appointments were: Ferdinand Q. Morton, Democrat, to be a civil Service Commissioner for New York City; Cornelius W. McDougald, Democrat, to be a special deputy attorney general of the State of New York; James S. Watson, New York City, to be Assistant Corporation Counsel; William M. Randolph, Pittsburgh, to be Assistant City Solicitor; Lee Beatty, Cincinnati, to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; James B. Cotter, Chicago, to be Assistant United States District Attorney; A. E. Patterson of Chicago, Democrat, to be Assistant Corporation Counsel; Charles W. Anderson, New York City, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3rd District of New York; Edward H. Wright, Chicago, to be a member if the Illinois Commerce Commission.

John T. Oatneal, Washington Court House, Ohio, was elected a Municipal Judge or Justice of Peace; Crittendon E. Clark, St. Louis, was elected on the Republican ticket for Justice of Peace; Howard P. Drew, Attorney-at-Law, former world champion runner, Hartford, Connecticut, was appointed a member of the Hartford Meadows Development Commission. This appointment is for a period of seven years; four Negroes, Dr. Walter O. Taylor, Rev. D. Leroy Ferguson, Edgar P. Benjamin and Basil F. Hutchins, were appointed members of the Boston City Planning Board, a body of 175 representative citizens to make Boston beautiful; five Negroes, George W. Buckner, David D. Jones,

A. E. Malone, Rev. T. J. Moppins and Prof. Frank L. Williams, were appointed members of a committee of 203 by the Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, to study the needs of that city.

Ernest T. Atwell, Philadelphia, was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; one Negro, Professor B. F. Bowles of St. Louis, was a member of the 6th Missouri Constitutional Convention; R. S. Cobb is the Executive Secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, Jefferson City, Missouri; T. E. Hill is director of the West Virginia "Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics;" Mrs. Irene Moats, Clarksburg, West Virginia, is a member of the State Board of Education of West Virginia; C. A. Campbell is director of the Michigan "Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics."

John D. Gainey, Chicago, Illinois, was recently appointed assistant chief clerk at large in the Railway Mail Service with headquarters in Washington. Chief among his duties are inspection tours and adjusting matters relating to Negro postal employees. Alexander King who for more than thirty years has been a post office employee, and for ten years Assistant Superintendent of the Wall Street Station Post Office, was transferred to be Assistant Superintendent of the College Station Post Office located at 8th Avenue and 140th St., New York City.

Negro Press Not Enthusiastic Over President Coolidge's First Message to Congress.

"On the Negro question, the President's message is not quite so reassuring. There is no uncertainty as to the meaning of the President in his utterance against lynching. However, the message with reference to the Negro, to our mind, lacks punch, and is capable of more than one interpretation. Most of the statement above quoted is but a re-statement of what has been said time and time again, and the last paragraph of this remarkable statement leaves us considerably up in the air as to just what the President really did mean." (*The Indianapolis Freeman.*)

"The President takes no definite stand with regard to the violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments, but evidently he is for two things—The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and increased appropriation for Howard University. In working out the larger aspects of the Negro problem, doubtless he intends to follow the policy of his immediate predecessors in permitting the local community to work out its own program." (The *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia.)

"It may be said without hesitancy that he satisfied, and even exceeded the hopes of 12,000,000 of Negroes by his definitely expressed opinion in regard to them as parts of this nation. His mention of them as a distinct part of his message, to us appears as the setting of a precedent. And as a reward for the consistent agitation of our press, petitions and committees, it is rather satisfactory. It gives evidence of the depth of his impression of our needs, and of the intensity of our desires.

"In recent years, no President has spoken so frankly. So far as Coolidge is concerned, we may be assured that our needs will receive careful study and adjustment as it is possible.

"But let us also realize that no cataclysmic reforms nor drastic legislation appear to him as being the best means of realizing the adjustment which impresses him as being so necessary. He speaks favorably of the need of legislation against lynching, and he refers evidently to the Dyer Bill. But he also states in the conclusion of his discussion of us that 'these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of real remedy

than outside interference." From which we gather that we may still confidently look forward to the task of continuing our own efforts to prove the need of more 'mutual forbearance and human kindness' in these sections in which we live." (The *Dallas (Texas) Express.*)

"After further commenting on the proposed appropriation for Howard University, and a commission to deal with problems arising out of migration, the President ends this section in this rather uncertain and indefinite tone:

"But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems, which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

"This last statement is so familiar, and so thoroughly understood by colored thinkers that it is likely to be regarded as a "fly in the ointment." God pity those human beings of ebony hue whose fate as citizens "must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness" of the prejudice-ridden and mob-stained communities from which colored people have for some time been fleeing out of sheer desperation.

"What we needed most to hear was that every inch of American soil, North, South, East and West, was to become a safe and equally law-abiding place of habitation for all American citizens of all races and creeds, and that the Constitution of these United States, which guarantees unabridged citizenship to all, was to be enforced in both spirit and letter in every community." (The *Baltimore Afro-American.*)

"On the question most vital to Negroes, President Coolidge said the very thing every Negro knows to be the truth, whether he admits it or not, and every white man knows the truth as well as does President Coolidge. The problem of race, of creed, of anything, in this country, must face the tolerance of the community in which it finds itself. The community which undertakes to dispose of problems without the practice of tolerence, patience and discretion, need never expect to see its problems solved, or its people happy and satisfied. As unpleasant as it may seem, the business of race adjustment belongs to the community where the problem arises. There is no escape. When the various communities deal with their problems in the light of the local circumstance, solution will not be difficult, and the proverbial cry of race and creed problems will cease to get a hearing. President Coolidge very wisely declined the pleasure of trying to solve the Negro problem all by himself. No one man can do such an impossible thing. He does, however, offer the wisest suggestion we have heard from any President, and the suggestion is all the more significant because of the evident sincerity accompanying every word of it." (The *Pittsburg Courier.*)

The number of voters in Lynchburg, Va., reported to have been qualified for the 1923 fall election showed a gain of 169 for white men and 124 for colored men; a gain of 45 for colored women, but a loss of 81 for white women. A state wide meeting of Negroes was held at Birmingham, Alabama, in the interest of voting the Port Amendment; that is, the enlarging of the facilities of Mobile as a port of entrance. It was reported that the Negro vote was very heavy in Chatham County, Savannah, Georgia, in the Bridge Bond election. It is estimated that 1,156 Negroes voted in the 1923 mayoralty election at Savannah, Georgia. It was reported that 47,088 persons qualified for voting in the 1922 Atlanta, Georgia charter election. Of this number, 7,341 were Negroes.

The *Atlanta Independent*, in its issue of March 8, 1923, said: "We have about seven thousand Negroes registered in Fulton County. We ought to have twenty thousand. Now is the time to register. Many of us do not know that this is the time to qualify as a registered voter. The books will be open until May 5th, and to all of you who did not register when you paid your tax last December, it is in order to register now." It is reported that the records showed 28,889 colored

persons registered in Baltimore in 1923, and that the estimate number of colored persons qualified for voting in the State was 84,922. In the Baltimore city election, a little more than 100 colored men and women were named as judges and clerks for the primary for the general election.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the election precincts where there are a considerable number of Negroes are much smaller than where there are a considerable number of whites. The *Louisville Times* of October 2, 1922, had an illustration showing the difference in size of the white and the colored precinct. Thirty-two solid Negro precincts had been recently created with about 350 voting persons to the precinct, while the white precincts ran well over 600 voting persons to the precinct. The reason given for the small precincts was that the population was so dense in these colored districts. Complaint was made that the Democrats had difficulty in securing representatives at the polls in these precincts. An editorial in the *Louisville Times* of October 2, 1922, stated that 27,000 white women failed to register in the 1920 election, and urged that white women register. It was stated that only about 60 per cent of the white women of Louisville registered and voted, but that 90 per cent of the colored women qualified and voted. This editorial was evidently partisan and exaggerated, and was intended to arouse white women to more activity in registering.

The Independent Colored Voters League was organized at Fort Worth, Texas. It was stated that it was not the purpose of this organization to bring out any ticket during the fall election, but to line up their forces and support and vote for the best men of various offices without regard to partisan affiliations. Negro Republicans of Virginia in a convention at Richmond, nominated Matthew N. Lewis of Newport News for United States Senator; Dr. J. J. Jones as Congressman for the First District; W. W. Forman as Congressman for the Second District, and C. C. Gill as Congressman for the Third District.

The independent colored ticket made its fight in Virginia and won its objective—the defeat of the Lily Whites. The independent colored candidate for the United States Senate and the three Congressional candidates all polled a respectable vote, and as a result the Democrats for the first time in years, carried every district in the State. Where there were no colored candidates the Negro voters supported the Democrats in an effort, as a statement issued by Mr. Lewis, said: "To assert our political freedom, and do the best we can for our own interests and welfare."

Why not National Negro Party?

The *Dallas (Texas) Express* said editorially: "The Republicans mistreat us and the Democrats don't want us. What are we goin' to do about it?" This question is being heard with increasing frequency. Why not a National Negro Party? During the past two years, independent tickets were put out by Negroes or "black and tan" factions in Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, Ohio and Texas. Since then events have shaken faith of voters in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and they are seeking relief in some form from their ills.

While there is no hope in the majority of cases of actually selecting any of such candidates, there is certainly a freedom of action and thought possible in such a course which is to be found in no other. It ought to commend itself highly to that more advanced body of political thinkers

who have become well weary of the endless series of insults and rebuffs which have from time immemorial been characteristics of the G. O. P.—a party to which Negroes have allied themselves more or less blindly.

Of course in such a course, there would be no "pork barrel" from which grasping individuals could feed and grow fat. But who, in the light of past experience does not feel that such fattening, as it has been done, has been at the expense of the self-respect of that great mass of us whom these men have led?

A National Negro Party? It is not impossible, neither is it altogether improbable. Eventually this course will be found among the few from which circumstances will force us to choose.

Negroes Elected Members State Legislatures.

During 1922-1924, the following Negroes were elected members of State Legislatures: to the New York Legislature, Henry W. Shields, lawyer, Tammany Democratic, 1922, Pope Billups, lawyer, 1924, to the Ohio legislature, Harray E. Davis, lawyer; to the Pennsylvania Legislature J. C. Asbury lawyer and Andrew F. Stephens, banker, reelected; to the New Jersey Legislature, W. G. Alexander, physician, reelected and Oliver Randolph, lawyer; to the Missouri Legislature, W. M. Moore; to the California Legislature, F. M. Roberts, editor, re-elected; to the Illinois Legislature, A. H. Roberts, lawyer, member house, elected to Senate in 1924; S. B. Turner, lawyer, re-elected (house;) W. B. Douglass, lawyer, re-elected (house;) and C. E. Griffin, W. E. King, lawyer, (house.) Albert George was elected in 1924 a Judge of the Chicago Municipal Court.

Negroes were members of the City Councils during 1922-1924 as follows: H. G. Toliver, New Haven, Connecticut; D. B. Allen and C. P. West, Newport, Rhode Island; John W. Smith, New York City; J. O. Hopkins, Wilmington, Delaware; R. P. O. Garver and C. Bell, Annapolis, Maryland; T. W. Fleming, Cleveland, Ohio, re-elected; L. B. Anderson and R. R. Jackson, Chicago, re-elected; V. E. Chambliss, Mounds, Illinois.

Negroes Followed Injunction President Harding And Divided their Votes.

Negroes in many sections of the country followed the injunction of President Harding given in his Birmingham speech to "divide their votes." Commenting on this, the *Baltimore Afro-American* said: "In Missouri, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and New York, white Democrats threw open the doors, and colored people who had always voted with the party of Lincoln came over in large numbers. There was a time in Maryland and other States when a colored man who openly espoused the cause of the Democratic party was as well thought of as members of the Ku Klux Klan. He was not only hated, but ofttimes mobbed. Today all that is changed, witness the parade of thousands of colored Democrats in an anti-Republican parade in Ohio, and the positive declaration that 75 per cent of New York colored vote went to the Democrats. Democrat mayors were elected in Detroit and Chicago. In each city thousands of colored men and women voted the Democratic ticket for the first time in their lives.

The swing to the Democrats in New York was so marked in the last election that Henry W. Shields was elected to the State Legislature from the 21st Assembly District with a big majority. He is parbably the first colored Democrat to be elected to any political office, and the precedent augurs well for a permanent division of New York's colored vote."

The United Colored Democracy of Maryland was adopted in March, 1923, as the name of a new political organization, which was a development of the City Wide Club, an organization of Colored Democrats.

In the 1923 mayoralty campaign in the city of Baltimore, Howard W. Jackson, Democratic candidate, backed by colored voters, estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 was returned the winner by nearly 25,000 majority. For the first time in the history of the city, colored voters by going over boldly into the opposition camp, and by staying away from the polls, cut heavily into the expected Republican vote. W. T. McGuinn and W. L. Fitzgerald, Negro members of the City Council, and running on the Republican ticket, were defeated for re-election, because of the large number of Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket. John W. Smith, running on the Tammany Democratic ticket, was elected a member of the Board of Alderman of New York City.

National Democratic Convention Of Negroes Meets in New York City.

Articles of Incorporation for the New Era Colored Democracy of the County of Essex, New Jersey, were filed in the County Clerk's office in September, 1923. The purpose of the organization, as stated, "is to bring about a closer organization and political unity in Essex County for the political progress of the colored voters, and to place them in a position where they will help carry out the principles of human liberties and constitutional rights."

To break down the traditional loyalty of the Negro population to the Republican Party, eighty-seven delegates of the National Negro Democratic League, in session in Chicago in August, 1923, voted to organize an all-Negro political association, and to throw the new society's support to the Democrats. It was reported that the league proposed to drop the party name, and to open membership to all Negro voters.

John C. Barkett of Indianapolis, Indiana, was nominated in the 1924 primary on the Democrat ticket as a candidate for the legislature. He was defeated. Earl B. Dickerson, Attorney-at-Law, colored, was named in 1924 as a Democrat candidate for Congress in the First Illinois District in place of James F. Boyle, white, who won the Democratic nomination in the primary, but on account of bad health, withdrew from the race. The majority of the voters of the First Illinois Congressional District, which is in Chicago, are Negroes. The district for a number of years, has been represented by Martin B. Madden. Dickerson is a graduate of the University of Illinois, and from the University of Chicago Law School. He was defeated.

The Netional Democratic Convention of Negroes was held in New York City the week of June 17, 1924. It was claimed among other things, that it was time for the Negro to cease being consecrated and anointed to the Republican Party. It was further stated that the Convention represented 500,000 dissatisfied Negro voters.

Dr. Paul A. Collins of New York City who was elected as an alternate to the National Democratic Convention, took his seat in the Convention when Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Alderman of New York City, for whom Collins was an alternate, found it necessary to go to Europe in connection with the Olympic Games. This is the first time that a Negro had a seat as a delegate in the National Democratic Convention.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its 1924 annual meeting held in Philadelphia, urged the American Negro to disregard the party label in the Presidential election and indorse the Third Party movement, as a step toward the political and economic emancipation of the Negro. It was urged that our voting must be primarily a matter of individual candidates for office. Nothing will more quickly bring the old parties to a clear realization of their obligations to us and the nation than a vigorous Third Party Movement.

> "Such a movement may save us from the choice between half-hearted friends and half-concealed enemies, or from the necessity of voting for the same oppression under different party names.
>
> "Such a movement may give the American Negro and other submerged classes a chance to vote more directly for economic emancipation from monoply and privilege, and for a fairer chance to work according to ability and share more equitably the social income."

Democratic Party Makes Efforts to Gain Negro Votes.

An interesting sidelight on the political affiliation of Negroes comes from Ardmore, Oklahoma, where in August, 1924, a summons was issued by the District Court for 944 Negroes alleged to have registered illegally in that they had failed to announce a change of politics ninety days before election day, August 5th, as was required by the State law. The trouble appears to have arisen mainly out of the fact that many Negroes who had heretofore been on the Republican rolls registered as Democrats without announcing their change of party affiliation.

In August, 1924, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, a Negro dentist, was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket from the 21st Congressional District, New York City. A special article on this nomination in the *New York World*, said: "The selection of Dr. Roberts is a strategic move by G. O. P. leaders to win back to the Republican fold hundreds of Negro voters whose defection has placed Harlem in the Democratic column. It is no secret that Tammany Hall was seriously considering naming a Negro to run for Congress in the 21st District, and Representative Royal Weller decided not to seek re-election. A Negro Democratic Assemblyman and a Negro Democratic Alderman now represent the North Harlem section." He was defeated.

> There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by Negro voters in Northern States, particularly in Indiana, because of the alleged friendliness of, and too close affiliation of the Republican Party with the Ku Klux Klan. Special efforts were made in Illinois, Indiana, New York and other States to get Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. Commenting on this, under the title, "Competition for Negro Voters in Presidential Campaign," the *Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) said: "A few weeks ago, the *Manufacturers' Record*, alluding to a statement of Mr. Davis, the Democratic Presidential nominee, that if elected, he would known neither race nor creed in his appointments, raised the question as to whether the Democrats would try to split the Negro vote with the Republicans, especially in the debatable states where the Negro vote largely holds the balance of power.

Referring to this situation, Frank R. Kent, one of the editors of the *Baltimore Sun*, in a dispatch to that paper, reports that the Democrats of New York have already established a Negro Bureau, with a Negro in charge, for the purpose of gaining Negro votes. Writing on this subject, he says:

"The Republican danger is not there but with the defection of the Negro vote; to split, that is, to strike at the very corner stone of the Republican party. Unquestionably, the three most alarming words to the Negro are these—'Ku Klux Klan.' In recent elections in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana and Ohio, Republican managers have had trouble in preserving the solidity of the colored vote. There has been a tendency to revolt. That the anti-Klan declarations of Davis and La Follette have started an early drift among them, is not denied. In New York the Democrats have already established a Negro Bureau with a Negro in charge.

"It is an interesting question as to what will be the outcome of this movement on the part of the Democrats to gain a fair share of Negro votes. Will this spread to the Southern States, or will it be confined wholly to the debatable border states? Will its final influence be for good or evil?"

An interesting feature of the 1924 Presidential campaign was the number of prominent Negroes who left the Republican party and enrolled themselves as Democrats or Progressives. The National Democratic, Progressive and Republican Campaign Committees, had Negro divisions. These committees sent out campaign literature, gotten up especially for Negro voters. One piece of Progressive literature was headed: "Senator Robert M. La Follette's Stand on Issues Vital to the Negro's Interest."

A piece of literature sent out from the National Democratic Eastern Headquarters to Negroes had the title, "Good Advice," and was a reprint of an editorial from the *Atlanta Constitution* of September 18, 1924, which commented on the soundness of the late Republican President Warren G. Harding's advice to the Negro to divide his vote. This editorial, among other things, said, "no better advice was ever given to colored people than that given by President Harding in that address. There are potent signs that the colored voters this year are going to take his advice."

A Larger Representation Through Political Appointments Asked of Republican Administration.

W. C. Matthews of Boston, who was National Organizer in 1924, for the Republican Campaign Committee, issued, immediately after the election of President Coolidge was assured, the following: "I believe it to be my duty to express to the members of my group my deepest appreciation for their hearty support of me and my program during the campaign. My designation as leader in the fight was only incidental, but the loyal cooperation I have enjoyed is positive proof that the right kind of leadership is all our people require to inspire them to follow. The election is at an end, but our work as a group must be continued. My associates have made these happy results possible."

Believing that next in importance to the election of President Coolidge is a constructive program of procedure dedicated to the civic and political improvement of the thirteen millions of Colored citizens of America; and, believing that the loyal support of the Colored voters in this country registered at the polls on November 4th, 1924, justly entitled them to a recognition commensurate with the spirit of the New Day; and expressing our appreciation of the new spirit in the Republican Party in its designation of a Negro candidate for the United States Congress, and accepting the new spirit of the Republican Party as genuine, this program of constructive action is submitted for your consideration and approval:

1. Representation in the Diplomatic Corps.
2. The establishment of a stable representative government in the Virgin Islands by act of Congress.
3. The Appointment of an Under-Secretary of State.
4. The Appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner.
5. The Appointment of an Assistant Postmaster General.
6. Restoration of the Office of Registrar of Treasury to the Race.
7. Appointment of a Minister to Haiti and a Consul General to Port-au-Prince.
8. Appointment of an Assistant Attorney General.
9. Representation upon the Railroad Board of Review; Farm Credits Bureau and in the Department of Commerce.
10. Recognition of our Women in the Public Service.
11. West Point and Annapolis Appointments.
12. Appointments in the Veterans Bureau and Regional Districts.
13. Appointments in the Educational Department.
14. The 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as combat Divisions.
15. Abolition ofSegregation in the Government Service.
16. Approval of Liberian Loan.
17. Without attempting to determine the method to be employed, we urge that the Government take suitable cognizance of the crime of lynching in the United States.

Efforts Fail To Build Up In South White Republican Party.

After the 1920 Presidential election those in charge of the Republican Party made special efforts to build up the party in the South, independent of the control of the Negro. One phase of this policy was to cut down the number of delegates from the South to the National Conventions of the Party. Beginning with 1916, the number of delegates from the South to the National Republican Convention, was based upon the number of votes cast, instead of as in previous conventions, upon the South's population.

On June 8, 1921, the Republican National Committee, obeying the mandate of the 1920 National Convention, adopted a resolution further reducing the South's representation at National Conventions of the party. Under this ruling, delegates to the 1924 National Republican Convention were to be selected on the following basis:

"(1) One district delegate from each Congressional district maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election."

"(2) One additional district delegate for each Congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election, or having elected a Republican representative in Congress at the last preceding Congressional election."

National Committee Reverses 1920 Basis Apportioning Delegates.

At the meeting of the Republican National Committee on December 12, 1923, the mandate of the 1920 National Convention, fixing the apportionment of delegates for the South on the basis of one delegate for each 2,500 Republican voters, was reversed, and the old apportionment

of one delegate for each Congressional district was restored; that is, the basis of apportioning delegates for the 1924 National Republican Convention was made the same as that of 1920.

As compared with the number of delegates from the South to the National Convention of 1912, the loss in the number from this section was for the 1916 Convention, 78; for the 1920 Convention, 83; for the 1924 Convention, 69. The most notable effect was upon the number of Negro delegates which decreased from 62 at the National Republican Convention of 1912 to 32 at the 1924 Convention.

Delegates from the South, Total and Negro to National Republican Conventions, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924.

STATE	NUMBER DELEGATES									
	TOTAL					NEGRO				
	1912	1916	1920	1924	Loss Delegates 1912-1924	1912	1916	1920	1924	Loss Delegates 1912-1924
Alabama	24	16	14	16	8	7	1	----	----	7
Arkansas	18	15	13	14	4	4	----	----	----	4
Florida	12	8	8	10	2	4	1	4	1	3
Georgia	28	17	17	18	10	13	10	8	11	2
Louisiana	20	12	12	13	7	5	6	6	6	1*
Mississippi	20	12	12	12	8	11	6	6	6	5
N. Carolina	24	21	22	22	2	----	----	----	----	
S. Carolina	18	11	11	11	7	11	2	2	4	7
Tennessee	24	21	22	27	3*	1	1	1	3	2*
Texas	40	26	23	23	17	6	----	----	1	5
Virginia	24	15	15	17	7	----	----	----	----	--
Total	252	174	169	183	69	62	32	27	32	30

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Party Platforms. Some Opinions of Negro Press On.

The following are examples of the opinions expressed by the Negro Press on the Platforms adopted by political parties for the 1924 Presidential election:

"Now that the Republican Convention is over, Negroes throughout the United States have begun to sum up the results. The Convention's answer to the Klan, voiced in the platform, has already been characterized as "weak" by one observer, who declares that the party has "lost its old time appeal to the Negro." This observer says that the plank urging an anti-lynching bill is a "joke." To the vast majority of Negro voters, conditions are not so bad. They have a faith in President Coolidge that is not easily shaken. Coolidge, so far, has not been roped in by his party. He is still, more or less, an outsider, and got the Presidential

nomination by a combination of circumstances beyond his party's control. If he is re-elected, along with a favorable Congress, several hopes of the Negro in America may be realized." (*New York Amsterdam News.*)

"So far as the Negro voters are concerned, it is not so much astute management that is required as square dealing that will inspire confidence and renew faith in Republican policies. The failure on the part of the last administration, especially in the Congress, to live up to the principles of the party, and to redeem the pledges made in its platform and by its candidates four years ago, weakened the faith of this class of voters. Unless they have some guaranty that the basic principles of Republicanism will be lived up to in the future, they can see no reason for preferring a Republican to a Democratic administration.

If the pernicious practices introduced into the departments at Washington under Wilson are permitted to remain, why vote for a Republican administration? If the rule of the United States marines is to be continued in Haiti, despite the pledges of President Harding to restore autonomy to that subjugated republic, why vote for a Republican administration? If advancement in the civil service is barred to black men and their appointments blocked in the same manner as under Southern Democratic bureau chiefs, what is the advantage of voting for a change of parties? If a Republican administration fears to appoint a Negro as minister to Haiti, because the affairs of that country are run by the American Financial Agent and the marines, as stated by an influential Republican in Washington, why worry about the sins of Democracy? These are the questions that Negro voters are asking." (*New York Age.*)

"It must not be thought, however, that we can believe that all of the honors which came to the group came as the result of the realization of the fact that the Colored brother had not been getting his rightful share. It did not. It came because the powers of the party were led to believe that no attempts to deal fairly with the Negro contingent there would be no hope of obtaining the suffrage of that group when votes were needed. And to those who were not instrumental in bringing this to the attention to the leaders of the party, we are indebted for the results that have come.

"There are three presidential candidates with three platforms before the American voter for consideration in the coming November election. The platform adopted by the Cleveland Convention is a long, meaningless jumble of words. The Democrats went farther than the Republicans on the Klan. They carried the fight on it to the floor of the Convention, where it was debated. The sentiment was about equally divided, with the Klan winning a Pyrrhic victory by a small margin. The third platform to be adopted was that of an independent group of voters, who endorced Robert M. La Follette for President. Many Negroes, disgusted with the Republican Party and not able to support the Democratic party will turn to La Follette this year to register their protest vote. Colored people are great on protesting, and the La Follette ticket will offer them an excellent opportunity to swat the Republican Party in November." (*Washington Tribune.*)

Political Policy Negro Voters Outlined.

Dean Kelly Miller, Howard University, outlines a political policy as follows: "The Presidential campaign of 1924 will be of great significance in the political history of the race. The Republican managers will of course, try to hoodwink him with the same old game of vacuous campaign promises which has worked so successfully for the past ten quadrenniums.

It must, in all candor be said, that the Negro's political manipulators have heretofore displayed little statesmanship. They have been content to round up the Negro vote, and to receive or distribute the cold crumbs of patronage. I am describing, rather than criticising our political leadership, which under all of the difficult circumstances, has done perhaps all it could. But the outstanding fact still remains that no constructive or comprehensive program has yet been forthcoming. The nomination of independent Negro candidates for President, Senators and Governors, merely as a protest against the Republican apostacy, has not yet resulted in any clear advantage to the race. The vindictive spirit is more apt to hurt than to help.

The Negro cannot hope for much further racial advantage through appointive positions. All government appointees must be loyal to the powers that appoint them. They cannot represent the Negro where his interests run athwart the adopted policy of the administration.

The Eighteenth Amendment The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments And Law Enforcement.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in an address before the Ohio State Bar Association on January 26, 1923, on the subject, "Law and Lawlessness," dealt with the difficulties connected with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. In the course of his address, he made the claim that the unenforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, proclaimed in 1870 and the Eighteenth Amendment, proclaimed in 1919, makes for lawlessness. "Every attempt," he said, 'to enforce the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments has been denounced as a force bill. Oddly enough, it has been so denounced by those very senators and representatives who will go any length to enforce the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment. If the American people stand idly by and see the Fifteenth Amendment unenforced and unenforcible, because it runs counter to the 'intelligence and moral sense' of large elements of the population, must they not either move the offending cause from the law or leave off bewailing the lawlessness to which its presence naturally leads? It is a fair question whether, if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed and the Fourteenth Amendment were enforced, the political and social condition of the colored man in the Southern States would not be vastly improved."

The *Negro World*, commenting editorially on this paragraph, said: "Dr. Butler raises a delicate question. What must be done when a law 'runs counter to the intelligence and moral sense of large elements of the population?' The Eighteenth Amendment is like some of the minor laws of Moses. It forbids people from imbibing certain liquids. But the Fifteenth Amendment is like the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

It proclaims a principle of justice and righteousness applicable to men everywhere. It is a necessary corollary to the Declaration of Independence and to Lincoln's Gettysburg address. It does not forbid depriving a man of the ballot because he is rebellious, a criminal or illiterate. But it says that you cannot deprive a man of the ballot because of his race, color, creed or previous condition of servitude. That is, you cannot disfranchise him merely because he is black, or a Jew, or a Catholic. An educational or property qualification, or both, applied impartially to both races alike in the South, is in harmony with the Fifteenth Amendment. But the "grandfather" and "understanding clauses" of some of the Southern Constitutions, endeavor to hold to the letter and evade the spirit of the Amendment.

"One section of the country—the Southern section, representing one-third of the country—had special interests—slave-holding interests—to

conserve. They desired special privileges. They desired to count their slaves as a basis of representation. And since they have disfranchised the Negro in the Southern States, they still desire to count the Negro who has been disfranchised, and who cannot vote as a basis of representation in the Electoral College and House of Representatives, so that the vote of one white man in Alabama or Mississippi counts as much as the votes of two white men in Massachusetts and New York.

"If the Fourteenth Amendment had been enforced and the South's representation in the Electoral College and House of Representatives had been cut down, the South would probably have permitted intelligent colored men to vote. But the North has granted so many concessions to the South during the past century, that it probably would not have enforced the Fourteenth Amendment if the Fifteenth Amendment had not been passed. And if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed, the Fourteenth would probably remain unenforcible.

"The Fifteenth Amendment represents a principle of government, of justice and righteousness. The problem is to educate the people of the South up to it The Negro is educating his children, buying homes and fighting in the wars waged by his country, and day by day in every way fitting himself for the duties of citizenship. If the Fifteenth Amendment remains on the statute books as a law of the land, as a great principle of justice and righteousness, the South will in time be educated up to it. Under no circumstances ought a universal, ethical principle be abandoned because it is at variance with the self-interest of a minority of the total population of the United States."

The Negro Woman And Politics.

"White women," according to Miss Nannie E. Burroughs, a leader among colored women, "are learning the political game. They are not as keen, however, as they look. In the fight for reforms, they are overlooking or undervaluing their greatest moral asset—the Negro woman. The Negro woman neglected or ignored, is the greatest political menace with which the white woman will have to contend. Adopted into the political family and educated, the Negro woman will become the safest and most valuable ally; neglected, she will become an enemy and a menace. How? Through that army of white men who make social excursions into the Negro race. These men will use the low element of Negro women to promote the interests of the party of their choice."

Mrs. Maude B. Coleman of Harrisburg, Pa., was appointed in 1922 State Organizer of the colored women of Pennsylvania for the Republican Party. Mrs. Laura A. Brown of Pittsburgh, was a candidate in 1922 for a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Mrs. Helen White of Duluth, Minnesota, was a candidate in 1922 for the State Senate. Mrs. Margaret Edwards, of Atlantic City, was a candidate in 1924 for a seat in the New Jersey Legislature. Mrs. Julia E. Coleman, New York City, was a candidate for nomination for a seat in the New York Legislature, 1924. Mrs. Mary T. Seymour of Hartford, Conn., was a candidate in 1922 for Secretary of State on the Farm Labor ticket. In 1920 she was a nominee on the same ticket. She received 6,511 votes in the election, and polled more votes than any other candidate on the Farm Labor Party Ticket, but was not elected.

The Republican Colored Women State Committee of Wilmington, Delaware, expressed dissatisfaction because of the lack of representation on the State Committee through the fact that the merging of the Women's Advisory Committee with the State Central Committee had caused the elimination of a representative of the colored women. There are two

Negro National Committee women on the Republican National Committee, Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah, Georgia and Mrs. E. P. Booze of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

The Negro Voter And the Democratic White Primary.

On July 28, 1922, the Alabama State Democrats' Executive Committee by a unanimous action, decided that no Negroes should receive a ballot to vote in the primary of August 8th. Election officers were forbidden to allow Negroes to vote, and if one was allowed to vote the Committee would make it a cause for contest.

When the white primary breaks down the Negro gets an opportunity to exercise the franchise, as was the case in the 1923 mayoralty election at Savannah, Ga. The contest was conducted according to the rules of the Democratic Primary, but the result was so close that the issue was carried before the Executive Committee and the Courts. The Democratic Committee decided against the one of the two candidates who had the least votes, which was nine less than the one receiving the largest number of votes. This candidate withdrew, and an independent candidate was put up for the general election. This threw the election open to voters of all parties with a result that over 1,100 Negroes voted in the election.

The *Savannah Tribune* (Colored), editorially, called attention to the fact that much was being said about the Slush Fund, and that open charges were being made that this fund was being used in an illegal way in a heated city election. It was pointed out that one of the reasons given for the establishing of the white primary, was that the Negro's vote was purchasable, and it required too large an amount of money to conduct a campaign. "It is plainly to be seen that there may be other purchasable voters, and they are not members of the darker race either. The colored citizens are interested in the best welfare of the city as any other class of citizens, and are anxious for the right sort of men to be selected as officials, men who will treat all classes of citizens fairly; officials who can be easily approached, and are considerate in their actions."

Continuing its comment, the *Tribune* said, "The Democratic Primary is a state law adopted by a majority vote of the citizens of the state. In the making of it, all the people had a part, albeit a part of the people did not favor the passage of the act. The argument advanced in the agitation was that the enactment would purify the elections for the fact that it would eliminate Negroes from participation in the choosing of officials of the state. The Negro was eliminated, and matters went on smoothly for a while. True, irregularities, from time to time were charged, "Ringings" were frequently spoken of, and one could hear of the sale of votes, though the Negro was out of it. We accepted the results calmly, as we do many other discriminations, but kept our "ears to the ground" because we expected a break in elections here or elsewhere. We had reason to expect a break because of the incontrovertible truths that "chickens will come home to roost," "the swallows homeward fly," and "as you measure to your neighbor, it will measure back to you." We have found that irregular practices obtain in almost every class of contests, religious, sometimes as well as secular."

In the special election to fill the vacancy in the Georgia Legislature, caused by the death of the member from Cobb County, Negroes voted in the special election held for this purpose. There were two candidates, and the campaign was short,

but intense. "For the first time in many years, the Negro vote in the county counted on an election, and the candidates not being selected by a white Democratic primary, and the Negro vote turned out in full strength in many parts of the county. In Marietta alone , it has been estimated that more than 100 Negro votes were polled. People looked on with amazement, while the colored voters came to the polls in squads, usually escorted by a few white leaders, and cast their ballots."

Negroes in Texas Make Efforts To Vote in Democratic Primary.

In 1918, the Negroes of Waco, (Texas), went into the courts and demanded that they be permitted to vote in the so-called White Primaries about to be held in that city. On February 28, 1918, Judge E. F. Clark of the Nineteenth District Court, in an injunction suit filed by several Negroes against E. L. Duke, *et al.*, to restrain the holding of a white man's primaries, ruled that keeping Negroes from voting in the white primaries was a violation of Federal Law of the State Constitution, and also contrary to the Terrel Election Law. As a result of this ruling Negroes voted in the white man's primaries of Waco and Houston.

In 1922, the Supreme Court of the State ruled that any political party had the right in Texas to prescribe the qualifications for persons voting in its primaries and that therefore, the Democratic Party had a right to hold a "White man's Primary."

This decision, however, did not stop Negroes attempting to vote in Democratic primaries in the State. Negroes at Waco, Texas, were barred from participating in the 1922 Democratic primary under the ruling of Judge James P. Alexander of the Nineteenth Judicial Court at Waco. Injunction against the committee to prevent them from interfering with Negroes voting had been sought. The injunction was denied. Judge Alexander cited the act of the legislature in giving the executive committee of any party the right to prescribe rules governing their primaries. He held that the act was not in violation of the Constitution, and was therefore valid. Commenting, Judge Alexander said that it was the inherent right of any organization to determine who should become members of the body, and that the same general rule should apply to membership in a political party."

Negroes voted in the 1922 Democratic Primary election at San Antonio, Texas. Because of this, the Committee on Salaries and Platforms recommended to the State Democratic Convention the following platform plank: "In view of the fact that certain counties in this State have not adhered to the recommendations of the State Executive Committee to exclude Negroes from participating in the Primary elections, we direct our incoming Legislature to so amend the law as to forever exclude Negroes from participating in any Democratic Primary election held in any county of this State."

In October, 1923, the State Legislature of Texas passed a law prohibiting Negroes from participating in Democratic Primaries. This law says: "All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas, who are bona fide members of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all rules and laws governing party primary elections. However, in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall

be void, and election officers are herein directed to throw out such ballot, and not count the same.

On July 16, 1924, the chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee ruled that no Negroes would be permitted to take part in the Dallas County State Democratic Primary on July 26. The law was enforced throughout the State. At El Paso, Dr. L. A. Nixon (colored), and a regular Democrat of many years standing, who had voted in previous Democratic primaries, presented himself at the polls, and was denied the privilege of casting his ballot. He brought suit for $5,000 damages against the Election Judges, and to test the constitutionality of the law.

During the early part of the year 1921, C. N. Love, W. L. Davis, J. B. Grisby, William Nickerson, Jr., Newman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack of Houston, Texas, applied to the District Court for an injunction to restrain the city Democratic executive committee and the election judges from holding a strictly white voters' primary, and to compel them to permit all electors, regardless of race, creed or color, to vote in the party primary. The court held that the question of voting under the primary election statutes was a political and not a legal one, and that it was without jurisdiction to interfere with the action of the executive committee. The plaintiffs appealed to the first court of Civil Appeals. This court also dismissed the suit. They then sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Texas. This court dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, but refused to write an opinion. The case was brought from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

October 20, 1924, this court ruled the case out on the ground that the "cause of action had ceased to exist." "If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance," the court said in an opinion delivered by Justice Holmes, it would present a grave question of constitutional law, and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way to taking it up. But that is not the situation.

"The rule promulgated by the Democratic executive committee was for a single election only that had taken place long before the decision of the appellate court. No constitutional rights of the plaintiffs in error were infringed by holding that the cause of action had ceased to exist. The bill was for an injunction that could not be granted at that time There was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed."

Ku Klux Klan Attracts National Attention.

On December 14, 1915, Colonel William J. Simmons organized a new Ku Klux Klan along lines similar to the one established during the days of Reconstruction. Its headquarters are in Atlanta, (Ga.) From 1918 to 1921, there was such a rapid growth of the Klan that it attracted national attention largely for the reason that it was stated the Klan was opposed to Negroes, Catholics and Jews, and stood especially for white supremacy. The leaders of the Klan on the other hand, denied that the Klan was organized to terrify Negroes and that it was not intended to be hostile to Catholics and Jews.

In a demand for a congressional investigation, five specific charges were brought against the Klan. These were: "(1) the use of the United States mails to further its schemes for making money; (2) failure to meet the requirements of the income tax laws by pretending it is a simple fraternal order; (3) conspiring to induce or intimidate citizens, and bar them from their rights under the Con-

stitution; (4) interfering with the exercise of the American rights of religious freedom; (5) abrogating the promise of security from unreasonable search, seizure and abduction and mob violence." The Klan entered politics, and has figured prominently in local, State and national campaigns.

Why Negroes Are Opposed To Ku Klux Klan.

The grounds of opposition of Negroes to the Ku Klux Klan are: that since it stands for white supremacy, it naturally is opposed to Negroes. There is constantly before Negroes the old Ku Klux Klan under the guise of which, and in the name of which many atrocities were committed against Negroes. It is further charged that the disguises and secrecies practiced by the Klan offer to unscrupulous persons abundant, opportunity to do many things under the name of the Klan; that is any, unscrupulous person or groups of persons could disguise themselves in Klan regalia, and commit whatever deviltry or crime they might devise.

Black Mammy Monument Daughters Confederacy Sponsor Negroes Raise Strenuous Objection.

At the suggestion of Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a resolution passed the United States Senate in 1923 to erect at the Capital of the nation a monument to the black mammies of the South. Thousands of men and women who look back with affection and appreciation to their black mammies were behind the movement to erect this monument. Thousands of others, including the majority of Negroes, were opposed to the erection of such a monument and suggested that instead, something be done for black mammy's children.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Baptist church of Atlanta, Georgia, in commenting on the suggestion, said: "The proposal by some of the Daughters of the Confederacy to erect in Washington a memorial to the memory of "black mammy" has met with some severe protests on the part of "black mammy's" children, though such a movement was born out of a very beautiful sentiment, and a very sincere admiration of Southern white women for these Negro mothers of a past generation. The protest on the part of the Negroes has been a genuine surprise and a very deep disappointment to these good women. They, frankly, cannot understand why such an expression of their gratitude and admiration for these Negro mothers should not be met with a spirit of gratitude and appreciation by their children. The protest has been so widespread, coming from representative Negroes all over the country, that we will make a mistake to dismiss it as a mood of an unappreciative people, without inquiring into its significance.

This proposed monument is intended to express the gratitude of this generation for the unselfish devotion and self-sacrificing service rendered by these Negro women of the days of slavery, to the children of their masters. Is it a sincere expression of gratitude? Indeed, this is the question which must be the test of the value of any memorial—is it sincere? If we, the white people of the South, are grateful for what "black mammy" did for our children, it is inevitable that the eyes of the world shall turn from our bronze or marble memorial to ask, what have we done in return for "black mammy's" children?

Can't we sympathize with the suggestion that instead of erecting a monument in Washington, our gratitude to "black mammy" should find expression in a concerted effort to write upon the statute books of our States adequate legislation for the prevention of lynching, and safeguarding of the rights of the children of "black mammy?"

By our loving gratitude to the "black mammy" of yesterday, and our loyalty to our fathers and mothers, whom she crooned to sleep with her lullabies, let us swear that her children and grandchildren of today shall have a fair chance."

Somewhat in line with Dr. Jones' sentiment, the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, launched a movement to establish a home for the faithful Negro women of the black mammy type in each of the congressional districts of the State. What was known as the Black Mammy Statute Bill was defeated in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress in March, 1924.

The South Carolina Legislature at its 1923 session passed a bill to pension faithful ex-slaves. The bill provides that slaves who served the State and their masters in the Confederate army during the War should be granted pensions under practically the same conditions as those under which the State of South Carolina grants pensions to Confederate veterans. In July, 1923, it was announced that 428 faithful Negroes had been placed on the pension roll.

What is Meant by Term "Social Equality?" Do Negroes Desire It?

The black man's "place" in America, says the *Christian Index*, is the "place" any other American occupies, and to which his education, character or special fitness entitles him.

We hear much of "social equality" these days, and white and black speakers tell the world that the Negro does not desire "social equality." That depends upon what is meant by the term. If the white man means by that "social intermingling," or the mongrel-izing the black race, or any approach by either side toward miscegenation, the black man utters a hearty Amen. But if "social equality" means that the lowest white prostitute or the most vicious tough of the white race is better than the highest type of Negro womanhood and manhood, then the black man hurls it back in the face of the world and brands it as an infamous lie.

Another comment is that: leaving out the social equality bosh, and the palliating soft mush of a certain type of Negro leaders, deep down in the heart and soul of every mother's son of us, is the common desire to enjoy every benefit of accumulated civilization. To live anywhere livable; to aspire to anything achievable; to give and take in the tasks of life, and share the common fortunes of American citizenship.

"Industrial equality, political equality and equality before the law," says the *Indianapolis (Ind.) Freeman*, "are the inherent and manhood rights of every American citizen. Social equality, of which we hear so much, among civilized people is not a right. Social equality is a privilege, which may or may not be enjoyed.

It appears that a few writers and public speakers are very much at sea as to where a right ends and a privilege begins. When we say industrial equality, we mean an equal opportunity in every avenue of industrial endeavor. For instance, side by side, under the Stars and Stripes our boys, the black and white went over the top together, and it is the Negro's right to insist that side by side they climb life's hill together, with equal opportunity to earn a living for themselves and loved ones. A true democracy is a representative form of government. We are a part and parcel of American citizenship, and as Americans, we must live under and obey the laws of the land, and we are, therefore, clearly within our rights when we insist on an equal voice in the law-making bodies of state and nation.

Laws in the last analysis are mere rules of action, and are made to govern all the people, and should function with equal exactness about the homes of the black man as well as that of the white man. This brings us to social equality. We have said that social equality is a privilege and not a right. However, the phrase "social equality," is a much misused and much abused term. If by social equality it is meant that one should have any seat paid for on a train or in a dining car, then, of course, we are for social equality. If it is meant that the colored man's money should go as far as the other fellow's in a theatre or moving picture house, we should, of course, insist on social equality. If by social equality, we have in mind equality of hospital, educational, institutional facilities and advantages, every Negro should insist on this right. On the other hand, if by social equality, it is meant that one must have social intercourse with a white, brown or yellow family, and that such family must have freedom of social intercourse with the other fellow's family, it is clear that we are advocating a privilege and not a right. We have said and restate that the whole question hinges very largely upon the definition of social equality."

Negroes Should Cultivate Pride of Race.

The *Pittsburgh American* says: "Racial equality begins with racial self-respect. Negroes can never hope to be considered the equals of any other races until they are so much in love with themselves that they show by their thoughts and actions that they believe they are as good as other people. We too readily conclude that Negro achievements and well doing must have the white man's stamp of approval before it should be accepted as good, better or best. In this way we emphasize racial dependence. Our persistence in imitating the white man impairs the iniative and creative instincts of the race. Until we look upon the world in its relations to the race, and interpret this meaning by purely Negro thought, our progress in mental emanicipation will move slowly."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, in the course of a recent address, said: "I want to give you some good advice. There are many things we can learn from the white race to our profit. A member of the white race is never ashamed to admit that he is a white man. I know one race that seems to think that God cursed them when he made them black. Don't let anybody fool you into believing that God cursed the black race. Don't feel that you have to apologize to every man you meet because you have got a black face.

The white man can beat me at being a white man, but I can beat him at being a Negro. I am proud of my race. There is no race in history that has made as much progress in the last sixty years as we have made. Don't be ashamed of your race. Everybody respects an American because Americans believe in America. To respect your own race means that you will get respect from other races. If we do not respect ourselves, we can be sure that other people won't respect us. Self-respect begets self-respect. Let's show the white race that we believe in ourselves."

President John Hope of Morehouse College urges that: "We must bring it to pass that the American people will cease to think of Negroes in one way and other people in another way—that the American people will think of Negroes as they think of other races, entitled to the same rights of life, liberty and the same opportunities."

CREED
Of American Negro Youth

(*Written by William Pickens at Request of the American Student Federation—"A Youth Movement."*)

1. I believe in God as the embodiment and the expression of all the goodness of the universe, material and immaterial.
2. I believe in Youth as the recurrent, perennial, eternal spirit of progress.

3. I believe in Humanity, the humanity that transcends color, feature, geography or social and political organization.
4. I believe in the Negro Race as in any other race, only as an element, and perhaps an episode, of this humanity.
5. I believe therefore in Unsegregated Justice as the only justice, and in Unqualified Equality as the only equality.
6. I believe in Individual Liberty, which is possible only in a society of essential individual equality.
7. I believe in Tolerance which is possible only in a society of liberty.
8. I believe in Eternal Progress, which is possible only in a society of tolerance.
9. I believe in the Divine Destiny of Man, which is thinkable only as the progressive purpose of progress.
10. I believe therefore in the present, as the all Mother of the illimitable Future; in happiness limited only by other happinesses and by the legitimate claims of future happiness. Selah.

THE NEW NEGRO

HE IS NEW, he is old as the forests primeval.
Stark in their nakedness of limb,
His forebears roamed the jungle and led the chase.
Crystalized by the heat of oriental suns,
God made him a rock of undecaying power,
To become at last the nation's corner stone.
Rough hewn from the jungle and the desert's sands,
Slavery was the chisel that fashioned him to form,
And gave him all the arts and sciences had won.
The lyncher, mob, and stake have been his emery wheel,
TO MAKE A POLISHED MAN of strength and power.
In him, the latest birth of freedom,
God hath again made all things new.
Europe and Asia with ebbing tides recede,
America's unfinished arch of freedom waits,
Till he, the corner stone of strength,
Is lifted into place and power.
Behold him! dauntless and unafraid he stands.
He comes with laden arms.
Bearing rich gifts to science, religion, poetry and song.
Labor and capital through him shall find
The equal heritage of common brotherhood,
And statesmanship shall keep the stewardship
Of justice and equal rights and privileges for all.
HE KNOWS HIS PLACE, to keep it
As a sacred trust and heritage for all,
To wear God's image in the ranks of men
And walk as princes of the royal blood divine.
ON EQUAL FOOTING everywhere with all mankind.
With ever-fading color on these shores,
The Oriental sunshine in his blood
Shall give the warming touch of brotherhood
And love, to all the fused races in our land.
He is the last reserve of God on earth,
Who, in the goodly fellowship of love,
Will rule the world with peace.

(*Reverdy C. Ransom*, 1923.)

Colored Methodist Episcopal Bishops Declare This Not A White Man's Country.

In his wonderfully eloquent Episcopal Address to the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop McDowell truly said: "This is not a white man's world. The white races number nearly half the human family, the yellow, black, brown and red races, the remainder." We wish to emphasize the fact that this is not a white man's

country, however much it may be reiterated by politicians and newspapers. The white man came here to escape religious persecution, to make money, and to have freedom from oppression. He found a red people already in possession—not a white people, but a red people.

> We came here against our will, brought by the white man as slaves. We have done as much as he has to make this country what it is, both in peace and war. So by every argument and right, it is as much our country as it is his, for it originally belonged to neither of us. We came here about the same time he came. Therefore we insist that this is our country as well as his. We are native born citizens. If this is not our country we have no country. We claim no other. Old Glory is our flag as well as his. Our blood has helped to make its stripes crimson as well as the white man's. Our valor on the battlefield has added to its stars as truly as his. (*Episcopal Address*, 1922 *General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.*)

Negroes Object To Term "Pickaninny Freeze."

As a result of an amendment to Chicago's moving picture ordinance introduced by Alderman R. R. Jackson, and passed by the City Council, in 1922, no permits in the future are to be issued for the exposition of pictures which tend to hold up to scorn certain races.

> "Section 1627. Immoral pictures—permit not to be granted. If a picture or series of pictures for the showing or exhibition of which an application for the permit is made, is immoral or obscene, or holds up to scorn or ridicule any nation or the people thereof, or portrays any riotous, disorderly or other unlawful scene, or has a tendency to disturb the public peace, or contain terms, titles, phrases such as "kike," "dago," "nigger," "wench," "turk," "coon," "shine," "mick," "darky," etc., which reflect opprobrium or ridicule on a race, nation, religious sect, denomination or constituted authority of the law, it shall be the duty of the General Superintendent of Police to refuse such permit."

Negroes object to the term "Pickaninny Freeze," as a designation for an ice cream similar to the "Eskimo Pie." Colored citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, on March 7, 1922, sent a protest to the School Board against the use of "Some Short Stories," a book which was being used in the high school department of Haverhill. The protest was successful. The Superintendent of Schools agreed not to use the story in the book which was objected to.

Why Negro Women Object to Term "Negress."

The Superintendent of Schools in 1922, presented an order to the school committee, excluding from the Boston public schools a Kipling Reader for upper grades, and another text book entitled "Community Civics," written by R. O. Hughes of the Pittsburgh High School, against the use of which books colored people of Boston have entered a vigorous protest.

They object specifically, in the case of the first named book, to some of Mr. Kipling's picturesque allusions to race conditions in the oriental world. It is understood that offence was given by a passage in which Kipling speaks of a white official's horse being held by one of the governed races, to which the author adds, "which is a good job for a nigger"—or words to the same general import.

The following letter, protesting the insulting use of the word "Ne-

gress" in local dailies of Pittsburgh (Pa.) was presented to the Managing Editor of the *Gazette-Times*, and to the City Editor of the Press:

"Gentlemen:

Negroes of Pittsburgh, especially our women, resent the use in the daily papers made of the word "Negress" in referring to them. This unanimous feeling on their part ought to make it difficult for newspapers to continue this use no matter by what authority they justify "Negress." In a careful study of the press in practically all of the larger cities, in none, even in the Border cities is the word "Negress" used as frequently as in the Pittsburgh Press.

Tigress and Lioness properly desigate the female of certain animals, but when such terminologies are applied to human beings, it is largely with the definite idea of humiliating the race so referred to.

Years ago the female Hebrew was usually referred to as "Jewess," but with the growing power of the Hebrew throughout the world, this designation has practically ceased. There is now no such reference made to a Hebrew woman as "Jewess" in your papers, and Negro women see no reason why they should be the only women referred to in this manner.

We believe that this word has gradually crept into the papers here without the knowledge that it is offensive to your Negro readers, and to have it called to your attention is sufficient to stop the practice.

Respectfully,

Special Committee of the Advisory Council of the Urban League."

Protests Lodged Against Practice Printing "Negro" Headlines.

"Colored Americans," says the *New York Age*, "should never cease in their efforts to have the newspapers of the country discontinue printing 'Negro' headlines. This matter is forced upon our attention again by a glaring example in the *New York World*, which in so many respects, is fair and friendly toward the race. In an issue of this week, the *World*, heads an article, 'Negroes Attack Couple in Park.' It is difficult to understand how the Managing Editor of the *World* does not see that this is a gross injustice to colored people. No other race or group is thus headlined in accounts of crime. It is inconceivable to think of any metropolitan newspaper saying in headlines: 'Irish Attack Couple in Park,' or 'Jews Attack Couple in Park,' or even 'Germans Attack Couple in Park.' "

This continual headlinings of crimes committed by colored men has the effect of coupling the Negro and crime in the public mind. It is a very simple psychological process. As Mr. William Pickens has said, 'If every time a red-headed man committed a crime, the papers heralded, 'Redheaded Man Commits Murder,' 'Red-headed Man Commits Murder,' 'Red-headed Man Commits Burglary,' 'Red-headed Man Attacks Woman,' it would not be long before the public mind would reach a stage which would make it easy to lynch a red-headed man on sight. Colored people everywhere should write letters to editors of newspapers protesting against this practice."

The *Chicago Defender*, in commenting on an editorial policy of the *Chicago Evening American* said: "The *Evening American* never refers in its columns to the racial identity of anyone, with the result that readers are never poisoned, never warped into believing all virtue, for instance, is wrapped up in the Caucasian, and all vice is found in those black skins. This splendidly edited, newsy, truly democratic newspaper is pursuing this commendable course deserves, and is receiving a large measure of support from fair-minded people, and from those of our group especially."

Negroes Doing Something Out of the Ordinary Not to be Regarded As a Joke.

William Allen White, a white man, editor of the *Emporia (Kansas) Gazette*, criticizes the white race for regarding the Negro as a joke, when he does something out of the ordinary, or makes several steps ahead. "Why should not the black man play golf, if his economic status gives him leisure for golf? Why should he not have a motor car and a country house if he can afford it? Why giggle at the normal activities of men whose skin differs from our own? Something of the same psychological reason is the fact that the worker in the mines or shops or furnaces wears a silk shirt, or rents a house with a bath or rides to work in a car. Why shouldn't he? Is he an elephant doing stunts? Is he a horse playing the piano? What's the joke if he developes the same desires and aspirations that we do? And who in God's name are we anyway?"

Negro Actors In Serious Plays.

In Chicago under the sponsorship of the All-American Theatre Association, is an organization composed of both colored and white members, and national in scope. Its purpose and hope is:

1. Assisting in the organization and support of a theatre for Negro artists in the South Side of Chicago, and eventually helping to establish similar theatres in other cities, and bringing about a federation of these theaters for exchange of plays, companies and actors. A school for actors and costume designers also is a part of the plan.
2. Bring before Chicago audiences well-known novelists, poets, dramatists and artists; also arrange for a series of music and dance recitals.

The first production offered by this Association, Oscar Wilde's "Salome," was an ambitious and hazardous undertaking. Its performance, however, drew a shower of commendation from the critics." The *Chicago Evening Post* said: "It was without doubt, the artistic event of the season. It was a distinctive interpretation to which the race had brought much of the finest it had to give, and much that many of us did not know or even suspect was there. We discovered that the Negro is capable of restraint as well as of abandon, a quality which may not have been credited in the past. The Salome was a saint, rather than a devil. Her dance was one of the most chaste exhibitions I have ever seen. It was almost austere. As one of the several Salomes to be encountered in Wilde's drama of decadent Aestheticism, it is a contribution to the theatre, and one which should remain.

"All told, there are sixteen film companies producing Negro pictures with all Negro casts. They are scattered all over the country; only two of them are Negro-managed. One is in the East—the Micheaux Film Corporation, and one is in the West—the Lincoln Film Company, Inc. Things are pretty well balanced between these two sections so far as the Negro film industry is concerned. The East has the highest salaried star, Evelyn Preer, and the West has the best known, Clarence Brooks. Laurence Chenault, in the East, is the best character man in the game, and the West has Anita Thompson, the most beautiful girl star. The actors of the East have more dramatic training, and those of the West more screen experience."

What is the Term Which Most Appropiately Designates the Group Of African Descent.

The discussion concerning what term should be used to appropriately designate the group of African descent in the United States continues. Dean Kelly Miller says: "A very distinguished correspondent writes, 'Any race leader of African descent who will inflict the Hamitic race with the word "Negro," as a noun, should be excused as unworthy of leadership. Many honest and honest-minded people are taking a similar view. I am free to confess that I have not the slightest respect for this view except out of deference to the sensibilities of the people who genuinely entertain it. We call the descendants of Abraham, Jews, Hebrews or Israelites, and they complain not.

> "The term 'Jew' has gathered unpleasant historical connotation to the great prejudice of the people. Webster's Dictionary, in the early editions, used the word jew as a verb, to indicate the low cunning of the Jew in driving a bargain. The race protested, and that right vigorously. It is obviously a reflection upon any people to use their name as a term of reproach, such as "punic faith" or "the Perfidious Albion." But the mere use of a name which in itself carries no disgraceful meaning to designate a group affords no reasonable grounds for objection.
>
> After considerable literary experience, I can find no substitute for Negro that meets the ethnological, political, geographical, social and sociological requirements of exact and well understood expression. I suggest to the objectors to find a fitting expressional substitution for "The Negro Year Book" or "The Journal of Negro History."

Every author, white or black who handles the race theme with scientific accuracy and literary power, makes unrestricted use of the term. Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar, would have been excused as being unworthy of race leadership.

Some Other Opinions With Respect To The Term "Negro."

The *Dallas (Texas) Express* is of the opinion that: "While we agree that the term "Negro" is used objectionably by the white press, and its constant recurrence in connection with sordid things, has caused us to seek relief from it, we feel that long as the trend of newspaperdom in America is toward sensationalism, the same thing would result from the popularization of any other term as applied to us.

> "Nor do we believe that the word "Negro" has been popularized by its constant use by our own people as much as that its use by others has caused its adoption as a fitting term by us. It is probably true that when completely analyzed our objection to the term has its real basis in a desire that we be not separated from the general American citizenry any more than are others of its racial classes. The dislike is due to a hatred of segregation as such. And, though it might be found that the term would be more bearable if used in connection with creditable achievement by members of our race, it would, none the less savor so strongly of a tendency to consider us as a race apart from the general group that we would still object. We believe that only time and a change of feeling of the sentiment moulding agencies of America, can work effectively to change the condition.

We hate the term "Nigger." We dislike Negro. But would our lot in reality be bettered by attempting to change it to another no more satisfactory?

The *New York News* says: "So long as the white race is dominant in America—in possession of the wealth and the instruments of public opinion and the machinery of government that black man or woman is either shortsighted or insincere who thinks that he can make the hated term "Negro" respectable. We do not need to refer to the unwisdom of the use of the term, because of its easy corruption into the corruptions of "Nigger" and "Negress." Neither will any informed person deny that the term "Negro" is historically and ethnographically wrong when applied to the more than twelve millions of Afro-Americans. Our argument now concerns itself only with the infinite harm done the race by the present chronic use of the term.

But so general has become the term "Negro" that it has fallen into the headline use of the term "Negro" on almost every occasion. The wife of a well known actor was acquitted last week of a disorderly conduct charge brought against her by a brutal, southern subway guard who had struck and kicked her. The biweekly headed the article "Negress Acquitted of Charge." The harm done the race in white public sentiment; the offense done the lady is at once apparent. Yet this organ's offence is entirely thoughtless and unvoluntary. The coldly calculated harm done by the enemies of the race by the use of the word is insidious and indefinite. We appeal to the race and all friends of the race to stop using the word "Negro" and instead use "Colored," "African," "Black," or "Afro-American."

Suggested that The Term "Nigger" Be Adopted.

"It was a good many years after the Civil War before the American people of African descent were able to settle with any degree of unanimity upon a term which would designate them as a group. The term, which has finally become almost universally accepted and acceptable is "American Negro," or simply "Negro." Notwithstanding, there are still a great many people who belong to the group so designated who either object to this term or accept it with little grace.

An attempt was made some years ago to introduce the term, "Afro-American." This term, although logically and philologically sound, was found to be rather clumsy. It also had against it the tide which had set in the United States against hyphenated race names. The term failed to achieve any large degree of general currency. Sir Harry Johnston coined the term "Aframerican," to designate Americans of African descent. It is a term which he has used in a number of his books. It has the advantage of being less clumsy than "Afro-American," but does not seem to have any prospects of gaining general use on this side of the water. There is an effort being made to introduce the term "Libranian." No hope however, for the adoption of this term is apparent. The term "Ethiopian" is also being suggested.

Now comes along the startling suggestion from Carl Sandburg, the Chicago poet and journalist, a man who is decidedly friendly and sympathetic. His suggestion is that we bodily adopt the term "Nigger." Mr. Sandburg acknowledges that the word had its origin in contempt, but he feels that its acceptance would rid it of all its sting. He cites the acceptance of the word, "Yankee," first by the people of New England, and finally by all Americans. Mr. Haywood Broun, the author and literary critic, takes up Mr. Sandburg's suggestion, and says the term, "colored man" is hopelessly ornate, and "Negro" is tainted with ethnology. "More than that," Mr. Broun continues, "it is a literary word. 'Nigger' is a live word. There is a ring to it like that of a true coin upon a pavement. Nor are all the connotations of the word shameful to the

Negro race. Something of the terrific contribution of physical energy, which the Negro has made to America is inherent in the word 'Nigger.' To our mind it brings up a vision of a man wrestling with great burdens and conquering them. Blood and sweat and tears have all combined to make 'Nigger' stark and simple. Among namby-pamby words it looms like a great rock. It is basic but not base."

Commenting on this, the *New York Age* said: "Both Mr. Sandburg and Mr. Broun may have the best of intentions, but they are dealing with a matter which as white men, they cannot fully understand. This is a question which belongs to the arcana of the race. There is not the remotest chance that the colored people of the United States will ever accept the term "Nigger," as a group distinction."

But we are commenting upon this suggestion only for one reason, and that is the paradoxical sentiment which colored people themselves have toward this term. As we all know, it is a term which is quite commonly used among colored people themselves. It is often used almost as a term of endearment. But on the other hand, there is hardly a Negro in the United States so humble or so ignorant that he does not bitterly resent its use by any white person. Very often white people have justified their use of the term, citing the fact that colored people themselves make use of it. This seems to be reason enough for colored people to eschew the use of the word among themselves.

Why the Term "Negro" Has the Ascendancy.

Perhaps this matter of a race term will never be absolutely settled, and perhaps it is just as well that it should not be. The term, "colored people," is still used, even in connection with the term, "Negro." It can be noticed that white people, in speaking of the race, when they wish to be particularly gracious, seem to prefer the term, "colored people," to the word, "Negro." However, the word, "Negro," bids fair to become the most universally accepted of race name terms. It has the ascendancy now.

There are several reasons for that ascendancy. In the first place, colored writers found themselves handicapped by having to write about a distinct group, without having a specific and concrete term to designate that group. It was decidedly awkard to repeatedly refer to this group by an adjectival phrase such as "colored people" is, so they settled upon the term, "Negro," first, as a practical necessity in the work of writing, and, secondly, for the purpose of ennobling the world. It must be admitted that they have in a large degree carried out that purpose. The word, "Negro," in the United States today means an entirely different thing from what it meant thirty years ago.

There is another reason for the ascendancy of the term, "Negro," which perhaps not many persons have realized, and it is the convenience of the word in newspaper headlines. It is composed of only five letters, and never makes more than a single line across a newspaper column in any ordinary sized type, whereas, on the other hand, "colored" or "colored man" offers mechanical difficulties. And so it happens that the newspaper headlines heralding "Negro this" and "Negro that" have done a great deal to fix the term as a race distinction.

There are still colored people in the United States who have objections, more or less pronounced, to the word, "Negro," but these objections, seem to be lessening with time. After all, the word is a noble, mouth-filling word. Compare it with such race names as Roman and German, and you will see that the word,

"Negro," is as noble in sound. There is no reason why it should not be made as noble in meaning."

Third Pan-African Congress Adopts Resolutions Pertaining To Welfare Persons African Descent In Africa and America.

The Pan-African Congress is an effort to assemble in deliberation representatives of the different groups of people of Negro descent in a World Congress. Its first session was held in Paris, February 19-21, 1919; the second Pan-African Congress met in London, Brussels and Paris, August 28, 29 and 31, and September 2, 3, 5 and 6, 1921. The third bi-ennial session met in London, November 7-8, and in Lisbon, December 1, 2, 1923. It was reported that thirteen countries were represented. The following resolutions were passed:

The Executive Committee of the Third Pan-African Congress, meeting in London and Lisbon in November, 1923, regards the following matters as those which seem to them to embody the legitimate and immediate needs of the people of African descent.

1. A voice in their own government.
2. The right of access to the land and its resources.
3. Trial by juries of their peers under established forms of law.
4. Free elementary education for all; broad training in modern industrial technique; and higher training of selected talent.
5. The development of Africa for the benefit of Africans, and not merely for the profit of Europeans.
6. The abolition of the slave trade and of the liquor traffic.
7. World disarmament and the abolition of war; but failing this, and as long as white folk bear arms against black folk, the right of blacks to bear arms in their own defence.
8. The organization of commerce and industry, so as to make the main object of capital and labor the welfare of the many, rather than the enriching of the few.

These seem to us the eight general and irreducible needs of our people.

Specifically and in particular, we ask for the civilized British subjects in West Africa and in the West Indies the institution of home rule and responsible government, without discrimination as to race and color.

We ask for such areas as NORTHERN NIGERIA, UGANDA and BASUTOLAND, a development of native law, industry and education, with the specific object of training them in home rule and economic independence, and for eventual participation in the general government of the land.

We ask for FRENCH AFRICA the extension of the citizenship rights of voting and of representation in Parliament from Senegal and the West Indies to other parts of the colonies as rapidly as the present comprehensive plans of education can be realized.

We demand for KENYA, RHODESIA and the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA the restoration of rights to the land to the natives, a recognition of their right to a voice in their own government, and the abolition of the pretension of a white minority to dominate a black majority, and even to prevent their appeal to the civilized world.

In the BELGIAN CONGO we fail yet to see any decisive change from a regime of profit making and exploitation to an attempt to build modern civilization among human beings for their own good and the good of the world. We demand a system of state education, the recognition of native law, a voice in government and the curbing of commercial exploitation in that great land.

For the independent nations of ABYSSINIA, HAITI and LIBERIA, we ask not merely political integrity, but their emancipation from the grip of economic monopoly and usury at the hands of the money-masters of the world.

For the Negroes of the UNITED STATES OF ME ARICA, we ask the sup-

pression of lynching and mob-law, the end of caste, and the recognition of full citizenship despite race and color.

We demand the restoration of the EGYPTIAN SUDAN to an independent Egypt.

We demand for PORTUGUESE AFRICAN release from the slave-trading, industrial monopolies financed in England and France, which today nullify the liberal Portuguese Code in Mozambique.

We urge in BRAZIL AND CENTRAL AMERICA that people of African descent be no longer satisfied with a solution of the Negro problem which involves their absorption into another race without allowing Negroes as such full recognition of their manhood and right to be.

We ask the LEAGUE OF NATIONS to appoint direct diplomatic representatives in the Mandated territories with duties to investigate and report conditions. We ask the appointment of representatives of the NEGRO race on the Mandates Commission and in the International Labor Bureau.

In fine, we ask in all the world that black folk be treated as men. We can see no other road to Peace and Progress. What more paradoxical figure today fronts the world than the official head of a great South African State, striving blindly to build Peace and Good Will in Europe by standing on the necks and hearts of millions of black Africans.

No Negro Life Insurance Risks Wanted.

The Asbury Civil Rights Bill, introduced in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, was indefinitely postponed by the House Judiciary Committee.

A bill to eliminate race discriminations was introduced in the Kansas Legislature. This bill proposed to compel all theatres and hotels to admit Negroes the same as white persons. It failed of passage.

Two colored women brought suit against the proprietor of the Savoy Theatre, Newark, New Jersey, for barring them from orchestra seats in the theatre. This case was brought under the Civil Rights Bill of New Jersey of 1921, which provides that all persons shall be entitled to full and equal privileges of any theatre, motion picture theatre or other places of public amusement, and shall not be denied these privileges on account of race, color or creed.

Under the new Civil Rights Law, the proprietor of a restaurant at Vineland, New Jersey, paid $50 in cash, and made a public apology to a colored man whom he had refused to serve.

Protests were made at St. Louis against the practice on the part of representatives of the Health Department to vaccinate all colored persons coming into the city from the South whether they were migrants or regular travelers.

The white postal clerks of the Richmond Branch Railway Mail Association, made formal protests against the appointment of R. H. Lewis, colored, to the position of clerk in charge of the Washington and Charleston Railway Post Office, which is considered a "white line." It was pointed out, however, that some years before this particular line had had another colored clerk in charge.

"No Negro life insurance risks wanted," is the decision of the Detroit Life Insurance Company of Detroit, Michigan, according to an article appearing in the *Indicator*, an insurance journal published in Detroit, issue of July 20, 1923.

Kansas Supreme Court Hands Down Decision Forbidding Race Segregation In High Schools.

Because the authorities of the Providence Hospital, Washington, refused to admit a colored woman, declaring that they did not have accommodation for colored maternity cases, the woman died an hour later after she had been taken to the Casualty Hospital.

The body of P. B. S. Pinchback, former Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana in the Reconstruction Period, was buried in an exclusive white cemetry in New Orleans. Title to the lot was secured forty years ago.

Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, refused to allow the body of a Negro Civil War veteran to be buried there, although $400 had been paid for a lot. Suit was entered against the cemetery. This was in May, 1923. In October, 1923, a notice was sent to the undertakers of the city that beginning November 1st, unsold lots in the cemetery would be sold to white persons only.

Springfield, Ohio, Colored citizens won their suit in the fight against separate schools for colored in that city. The court decision, based on a previous ruling of the State Supreme Court was that separate schools were not to be created by discrimination based solely on race or color in the assignment of pupils.

The Kansas Supreme Court, January, 1924, handed down a decision forbidding race segregation in the high schools of the State. The decision was on a case which came up from Coffeeville where an effort had been made to exclude colored children from the high school of that city. The decision stated that "Discrimination on account of color is forbidden by statute in all the high schools of the state except the high schools of a single city." (Kansas City.)

There was no commencement at the Penn Grove (New Jersey) High School, although the graduates received their diplomas, for the reason that the place on the program between the salutatorian and valedictorian was given to a colored youth. The pupils objected, first to his being on the program; second, to his place on the program, and third, the colored youth had chosen for his subject a phase of the Negro problem. The matter was taken by the pupils and their parents to the Board of Education, which sustained the principal in the decision that the school law of the State of New Jersey forbade discrimination in the schools on account of color, creed or race.

The Board of Education of Riverside Township, New Jersey, inadvertantly selected a colored woman to teach a school for white children. They refused to give her a position, but were compelled to pay her a salary of $100 a month for the time of the Board's contract with her.

After a prolonged controversy with reference to limiting the number of representatives of particular races at Harvard University, the Harvard University overseers barred discrimination on account of race or religion by adopting in its report on admission of Freshman students, "That in the administration of the rules for admission, Harvard College maintains its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on account of race or religion."

Nation-wide publicity was given on April 5, 1924, to the protest of a number of white students against Frederick Wells, a law student at Columbia University, because he was rooming in one of the men's dormitories. In reply to the protest, the following official statement of the University was issued:

"The residence halls of the University are for the benefit of all the

students. If a man finds his surroundings uncongenial, there is no need for him to stay. There are waiting lists of hundreds, and any vacancies can be filled at once.

"It has not been usage to exclude men from the residential halls on the ground of their parentage. At the same time application is made for a room, there is no inquiry into the race of the applicant.

"There have always been Negroes at Columbia, as well as students of other nationalities, and no discrimination is countenanced against any."

Arkansas Supreme Court Rules Slightest Trace Negro Blood Regardless How Closely Resembles Caucasian Makes That Person Negro.

Louis R. Salis of Jacksonville, Florida, in April, 1922, secured a mandamus against the Board of Education of that city to compel the readmission of his children to the white school from which they had been excluded on the ground that they were not white. According to Florida law, if an individual has more than one-eighth blood other than white, he cannot be classified as white. Salis' argument was that he himself was of Minorcan descent, but seven-eighths white. His wife was a full blooded white person, and therefore his children had less than one-eighth of blood other than white, and had a right to attend the school. The Minorcans are the inhabitants of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, located in the Mediterranean to the north of Africa and east of Spain. It is claimed by some that there is a considerable infusion of African blood in the inhabitants.

On January 17, 1922, Jefferson Black of Montgomery County, Arkansas filed in the State's Supreme Court an appeal from the Montgomery County Court where his petition for a mandamus had been denied to compel the admission of his children to the white schools of the county. They had been refused admission on the ground that they were not white. On June 6, 1922, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that a person with the slightest trace of Negro blood is a Negro regardless of how closely he resembles a Caucasian. The school directors of the district where Black lived filed evidence that the great-grandmother of the children had been a Negro slave. Black himself claimed that the children had a faint trace of Cherokee Indian blood on the mother's side. On October 19, 1922, the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

In April, 1922, a uniform marriage law, drawn up for the purpose of preventing intermarriage between white and colored races, was for the second time within two years killed in the Maryland Legislature. If passed, the law would have rendered invalid any marriage contracted in Maryland, if contrary to the law of the State, from which the parties came or in other States by Maryland residents if that marriage was contrary to Maryland law.

Senate Bill No. 4394 to provide uniform regulation of marriages and divorces, was introduced in Congress in 1923. The Bill as introduced, had a provision that "No license to marry shall be issued where the applicants are members of different races; that is to say, marriages between members of the white and black or of the white and yellow races, shall not be valid." Following protests by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other agencies and organizations, the bill was modified and left pending.

United States District Court Decided Hindu White United States Supreme Court Decides Hindu Not White.

In July, 1922, the United States District Court at Muskogee, Oklahoma, in the question of granting citizenship papers to a Hindu physician of that city, ruled that a Hindu is a member of the white race. Evidence was introduced to show that according to science Hindus are white people. The case was ruled upon at the request of the United States Government, which contended that Hindus are not white people. The case was appealed.

In February, 1923, the United States Supreme Court held that a high caste Hindu is not a "free white person" within the meaning of the naturalization law. The court ruled that the words "white person" must be given the meaning they have in common usage, and are not to be applied through a scientific study determining whether the persons affected descended from white stock.

United States Supreme Court Rules Japanese Not White Persons.

On November 13, 1922, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Japanese are not white within the meaning of the naturalization law and that in all of the naturalization acts from 1790 to 1906, the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons (with an addition in 1870 of those of African nativity and descent) in the discussion of whether Japanese are "free white persons" or within the meaning of the statute the Court held that it was the intention of Congress "To confer the privilege of citizenship upon that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white, and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

On March 8, 1824, the Virginia Legislature passed a law "To preserve racial integrity." A statement issued by the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, says: "This bill aims at correcting a condition which only the more thoughtful people of Virginia know the existence of.

"It is estimated that there are in the State from 10,000 to 20,000, possibly more, near white people, who are known to possess an intermixture of colored blood, in some cases to a slight extent, it is true, but still enough to prevent them from being white.

"In the past it has been possible for these people to declare themselves as white, or even to have the Court so declare them. Then they have demanded the admittance of their children into the white schools, and in a few cases have inter married with white people.

"In many counties, they exist as distinct colonies, holding themselves aloof from Negroes, but not being admitted by the white people" as of their race

"In any large gathering or school of colored people, especially in the cities, many will be observed who are scarcely distinguishable as colored."

The main features of the bill are that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any white person in this State to marry any save a white person, or a person with no other admixture of blood than white and American Indian. "For the purpose of this act, the term 'white person' shall apply only to the person who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian, but persons who have one-sixteenth or less of the blood of the American Indian, and have no other non-Caucasic blood, shall be

deemed to be white persons. All laws heretofore passed and not in effect regarding the intermarriage of white and colored persons shall apply to marriages prohibited by this act."

The American Legion in its Convention in New Orleans in October, 1922, by vote of 384 to 92, passed an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws prohibiting membership in the Quarante Hommes Et Huit Chevereaux (Forty and Eight) to Negroes. The vote was taken on an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws to place the word "white" in the eligibility clause to replace the word "male." This exclusion was made on the ground that Forty and Eight was a purely social organization, and the exclusion was to prevent social equality.

Jim Crow Car Laws And Negro Migration.

To take the place of the flexible seating arrangement by shift boards on street cars, the City Council of Birmingham, Alabama, on March 13, 1923, adopted an ordiance requiring that separate cars or compartments wth separate entrances for white and Negro passengers be provided on all street cars in the city. Both the Street Car Company and the Chamber of Commerce protested. The former, because of the great expense entailed in carrying out the ordinance, and the latter, because it works a hardship on many white passengers who are forced to stand, and the white school children are the worst sufferers.

The *Birmingham Reporter* (colored), in an editorial comment, said: "Negro workers, good and substantial colored Alabamians, are daily leaving the State in large numbers. It is not an economic problem that confronts the business men of this district, constituted by an element that are neither producers or promoters of business and progress. The colored leader who desires and preaches good will between men is sadly handicapped by efforts calculated to stir racial friction, and cause the great mass of colored workers to believe that they are not wanted in the Birmingham District."

Joseph E. Oldshields, a full blooded Sioux Indian, who had served through the World War with the United States Marines, re-enlisted in Chicago, and was sent to Quantico, Virginia for training. Coming on the train from Washington, he failed to recognize his station. When the conductor found he had not gotten off at his proper station, he offered to carry him on to Richmond, but refused to allow him to ride in section of the train for whites. Oldshields walked the twenty miles to Richmond. Transportation was furnished by the Marine recruiting station, and a letter saying that he was not "colored," but an "Indian."

Negroes Win Suits Involving Administration Jim Crow Car Laws.

Carl J. Murphy, Editor of the *Baltimore Afro-American*, was awarded one cent damages in his suit for $5,000 against the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad. Mr. Murphy alleged that he was ordered to ride in a rear coach of a two car train between Baltimore and Washington, and when he asked for an explanation, was violently pulled from the train and arrested. The first defence of the Company was that the Jim Crow Car Law of Maryland was involved. This was ruled out, and then the defence of the company was that the plaintiff had been generally disorderly.

William A. Waller won a suit against the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad Company. Having purchased a ticket from Maryland

into Washington, he refused to change to the Jim-crow section of the train, and was put off the train about midnight in the State of Maryland. He was awarded $500 and costs. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in affirming the decision of the lower court, said that the appellee was an interstate passenger, and that the Maryland statute, requiring segregation of white and colored passengers was not applicable to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Terry of Atlantic City, New Jersey, brought a damage suit against the Chesepeake and Ohio Railroad in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for illegal application of the Jim Crow Car Law. En route from Hinton, West Virginia, to Atlantic City, New Jersey, they were unable to secure Pullman accommodations. Because of the fact, however, that they were interstate passengers, they refused to ride in the section of baggage car provided for colored passengers, and rode in the coach for whites. They were arrested in Virginia and released on nominal bail. The case was decided against them in Virginia. Suit for $10,000 damages was then brought in the District of Columbia The Railroad Company compromised the suit by paying the plaintiffs a substantial sum.

Joseph P. Evans in March, 1922, bought a ticket in Charleston, West Virginia, for Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio train. He rode in a regular coach until the train reached the Kentucky line, when he was asked to move forward into a special section of a coach reserved for colored passengers. Evans refused on the ground that he knew no law or rule requiring him to move. He was taken into custody by a railroad policeman and removed from the train. On the following day he was brought before a court. The court upheld Evans' contention, and declared he had committed no offence. He thereupon commenced action before the Interstate Commerce Commission for refund of his railroad fare, and to settle the whole question of the rights of railroads to compel segregation, without authority of law, of colored interstate passengers.

White Passengers Awarded Damages For Being Compelled To Ride in Coach for Negroes.

The United States Supreme Court on December 11, 1922, dismissed "for want of jurisdiction" a case originating during the World War. Three white passengers entered a car marked for whites only of the Louisville an Nashville Railroad at Pascagoula, Mississippi. There were two Negro passengers in the car, and later another Negro entered and took a seat. The white passengers, it was said, protested to the conductor, but he did not remove the Negroes. The three white passengers entered suit against the railroad, each asking $3,000 damages for being compelled to ride with Negroes. They were awarded $400 each.

The director general of railroads brought suit to have the case set aside on the ground that the coach was intended for Negro passengers; that all the other coaches making up the train were reserved for white passengers, and further that the reversible sign "for whites only," "for colored only," had been changed to "for colored only." The Mississippi courts sustained the award for damages, and the United States Supreme Court refused to act in the case on the ground for want of jurisdiction. Comments on the decision pointed out that the separate coach laws passed by Southern States were not abrogated by Government control, and the United States Railroad Administration was responsible for their enforcement.

In connection with the separate coach laws, three suits by Negroes for damages were brought in 1923 against western roads. Dr. E. Crosby of Detroit, Michigan, brought suit for $75,000 damages against the Pullman Company, the Frisco and other lines, because he was arrested and

removed from a Pullman car at Vinita, Oklahoma. J. H. Roberts of St. Louis, Missouri, brought suit against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for $40,000 damages, because, although an interstate passenger, he was compelled to ride in the Jim Crow section of a coach in Oklahoma. Verdict was in favor of the railroad. Robert Williams, Negro soldier, four times wounded in the Argonne battle had Government transportation including order for Pullman berth. He was refused Pullman accommodations on the Frisco Road at Caruthersville, Missouri, and was compelled to spend the night in a passenger coach. He collapsed, and later filed suit for $50,000 damages; $25,000 for injury to his health, and $25,000 for humiliation.

Writ of Error Suit
Carried to U. S. Supreme Court
Because Negroes Excluded from Jury.

There is a distinct increase in the number of colored persons on juries; as for example, Tampa, Florida, for the first time since the reconstruction days, had a colored man on a jury, trying the case of a white man charged with murder.

In a number of instances, colored women have been used on juries; as for example, in Wilmington, Delaware, in the Federal Court; in the City Courts of Philadelphia and New York. Two colored women were recently used on the jury in the District Court in Topeka, Kansas.

A colored man charged with murder at Hazard, Kentucky, requested that an all colored jury pass judgment on his case. After the testimony was all in, it took the jury eleven minutes to convict and sentence the prisoner to the penitentiary for 21 years.

On the plea that no Negroes were permitted to act as jurors in the court in which he was condemned, James Patterson, Petersburg, twice sentenced to death for murder, was granted a writ of error by the Supreme Court of Virginia in September, 1924.

The case of Charles Bradford, convicted in the 37th District Court of Bexar County, Texas, of assault to murder, and sentenced to seven years, was carried before the United States Supreme Court for final decision. The Court of Criminal Appeals granted Bradford's application for a writ of error on the ground that he was deprived of his rights and privileges provided in Section I of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in that "No members of his race and color were permitted or allowed to serve or sit on the grand jury, which found and presented the indictment against him, but members of the Negro race were excluded because of their race, and color and for no other reason."

It was further alleged that "all members of the Negro race had been intentionally excluded and prevented from serving on grand juries in the Bexar County District Court and that members had been discriminated against for many years in violation of the 1st section of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and which discrimination was, and amounted to a denial to appellant of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. The Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Trial Court."

In 1909, the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case where Marcellus Thomas, a Negro convicted of murder in Harris County, Texas, appeaed his case on the ground of absence of Negroes from the jury, which rendered the verdict. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and said: "It may be that the jury commissioners did not give the Negro race full pro rata with the white race in the selection of the grand and petit jurors in this case, still this would not

be evidence of discrimination. If they fairly and honestly endeavored to discharge their duty, and did not in fact discriminate against the Negro race in the selection of the jury lists, then the Constitution of the United States has not been violated."

Previous to this time, however, the Supreme Court in the cases of Rogers *vs.* Alabama, and Carter *vs.* Texas, decided that the exclusion of qualified Negroes from jury service on grand and petit juries on account of their race and color, is a denial to Negroes on trial in courts where such exclusion is allowed them, an equal protection of the law, and as being in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States. According to the rulings in these cases, if it is clearly shown that the verdict against a Negro either in the criminal or civil courts, has been rendered by a jury from which Negroes had been excluded on account of their race and color, such a verdict will be set aside on appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Conversely Negroes on trial or parties to a suit have the right to demand that Negroes be on trial juries. A decision to this effect was handed down by the Supreme Court of Florida in March, 1913. This decision held that it was the duty of the county commissioners and other bodies making up jury lists to place the names of Negroes in jury boxes for jury duty, otherwise when Negroes are tried or are parties to suits, and these suits are decided adversely to them, they have the right to appeal on the ground of race discrimination.

White Secret Societies Bring Suits To Prevent Negro Secret Societies Using Name and Emblems of the Societies.

The Attorney General of the State of Arkansas, made application in 1922 for an order forever restraining the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia and the State of Arkansas from doing business in that State because it was alleged that the organization violated the State Insurance Law in contributing to a fund raised for the defence of Negroes charged with murder in connection with the Elaine race riot in 1919. The case was brought to trial, and dismissed.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Florida won a legal victory in 1922 in the courts of Hillsboro County, Tampa, Florida, in a case where the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine (white) sought to prevent the shriners (colored) from using grips, signs and insignia of the Order.

The Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (white) of Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1922, lost a case wherein they sought to enjoin the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (colored) from using the name and wearing the emblems of the Order.

The Supreme Order of the World Loyal Order of Moose, (white), drooped proceedings in 1923 against the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Moose (colored), when the latter organization changed its name to Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Reindeer. The Supreme Lodge of the World Loyal Order of Moose, secured an injunction in February, 1924, restraining the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Moose of the World (colored), from using the word "Moose" in designating the Order. In June, 1924, chancery suit was brought by the Supreme Lodge of the World Loyal Order of Moose and the Newark Lodge No. 237, directing that the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Moose of the World should show cause why it should not be enjoined from using its present title containing the name or word "Moose," and from using complainant's emblem.

On the petition of Arabia Temple, Houston, Texas, of the Ancient Arabic Order

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (white), an injunction was granted in 1922 against Doric Temple, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (colored) of Houston, and the entire United States to prevent the using of the name of the organization, or using, wearing or displaying the emblems, insignia, badges and head covering of the organization. On February 22, 1924, Arabia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the national white Shrine body was granted a permanent injunction against "Doric Temple" and against the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the entire United States. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

A petition was filed in the latter part of 1923 in the civil district court of New Orleans by Jerusalem Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (white), asking that an organization of Negroes in the city be prohibited from using the name, Platta Temple, of the Mystic Shrine.

Zoning Plans Used To Segregate Negroes.

A Fort Worth, Texas, report of May 23, 1922, said a "Blanket deed to all property on the Southwest side being threatened by an invasion of the Negro citizens has been drawn, and will be submitted to property owners for signatures. The deed specifies that no property may be sold at any time in the future to a Negro or a Mexican. This step is being taken by white residents of the section who fear the City Commission will be unable to pass an ordinance preventing the sale of property in exclusive white communities to Negroes.

To prevent a Negro settlement from being developed the Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio City Council, purchased the property for park purposes.

The 1923 session of the Alabama Legislature, passed an enabling act, giving cities of the State the right to pass Zoning ordinances. In connection with the question of the Zoning of Birmingham, proposals were made that a segregation clause be inserted. Commenting on this proposal, the *Birmingham Reporter* said:

"The zone enabling act, settling the home sections of the city, may be a good move, and could but have the support of every Negro. It is one of those acts that seeks home comfort, quietude, and the beauty that may be developed in residential sections that could not be if certain classes of business were permitted in these sections. And this is where the bill should end. It is sufficient in that, and all could prosper. But where the bill seeks to segregate the Negro, it becomes weak and loses its sense of justice.

"The Negro is already segregated. We need no law to find and locate the place of the Negro, no more than we need a law to find and locate the place for the white man. This segregation clause of the enabling act is unconstitutional, unnecessary and leads to disruption, disorganization, passionate expressions and indifferent attitudes. Segregation, of course, means to separate; we are separated. Segregation means to put in groups; to a large extent we are in groups. Segregation of the Negro means more than the ordinary interpretation of the word. It means to cheapen his position in the community, to give him niggardly of the comforts of the city; it means to increase his death rate far beyond the alarming situation that it is now. And how? Through some unscrupulous, unfair and unjust real estate lord, who freely throws up shanties and shacks and herd the Negroes in as so much cattle for shipping. It takes the Negro out of touch with the respected citizens of the community and, without a ballot in a segregate area, he cannot force anything that he is entitled to, or that other citizens are enjoying. It is altogether unfortunate for Birmingham, a laboring district, and perhaps a labor legislature, to propose such a law that can but work mischief and disruption to our community and State."

Negroes are not permitted to erect dwellings or other structures for occupancy in white residential districts, according to an opinion handed down by the City Attorney of New Orleans on September 18, 1923. Complaint was made by white residents against the erection of a Negro church. The opinion was based on Act 117 of 1912, which gives the city government full power to prevent the erection of houses for use of Negroes in white settlements.

An ordinance was then introduced in the City Council, forbidding the issuance of building permits for the erection of structures for the use of Negroes in white communities and no permits for the erection of structures for whites in Negro communities where protest is made.

How Zoning Restrictions Work With Respect to Whites and Negroes.

The constitutionality of the Atlanta, Ga., zoning ordinance was upheld when a Negro woman was fined $50 and costs, and ordered to comply with the law. The woman, through her attorneys, appealed the case to higher courts to test the constitutionality of the law. On October 17, 1924, the Supreme Court of Georgia ruled that the segregation section of the Atlanta Zoning Ordinance was unconstitutional.

Negro migration from farms to Atlanta, resulted in encroachment of Negro residences into sections formerly inhabited by white people.

Petition by white property owners to have the white zone extended into territory heretofore not zoned as to race, was taken under advisement.

Commenting on the work of the zoning law, the *Atlanta Independent*, (colored), said editorially:

Atlanta is supposed to have a zoning law, the purpose of which is to regulate business, manufacturing and residential settlements. At any time a white man wants to put a factory, a garage or anything else in a Negro settlement, the zoning committee readily changes the rule so the white man can build his garage, block house or anything else he wants to in the most exclusive Negro residential section. If the white man wants to build a business house, factory or whatnot on a street line twenty feet in front of a Negro residence, it matters not how exclusive the section is, he is permitted to cut the street view from both sides of the Negro's residence.

All of this has a tendency to build up in the minds of the Negro the idea to move away to another community where his rights as a citizen, and his comforts as a home owner will be respected.

If a Negro undertakes to buy from a white man a division or plot of land for the purpose of building a Negro settlement, any bunch of white folk, whether they be freeholders or whatnot, can come up and object, and white men who own the land will be denied the privilege of selling it to whom they please, which is another way of confiscating property without due process of law.

These conditions obtain in our community by reason of undertaking to run a democracy without all the people composing the democracy. These handicaps and discriminations are imposed upon the Negro by reason of political conditions; and yet, we hear every day that a majority of the white folks stand for law and order, and for a square deal for the Negro. This is said in spite of the fact that the good white folks are fully advised of these conditions, and the good white folks, as good as they are, never raise their voice, either from the pulpit or pen against these indignities which are driving from the South thousands of its best citizens.

In January, 1924, the matter of prohibiting houses from being rented or occupied by Negroes, came before the Macon, (Ga.) Council, in the form of a petition. The petition was referred to the city attorney, who reported as follows:

"The question of the occupancy by Negroes of property in blocks which have formerly been occupied by white people, is an old question in the South. Various city authorities have enacted ordinances which prohibit the practice. A few years since, an ordinance along this line, passed by the Mayor and alderman at Louisville, Ky., found its way to to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was held to be unconstitutional and void. This ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States has been followed by a ruling of the Supreme Court of Georgia in a case which went up on an ordinance from the city of Atlanta. In our opinion, therefore, the City of Macon is helpless in the face of this situation."

Residential Segregation In California.

In 1918 in Los Angeles, Calif., a Negro bought a home which had the restriction in the deed that the land conveyed "should never be rented, sold or conveyed to any person not of the Caucasian race." The case finally came to the Supreme Court of the State, which decided that the restrictions against lease or sale to a Negro were void. Following this decision, provisions were placed in deeds, which said that any person non-Caucasian could not "use or occupy" said property. In 1922, a piece of property with such a clause was sold to a white man, who in turn allowed a Negro to use and occupy it. A suit was filed to forfeit the title, because of the violation of the restrictive clause. The case has gone now on an appeal to the California Supreme Court, and in the meantime a second case involving the same legal point has been brought forward.

The problem of residential segregation is thus commented upon by the *Berkeley California Gazette*:

"Invasion of two residential sections by races whose presence is objectionable to white residents, is engaging the attention of the Berkeley Realty Board. At University and Jefferson Street, there is now under erection a Negro Masonic Temple, and all efforts to prevent its construction have met with defeat.

When Negroes began settling along California Street between Dwightway and Ashby a number of years ago, efforts were made to keep others from taking up their residence in that vicinity, but the Negroes continued to settle there, despite all attempts to keep them out. Now, it would seem they want to get closer in and have decided to begin on University Avenue, a block above California Street. So far, the white residents of the vicinity have been unsuccessful in preventing the erection of the Negro Masonic Temple.

In considering this problem, we must remember that America is a free country, and that we cannot and should not refuse admission to any and all races. On the other hand we must face the age-old racial prejudices which no amount of education or religious training can overcome. The Negroes and Orientals are aware of this, and should govern themselves accordingly. They should settle in territories where they encounter the least opposition, and should be satisfied to remain there and not attempt to encroach upon districts where they will not be welcome, and where they will only increase objection to their presence in this country.

At the same time, the white race must approach the problem dispassionately. They must be fair in their dealings with the colored and Oriental peoples, and while they feel they have justice o their side, they must be just in their treat-

ment of those races to which they object as neighbors. There is a solution of the problems now faced by several local districts; the question is to find and to settle the question amicably, and with fairness to all."

Segregation By Property Owners' Agreements.

The 375 members of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, approved the establishment of Negro sections in certain outlined districts of the city. Adoption of the plan to establish Negro sections would mean the exchange would recommend that none of its members sell or rent outside of the designated districts to Negroes.

The *St. Louis Clarion*, colored, in commenting on this action, said:

"The Real Estate Exchange, instead of succeeding in putting across any sort of segregation program, will probably succeed merely in concentrating the buying power of Negroes in those districts where white people do not want them. The Negro has passed the period in his development when he was easily intimidated. He must be shown definite, honest and sensible reasons why he should or should not do a thing whether it is buying a house, or voting the Republican ticket."

In a fight to bar Negroes in Baltimore "forever" from that neighborhood bounded by Eutaw Place, Mt. Royal Avenue, Dolphin Street and Lafayette Avenue, two injunctions have been obtained. The injunctions are based on an agreement entered into in 1919 by the Neighborhood Corporation and set out that in the neighborhood bounded by the above streets no property shall ever be sold, rented or otherwise conveyed to Negroes or persons having African blood in their veins. It, however, allows white residents to permit servants in their employ to occupy parts of the premises for whom they are employed. Since this agreement, some of the property has changed ownership, and it is this property belonging to new owners which is in litigation.

"Admitting that there is at present no workable scheme to prevent colored people from purchasing homes in any section of the city," the Baltimore Real Estate Board (white), at a meeting, October, 1923, named a committee of three to draft a segregation measure.

According to R. Philip Pitt, Secretary of the Board, they will seek to have the City Council or the Legislature pass some kind of segregation measure, which will permit colored people to live in certain neighborhoods, but keep them out of others. This measure, it is said, must be delicately drawn so as not to prevent white people from living in colored sections for business purposes.

In some sections of the city "neighborhood associations" have been former, members of which contract not to sell or rent to colored people. Mr. Pitt admitted that these contracts cannot be legally enforced if properly carried before the courts."

District of Columbia Supreme Court Rules Property Owners Agreement Segregation Valid.

Four cases in the District of Columbia Courts indicate the new angle from which white property owners are seeking to accomplish the segregation of Negroes. These cases are based on property owners agreements. What is known as the Curtis Case grew out of the desire of Mrs. Helen Curtis to purchase a home in the 1700 block on S. Street during the winter of 1923. When it was found that the intended purchasers were colored, suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the Dis-

trict in the form of an injunction to prevent title from being passed. The case was built up on the ground that the whites in the block had entered into a covenant, the terms of which prevented any of the signers from selling their property to persons of Negro blood for a period of twenty-one years.

When the case came before the District of Columbia Supreme Court, an injunction was granted. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals. At the time the Covenant was drawn, about twenty colored families were living in the block. Since the Curtis case was brought about a dozen more colored families have moved into the block. Now a majority of the people in the block are colored. Besides the Curtis case, three other colored property owners in the block have cases in court involving the same covenant. However, in the Curtis case, she was prevented from purchasing, while the other three secured titles, and have moved in. Some of them have had possession for over a year.

On June 2, 1924, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals handed down its decision, which was as follows:

"Appellant seems to have misconceived the real question here involved. We are not dealing with the validity of a statute, or municipal law, or ordinance, nor are we concerned with the right of a Negro to acquire, own and use property; nor are we confronted with any pre-existing rights which are affected by the covenant herein questioned. The sole issue is the power of a number of land owners to execute and record a covenant running with the land by which they bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, during a period of twenty-one years to prevent any of the land described in the covenant from being sold, leased to or occupied by Negroes.

"The constitutional right of a Negro to acquire, own and occupy property does not carry with it the constitutional power to compel sale and conveyance to him of any particular private property. The individual citizen, whether he be black or white, may refuse to sell or lease his property to any particular individual or class of individuals. The State alone possesses the power to compel a sale or taking of private property, and that only for public use.

"The power of these property owners to exclude one class of citizens, implies the power of the other class to exercise the same prerogative over property which they may own. What is denied one class may be denied the other. There is, therefore, no discrimination within the Civil Rights clauses of the Constitution. Such a covenant is enforceable not only against a member of the excluded race, but between the parties to the agreement.

"Our attention has not been called to any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States involving the exact question before us. It has, however, been before the courts of the States where it has been held that similar covenants against ownership or occupancy by Negroes are neither unconstitutional nor contrary to public policy.

"It is unnecessary to consider the contention that the restriction amounts to a denial of equal protection of the laws under the 14th Amendment, since the Supreme Court has held in numerous instances, that the inhibition is upon the power of the State, and not to action by individuals in respect of their property.

"In Plessy *vs* Ferguson, 163 U. S., 537, the Court sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana, providing for separation of races in passenger cars, as not being repungent to the provisions of the 14th Amendment, said: 'The object of the Amendment was absolutely to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but in the nature of things, it could not have been intended to abolish the distinctions based on color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from polit-

ical equality, or a co-mingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either. Laws permitting, and even requiring their separation in places where they are liable to be brought into contact, do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of State Legislatures in the exercise of their police power.'

"The foregoing rule applies not only to segregation in railway coaches, but to status requiring separate white and colored schools, as well as regulations providing for the segregation of the races in municipal playgrounds, municipal golf courses, municipal tennis courts and municipal bathing beaches. The same general and settled public opinion controls in respect of the segregation of the races in churches, hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, apartment houses, theaters and places of public amusement.

"It follows that the segregation of the races, whether by statute or private agreement, where the method adopted does not amount to the denial of fundamental constitutional rights cannot be held to be against public policy. Nor can the social equality of the races be attained either by legislation or by forcible assertion of assumed rights. As was said in People *vs.* Galliger, 93, N. Y., 438, 448; 'This can neither be sccomplished nor promoted by laws which conflict with the general sentiment of the community upon whom they are designed to operate. When the Government therefore, has secured to each of its citizens equal rights before the law, and equal opportunities for improvement and progress, it has accomplished the end for which it was organized, and performed all the functions respecting social advantages with which it is endowed.'

"Defendant claims protection under certain legislation of Congress. As suggested in the opinion of the learned trial justice, this legislation was enacted to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution. The statutes, therefore, can afford no more protection than the Constitution itself. If, therefore, there is no infringement of defendant's rights under the Constitution, there can be none under the statutes." The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Following the District of Columbia Decision, a new segregation movement was started in Baltimore by the Homewood Protective Association. The agreement entered into binds owners not to rent to colored people or allow them to occupy the property for business or other purposes, but does not prevent them from purchasing property in this district. It follows the principle laid down in the District of Columbia Court decision which sanctioned segregation where 100 per cent of the property owners agreed to exclude any group.

To Move into New Orleans Community Must Have Written Permission Majority Residents Opposite Race.

The 1924 Louisiana Legislature passed the following relative to Negro and white communities in municipalities having a population of more than 25,000.

"Section 1. Be [illegible] enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana, that in municipalities having a population of more than twenty-five thousand (25,000), it shall be unlawful for any white person to hereafter establish a home-residence on any property located in a Negro community, except on the written consent of a majority of the Negroes inhabiting said community, or for any Negro to hereafter establish a home-residence on any property located in any white community, except on the written consent of a majority of the white persons inhabiting said community; the

aforesaid written consent to be filed of record with the Mayor of the Municipality.

"Section 2, That the terms, "white community" and "Negro community," as used in this act, shall be taken and held to mean and embrace every residence fronting on either side of any street within three hundred (300) feet of the location of the property involved, measured along the middle of the streets in any and all directions.

"Section 3, That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding One Hundred ($100) Dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ninety (90) days, or by both such fines and such imprisonment in the discretion of the court; and each seven (7) days residence in any community in contravention of this act shall constitute a separate and distinct offense."

The Commission Council of New Orleans, on September 16, 1924, passed an ordinance to segregate the settlement of Negroes in white neighborhoods, and of whites in Negro neighborhoods. "The measure prohibits issuance of building permits to a Negro desiring to build in a white neighborhood, unless he first obtains the written permission of a majority of the property holders of the opposite color in the particular neighborhood. The measure works vice versa for whites."

On October 30, 1924, the Civil District Court of New Orleans ruled that ordinance was unconstitutional.

Lynching Record For 1922.

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922. This was seven less than the number sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States, and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Growing Sentiment In South Against Lynching.

The growing sentiment against lynchings was manifested during 1922-23 by the large number of discussions appearing in the leading newspapers throughout this country, and especially in the South. Further evidence of the growth of sentiment against lynching was expressed by

the large number of formal resolutions adopted by organizations, especially religious bodies.

The 1923 Georgia State Baptist Convention adopted the following resolutions relative to lynching:

"The perpetuity of free institutions is conditioned upon the obedience to law and proper respect for constituted authority. The most barbarous, heathenish and unchristian form of lawlessness with which we have to deal is lynching, or mob violence. It is a cancer on our body politic, and a disgrace to our Christian civilization. How any man can muster up enough audacity to claim Christianity and join a mob, and assist, or even approve, the murderously taking away of human life, no matter on what pretense or reason, is incomprehensible and preposterous.

"The Christian church, surely our own, must sound the death knell to anarchy in all its forms; but more especially when a band of men arrogate to themselves the right to become government, court, jury, witnesses, and thus proceed to commit murder. It is diabolical. It is hellish. It puts government, society, and the church at the mercy of the hobgoblins of the underworld. We must admit of no exceptions. There are none."

The Southern Law and Order Commission appointed in 1922 by the Governors of Thirteen Southern States, is as follows:

Alabama, Major Harwell G. Davis, State's Attorney General.
Arkansas, Ex-Gov. Charles H. Brough, Little Rock.
Georgia, Mr. W. Woods White, Atlanta.
Kentucky, Mr. McKenzie R. Todd, Federal Land Bank, Louisville.
Louisiana, Judge John N. Sandlin, Member of Congress.
Maryland, Dr. Eugene Jones, State Senator, Kensington.
Mississippi, Mrs. N. D. Goodwin, State President United Daughters of the Confederacy.
Oklahoma, Judge J. R. Keaton, Former Judge of the Federal Court, Oklahoma City.
South Carolina, Ex-Gov. Robert A. Cooper, Federal Farm Loan Board.
Tennessee, Hon. Wade Hampton Cooper, Washington.
Texas, Dr. H. T. Musselman, Dallas.
Virginia, Mr. John P. Saul, Jr., Salem.
West Virginia, Hon. Wells Goodykoontz, Member of Congress.

Filibuster in Congress Defeats Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

In 1920, an anti-lynching bill was jointly introduced in the House and Senate of the United States Congress. This bill later came to be known as the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. The press of the South strongly opposed the bill, on the ground that it was an invasion of states rights. A Democratic filibuster in the House of Representatives in 1921 prevented its coming to a vote. On January 26, 1922, however, the House of Representatives passed the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill by vote of 230 to 119. When the bill reached the Senate the question of its constitutionality was brought forward. On July 28, 1922, the Senate Judiciary Committee, however, ruled that the Bill was constitutional. A well organized filibuster by the Democratic members of the Senate prevented the Bill from coming to a vote, and on December 2, 1922, the Republican caucus agreed to drop the measure, and not to call it up again during that session of Congress.

The Republican Platform for 1924 Camgaign has a plank as follows urging the enactment of an Anti-Lynching Law.

"We urge the Congress to enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law, so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime. We believe that much of the misunderstanding which now exists can be eliminated by humane and sympathetic study of its causes. The President has recommended the creation of a commission for the investigation of social and economic conditions, and the promotion of mutual understanding and confidence."

Southern White Women Pass Resolutions Against Lynching Evil.

A group of representative white women of Louisiana issued the following statement against lynching:

"We register herewith our protest against the barbaric custom of lynching, which arouses violent and unchristian passions, brings law into disrepute, is inhuman and brutal, and unknown outside of our own land of America. We hold that no circumstances can ever justify such violent disregard for law, and that in no instance is it an exhibition of chivalric consideration and honor of womanhood."

That the states make good their claim to be able to control lynching, was demanded by the Commission on Race Relations of the Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, The defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which provided for the federal control of lynching, has thrown the whole responsibility back upon each state for removing this hideous crime. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Commission on Race Relations of the Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the conference social service superintendents and other officers in conference in Atlanta, Ga., December 4-6, 1922, do now demand of the authorities of the several States that they make good their claim proving their competency to abolish mob violence and lynching.

"That we assume our responsibility as citizens for the protection of human life, and hereby call upon all the people of all the States, upon the pulpit and upon the press to join in an insistent and persistent agitation against this barbarous practice.

"That we formulate plans for an organized movement in behalf of adequate state laws and law enforcement."

"*Whereas*, The defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has thrown back upon each State the whole responsibility for removing this hideous crime; therefore, be it

"*Resolved* (1), That the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in annual session in Mobile, Ala., April 4-11, 1923, do now demand of the authorities of the several States that they make good their claims of the right of local self-government by providing their competency to abolish mob violence and lynching.

"2. That as citizens we assume our responsibility for the protection of human life, and hereby call upon all the people of all the States, upon the pulpit and the press to join against these barbarous practices."

A plan was adopted for enlisting in an intelligent, systematic anti-lynching campaign the 6,000 local organizations affiliated with the Council, which have an aggregate membership of nearly 250,000 of the South's most influential women. The plan provides for a study of lynching on the part of each local society, for the effort to secure in each State such special legislation on this subject as may be needed, for vigilance in the prevention of mob violence, for active cooperation with officials in bringing the members of the mobs to justice, and for a sustained

effort to develop in each community a spirit of good will that will make such crimes impossible. In pursuance of these ends, the societies will seek the cooperation of all other religious and civic groups. The Council pledged to the Campaign both moral and financial support.

Responsibility Punishment Lynchers Rests Solely on the Several States.

Asheville, N. C., August 1, 1923.

Whereas, Lynching—at one time practiced only as punishment by the mob for the violation of womanhood, is now resorted to even for robbery, petty crime, or no crime, and

Whereas, At present, the responsibility for the punishment of lynchers, and the abolition of the evil rests solely in the State Governments, and

Whereas, We, the Woman's Committee of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, are overwhelmed with a deep sense of humiliation that this hideous crime is heralded abroad as the only means available to men for the protection of womanhood, and

Whereas, We likewise suffer, because of the seeming impotence of our State Governments in the protection of human life, and in their inability to find and punish lynchers and members of mobs, who, in the absence of sufficient law enforcement by the regularly constituted authorities, presume to assume the role of judge, courts and jury—thus themselves becoming the greatest of law violators, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED,

1. That we deplore the failure of State Governments to handle this—the most conspicuous enemy to justice and righteousness, and the most flagrant violation of the Constitution of our great nation.

2. That we definitely set ourselves to the task of creating such sentiment as is possible to us in each State of our territory, to the end that not only sufficient laws shall be enacted to enable the trusted officers of the law to discharge their full duty, but to secure the enforcement of the laws not in existence.

3. That the Director of Women's Work, Mrs. Luke Johnson, Palmer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., of the Commission be, and is hereby instructed to secure the presentation of this resolution to all our cooperating organizations, and State Committees, and further to put into effect such plans as are necessary to secure a sustained effort on the part of our women to the accomplishment of these ends

Suggestions Some Ways Christian Citizens May Help Abolish Lynching Evil.

The following are suggestions by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America of some ways in which Christian citizens may help to abolish the lynching evil, and to secure Christian relations between the races:

1. As voters, they can help directly to secure adequate legislation against lynching. Legislators generally act in about the way they think expresses the real wishes of their constituencies.

2. In order to make it possible for lynchers to be prosecuted properly, they may contribute to funds for legal aid of competent legal counsel to secure and present the necessary evidence. The Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, with headquarters at the Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga., is in a position to receive and make effective use of such contributions.

3. They can help to create a better public opinion by influencing local newspapers to take a fair and just attitude on racial questions. In other ways, they can join with others in creating public opinion which will bring participants in mobs to trial.

There are other things which the churches in their organized capacity can and should do to hasten the abolition of the lynching evil. The following are a few suggestions:

1. The supreme contribution of the church will always be in effectively holding up the Christian ideal of relations between the races. Unless men can be persuaded that the way of mutual respect, friendly cooperation and positive good will—the Christian way—will really work, we shall not make much progress in removing the stain of lynching from our civilization. The pulpits and the Sunday Schools of the churches have the ears of millions, and can, if they will, educate the races to appreciate the good in each other, and to practice the method of cooperation instead of indifference or conflict.

2. The churches can impress the dangers of lynching atrocities and their awful effects upon the people, the communities, and the Nation by a distribution of literature on these evils.

3. A series of educational talks or lectures on Negro progress, and the better side of race relations can be provided. The ignorance about and misunderstanding of the Negro people are the soil out of which grows much of the prejudice and hostility that fosters lynching.

4. As a practical way of helping church members if the two races understand and appreciate each other better. Race Relations Sunday may be observed. The second Sunday in February is recommended by the Federal Council of the Churches. It affords a special opportunity for emphasizing the contribution of the Negro people to our civilization and culture, and an interchange of visitors and of speakers between the churches and the two races in a way that will promote mutual understanding, good will and cooperation.

Southern Educators Appeal for Enforcement of Law.

"We, the undersigned, engaged in the work of education, earnestly appeal to all citizens to exert their influence constantly and actively in condemnation of the crime of lynching.

"We further more urge upon our State Legislators and Executives to enact, if necessary, and persistently to enforce, such laws as will tend to put a stop to this species of lawlessness."

Those signing the appeal comprised 8 State superintendents of Education, 8 presidents of State universities, 18 presidents of State, technical and normal schools, 25 presidents of colleges and universities, and 24 college and university professors, as follows:

John W. Abercrombie, Alabama; Edwin A. Alderman, Virginia; Dice R. Anderson, Virginia; David C. Barrow, Georgia; Robert E. Blackwell, Virginia; F. W. Boatwright, Virginia; O. J. Bond, South Carolina; W. F. Bond, Mississippi; A. L. Bondurant, Mississippi; E. C. Branson, North Carolina; M. L. Brittain, Georgia; R. P. Brooks, Georgia; Samuel P. Brooks, Texas; J. B. Brown, Tennessee; Julian A. Burrus, Virginia; Pierce Butler, Louisiana; Thomas Carter, Tennessee; W. S. Cawthon, Florida; Harry W. Chase, North Carolina; C. E. Coates, Louisiana; Edward Conradi, Florida.

Joe Cook, Mississippi; H. W. Cox, Georgia; Wm. S. Currell, South Carolina; George H. Denny, Alabama; Charles E. Diehl, Tennessee; Albert B. Dinwiddie, Louisiana; Jas. J. Doster, Alabama; Jerome Dowd, Oklahoma; Spright Dowell, Alabama; M. D. Dubose, Georgia; Samuel P. Duke, Virginia; Joseph D. Eggleston, Virginia; H. F. Estill, Texas; J. C. Fant, Mississippi; Wm. P. Few, North Carolina; B. F. Finney, Tennessee; Julius I. Foust, North Carolina; John C. Futrall, Arkansas; Frank H. Gaines, Georgia; Sidney G. Gilbreath, Tennessee; John C. Hardy, Texas; T. H. Harris, Louisiana; C. J. Heatwole, Virginia;

Archibald Henderson, North Carolina; A. B. Hill, Arkansas; J. H. Hillman, Virginia; James D. Hoskins, Tennessee; W. M. Hunley, Virginia; Theo. H. Jack, Georgia; J. L. Jarman, Virginia; A. S. Johnson, Georgia; J. E. Keeny, Louisiana; James H. Kirkland, Tennessee; C. G. Maphis, Virginia; S. M. N. Marrs, Texas; Wm. J. Martin, North Carolina; John Preston McConnell, Virginia; Edwin Mims, Tennessee; S. C. Mitchell, Virginia; H. A. Morgan, Tennessee; Josiah Morse, South Carolina; Albert A. Murphree, Florida; M. A. Nash, Oklahoma; Edward W. Nichols, Virginia; Franklin N. Parker, Georgia; Robert P. Pell, South Carolina.

Wm. L. Poteat, North Carolina; Harrison Randolph, South Carolina; W. C. Riddick, North Carolina; Walter M. Riggs, South Carolina; Howard E. Rondthaler, North Carolina; V. L. Roy, Louisiana; Henry Louis Smith, Virginia; W. R. Smithey, Virginia; G. E. Snavely, Alabama; Henry N. Snyder, South Carolina; Edwin L. Stephens, Louisiana; W. S. Sutton, Texas; David Y. Thomas, Arkansas; Robert E. Vinson, Texas; John E. White, South Carolina, and S. T. Wilson, Tennessee.

Federal Commission On Lynching Proposed.

On January 9, 1923, a bill was introduced in the United States Senate to establish a commission to investigate lynching, to be known as the Federal Commission on Lynching, and was to be composed of five members appointed by the President, and by and with the consent of the Senate. The Commission was to cease to exist one year from the date of its organization. It was to be established "For the purpose of advising and providing information for Congress in matters of legislation which will prevent lynching and insure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, and provide for the better enforcement of our treaties relating to the protection of aliens." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

New Jersey Law For Suppressing Mob Violence.

The 1923 Session of the New Jersey Legislature passed "An Act to Suppress Mob Violence," as follows:

1. Any collection of individuals, five or more in number, assembled for the unlawful purpose of offering violence to the person or property of any one supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law, or for the purpose of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over any person or persons by violence, and without lawful authority, shall be regarded and designated as a "mob."

2. The term "serious injury," for the purposes of this act, shall include any injury to property which shall cause damage to the owner thereof, or any injury to the person which shall temporarily or permanently disable the person injured from earning a livihood.

3. Any person or persons who shall compose a mob, with the intent to inflict damage or injury to the person or property of any individual charged with a crime, or, under the pretense of exercising correctional powers over such person or persons by violence, and without authority of law, shall be subject to a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars nor more than One Thousand Dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days not to exceed twelve months for each and every offense.

4. Any person or persons composing a mob under the provisions of this act, who shall by violence inflict material damage to the property or serious injury to the person of any other person upon the pretense of exercising correctional powers over such person or persons, by violence and without authority of law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years; and any person so suffering material damage

to property or injury to person by a mob, shall have an action against the county or city in which such injury is inflicted, for such damages as he may sustain, to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars.

5. The surviving spouse, lineal heirs, or adopted children of any such other person or persons who, before the loss of life, were dependent for support upon any other person, who shall hereafter suffer death by lynching at the hands of a mob, in any county or city of this State, may recover from such county or city damages for injury sustained by reason of the loss of life of such person, to a sum not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars.

6. If any person shall be taken from the hands of a sheriff, or his deputy, having such person in custody, and shall be lynched, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of failure on the part of such sheriff to do his duty, and upon the fact being made to appear to the Governor, he shall publish proclamation declaring the office of such sheriff vacant, and his office shall thereby and thereafter immediately be vacated, and the coroner shall immediately succeed to and perform the duties of sheriff until the successor of such sheriff shall have been duly elected or appointed, pursuant to the existing law providing for the filling of vacancies in such office, and such sheriff shall not there after be eligible to either election or re-appointment to the office of sheriff; provided, however, that such former sheriff may, within ten days after suchl ynching occurs, file with the Governor his petition for re-instatement to the office of sheriff, and shall give ten days' notice of the filing of such petition to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such lynching occurred, and also to the Attorney-General. If the Governor, upon hearing the evidence and argument, if any presented, shall find that such sheriff has done all in his power to protect the life of such prisoner, and performed the duties required of him by existing laws respecting the protection of prisoners, then such Governor may reinstate such sheriff in his office, and shall issue to him a certificate of re-instatement, the same to be effective on the day of such order of re-instatement, and the decision of such Governor shall be final.

The Pennsylvania Lynching Law.

In the 1923 session of the Penn. Legislature an act was passed which among other things made provisions "To assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every county the equal protection of the laws by providing for their removal from the county, and their trial in certain criminal cases by a court of quarter sessions of the peace or oyer and terminer of another country (the Superior Court) imposing penalties upon the counties and officers thereof for failure to provide proper protection, and upon individuals for interfering with or obstructing the carrying out of the provisions of this act (giving the Superior Court jurisdiction in all prosecutions arising out of this act) and imposing certain duties upon the Superior Court.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any criminal prosecution shall have been instituted, or any warrant of arrest shall have been issued, or any arrest shall have been issued, or any arrest shall have been made or attempted with the purpose and intent of criminal prosecution in the courts of any county against any person within the jurisdiction of the county, whether he be a citizen of the United States or not, and such person shall appeal as hereinafter provided for protection of the government upon the ground that he has reasonable cause to apprehend that he will be denied the equal protection of the laws by the county within whose jurisdiction he is, or by any officer or inhabitant of such county, such person shall be entitled to the protection of the courts and officers of the State, to the end that the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of this State may be given.

Section 2. That any person within the jurisdiction of any county charged with a felony or other crime who shall file with the prothonotary of the Superior Court of this Commonwealth a duly verified petition showing (1) that he is charged with or has been arrested for the alleged commission of, or participation in some felonious or criminal act, the nature of which shall be set out in his petition (2) that he has reason to apprehend that because of his race nationality or religion, which shall be specifically stated in his petition, the petitioner is likely to be denied the equal protection of the laws either by the courts, the officers of the law or other inhabitants of the county within whose jurisdiction he is, and (3) that some other person or persons of his race, color, nationality or religion within the jurisdiction of such county charged with an offense similar to that with which the petitioner is charged have been put to death without trial, or brutally assaulted or otherwise maltreated, or have been denied trial by due course of law in the courts of such county upon similar charges because of the race, color, nationality or religion of such person or persons he shall be entitled to, and shall receive the protection of all officers of the Commonwealth.

Section 7. That the putting to death within any county of any person within the jurisdiction of the county by mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert in violation of law, and in default of protection of such person by such county or the officers thereof, shall be deemed a denial to such person by such county of the equal protection of the laws, and a violation of the peace of the Commonwealth, and an offense against the same.

Section 8. That every person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage by which such person is put to death as described in the section immediately preceding shall be guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution, and upon conviction to punishment thereof, according to law in the Superior Court.

Lynching Record For 1923.

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 33 persons lynched in 1923. This is 24 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 7 from jails, and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 52 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four women, 3 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Six of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States, and 46 in Southern States. In 38 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 14 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 8 instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were brought to trial. Of the 52 persons thus before the courts, only 2 were sent to the penitentiary.

Of the 33 persons lynched in 1923, 29 were Negroes and 4 were whites; two of the former were women, 7 or less than one-fourth of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; one of the victims was burned to death; one was put to death and then the body was burned. The charge against the one burned to death was murder.

The offenses charged against the whites were: participation in strike depredations, 1; being taken as a Negro, 1; not reported, 2. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 3; murderous assault, 2; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; wounding officer of the law, 2; no charge reported, 5; assisting man charged with rape to escape, 1; resisting posse searching for man charged with rape, 1; cattle stealing, 1; "trying to act like white man, and not knowing his place," 1; insulting woman, 1; peeping in window, 1; striking man in altercation, 1; fighting children, 1.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 9; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

When in Doubt Accuse a Negro.

An interesting sidelight on the lynching evil, and an instance of how Negroes are sometimes accused of crimes committed by white persons, was the case of Asbury Wessinger, a fourteen year old white boy of New Brookland, South Carolina. Press dispatches of August 21, 1924, said:

> "Suddenly, appearing out of the woods, surrounding the D. Void Wessinger home, about a mile and a half beyond New Brookland, an unidentified Negro late yesterday afternoon seized an axe in the yard and with the instrument attacked Mrs. Lina Wessinger and her three small children, waiting alone at the house for Mr. Wessinger's return. Mrs. Wessinger brought to Columbia, died last night at the Baptist Hospital, two of the three children are considered to have little chance of life, and the third this morning showed signs of returning consciousness.
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> "The Negro made his escape into the woods from which he had come. Asbury Wessinger, fourteen years old, nephew of the murdered woman, and a son of Frank Wessinger, living nearby, was chased by the Negro, but escaped to tell his father, who going to the home found Mrs. Wessenger and the children all seemingly near death. Mr. Wessinger gave the alarm."

Frank Walker who happened to be a "tall slim Negro in a blue suit and overalls," was identified and sought as the guilty party. Learning that he was sought, Walker made his way to officers of the law, gave himself up, and was placed in the State penitentiary for safe keeping. The day following the crime, young Wessinger confessed that he had committed the crime in a fit of anger resulting from a dispute about a pocket knife he had lost. Under the title, "When in Doubt Accuse a Negro," Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary in the South for the National Urban League, in an article on this crime, among other things, said:

> "Whist playing is a type of social pastime that has a rather good standing in the best society. It is a common expression among whist players to the effect that 'Hoyle,' who is supposed to be the 'author and finisher' of whist, advises that when you are in doubt play a trump. They also say, however, that many times when you are in greatest doubt, is when you have not a trump. The public officials and citizens generally in certain sections of our country must be excellent whist players. They proceed on the philosophy that, following the committing of any crime where there is any doubt as to the perpetrator, the thing to do is to suspect and proceed to run down, accuse and condemn, incarcerate or cremate a Negro or Negress.

One of the significant aspects revealed by the statement of this 14-year-old boy, was the knowledge of the fact that he knew too well the white man's psychology of crimes committed by an unknown party. Was he taught at the breakfast table, at the fireside, in day school or Sunday School? How did he know that all that was necessary to divert the eye of suspicion from self and focus it on any Negro or a number of Negroes was to say that he was frightened away by a "tall black Negro." Since the saving of his own hide was the primary essential, why was he not chased away by a "tall white man," or even a "short white man"?

> Just as this boy knows, and has known almost fourteen years, that any Negro is a suspected criminal wherever a crime is committed, and the circumstance under which it was committed offers the slightest opportunity to give it complexion. The white man's philosophy is: All white men are innocent until they have been proven guilty, and sometimes after that, and that all Negroes are guilty until proven innocent, and sometimes afterward.

This is the fundamental defect in our social order from which the oppressor and the oppressed are calculated to suffer, and our body politic suffer an irreparable injury."

Lynching Record For 1924.

According to records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 16 persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine (9) of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two (2) women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. Eight (8) of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven (7) or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

Death Sentences Elaine Rioters Commuted.

A riot occurred at Rosewood, Florida, January 5-8, 1923. The trouble originated through efforts of a posse to catch a Negro charged with rape. Eight persons, including two whites, were reported to have been killed in the trouble which started when a posse of white men in search of this Negro was reported to have been fired on by Negroes. Two members of the posse were killed instantly, and three were wounded.

The Johnstown Affair. A great deal of publicity was given to what came to be known as the Johnstown affair. The Mayor of the city of Johnstown, Pa., on September 8, 1923, issued an order that all Negroes and Mexicans who had not been residents in the city for seven years to leave at once, and laid drastic disciplinary rules for those remaining. The order was issued after three city policemen were killed and another wounded in a fight with a Negro who, it was reported, was crazed with liquor. The Johnstown affair was widely published. The Governor of the State inquired about the affair. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made an investigation. The whole affair appears to have been greatly exaggerated, and it does not appear that any large number of Negroes left the city. Numerous offers were received from points in the South to take care of all Negroes driven out of the Pennsylvania town.

November 3, 1923, the Governor of Arkansas commuted the death sentence of the six remaining Negro Elaine rioters to twelve years in the penitentiary. The other six convicted Negroes were granted new trials more than a year before, and were finally discharged from custody on account of the many delays in bringing them to trial the second time. (For detailed account of the Elaine Roit, see 1921-1922 Negro Year Book pages 78-79.)

War Department Grants Clemency to So-called Houston Rioters.

December 9, 1922, the first of the sixty-five so-called Houston Rioters members of the 24th Infantry imprisoned for participation in a riot at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917, was released on parole from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans, when Ward Lindsey, under a ten year sentence, was permitted to parole. (For detailed account of the Houston Riot, see 1918-1919 Negro Year Book, pages 51-53.) On February 7, 1924, a delegation, representing the 120,000 signers of a petition for pardon of the so-called Houston Rioters, was presented to President Coolidge. On May 13, 1924, Mr. John W. Weeks Secretary of War, sent the following letter to Mr. Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

> In harmony with the understanding with you, I am furnishing you the following information relative to the so-called Houston rioters:
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> Of the fifty-four of these men who were in confinement in the penitentiary when the board of officers visited that institution, thirty were serving life sentences. As the result of the recommendations of the board of officers, made after a most careful and exhaustive investigation and consideration of each case on its individual merits, ten of the thirty men under life sentences have received reductions in their sentences that will make them eligible for release on home parole during the calendar year, 1925; and the remaining twenty have received reductions from life to thirty years, which will make sixteen of them eligible for home parole in 1927, and four of them eligible for home parole in 1928.

In passing upon these cases, great weight was laid upon the evidence presented at the trial and the conduct in confinement of the prisoners concerned; and the investigation showed that the men whose sentences were reduced to thirty years were the more deeply involved in the affair, and had the poorer records of conduct in confinement. Of the other twenty-four prisoners involved in the Houston riot, serving sentences of less than life at the time of the investigation of the board, eighteen are eligible for parole during the calendar year 1924, and six will be eligible for home parole in 1925.

> As this recent investigation has resulted in reductions of sentences in every case of the so-called Houston rioters, with the exception of six who are eligible for parole not later than August, 1924, and as the latest date (under the modified sentences) on which any prisoner will become eligible for home parole is August, 1928, it is been considered that the War Department has been most liberal in its treatment of the prisoners.
>
> Under a rule of the War Department, governing the subject, the case of every military prisoner is considered for clemency at least once each year; and neither the recent investigation by the board of officers or any action taken upon its recommendation, will preclude the consideration annually of the case of each one of the prisoners involved.

The Negro In Literature 1922-1924.

Brief reviews of the books by Negroes published in 1922-24 follow:

"Divinely Inspired Message." Poems—Alexander J. Nailor, Oakland, California, 1922. 50 cents. Six themes make up the book. They are: "A Colored American Problem," "A New Old Star," "Comrades in the Darkness," "Love and Unity" and "Love Sublime."

"Harlem Shadows"—Claude McKay, New York, 1922. A book of ninety-four poems, in which the author treats a variety of subjects: *e. g.*, "The Easter Flower," "The Tropics in New York," "North and South," "After the Winter,"

"Wild May," "Harlem Shadows (Negro New York)," "When I Have Passed Away," "The Lynching," "The Night Fare," "Through Agony." This collection of verse is altogether worth while poetry, and has a varied message.

"Bronze," A Book of Verse—Georgia Douglass Johnson. The B. J. Brimmer Company, Boston, 1922. William Stanley Braithwaite, the leading critic of poetry in America, said in a criticism of "Bronze," "Here is lyric poignancy of a kind not yet practiced by any other woman writing verse in America—because the personal note is absorbed in the utterance of an entire people."

"The American Book of Negro Poetry," chosen and edited with An Essay on the Negro's Creative Genius, by James Weldon Johnson. Harcourt, Brace and Company. New York, 1922. An Anthology of American Negro Poetry from Dunbar to the present. While the author's selection of Negro Poets is large, and contains a number of persons not usually classed as poets, the most valuable part of the book is the preface, the "Essay on the Negro's Creative Genius." This is a notable contribution to the literature of Negro music and poetry. He sums up this genius under four heads, "The Uncle Remus Stories," "The Spirituals or Slave Songs," "The Cake Walk" and "Ragtime." The preface also gives a review of Negro Poets before Dunbar, who the author says, "Starts out as the first poet from the Negro race in the United States to show a combined mastery over poetic material and poetic technique, to reveal innate, literary distinction in what he wrote, and to maintain a high level of performance."

"Cane"—Jean Toomer. Boni and Liveright, Publishers, New York, 1923. This book is made up of a series of sketches, short stories, one long drama and a few poems. Part One deals with folk life of Southern Negroes in Georgia, Part Two with the more complex life of Washington, and Part Three is Georgia again.

"There is Confusion," A Novel—Jessie Redmon Fauset. Boni and Liveright, Publishers, New York, 1924. The chief claim to interest in the novel is its theme, and the fact that almost all of its characters belong to that section of the population "At once comparatively little known, and constituting one of the most difficult and perplexing problems the nation is called upon to face." It is a story of the life of the better class of colored people, of the educated men and women of the race. The ever present question of race mixture runs throughout the story. "There is Confusion" is an addition to the literature by which through the medium of fiction the case of the Negro is being presented by members of the race.

"Unsung Heroes."—Elizabeth Ross Haynes. DuBois and Dill Publishers, New York, 1922. This work is a series of brief biographies of seventeen Negroes of note put into story form suitable for reading as children's stories. In the foreword the author says, "The attaining of the victories in spite of the hardships and struggles of Negroes whom the world has failed to sing about, have so inspired me after I am grown that I pass them on to you, my little friends. May you, with your years ahead of you, be so inspired by them that you will succeed in spite of all odds."

"The Ethiopian Stranger; or Salmagundi."—E. J. Simpson, Providence, Ky., 1922. This little booklet is by one of the leading ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Colored, and is made up of a series of articles and addresses dealing with the race problem, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Colored, and religious life.

"The Fire in the Flint," Walter E. White: the Alfred A. Knopf Company, New York, 1924. $2.50. A novel, the scene of which is a small Georgia town. It deals with the race problem in the South as it is experienced by the Negro and from his point of view. It touches on the questions of peonage, rape, lynchings, the defencelessness of Negro women, their rape by the white man, the lack of law protection for Negroes; in fact, all of the phases of the darker side of the race problem. While it will be charged by some that the book is overdrawn, nevertheless it tells in a striking and intensely interesting way of conditions in the South, of race relations as the Negro sees and experiences them. No one hitherto has done this quite so well as the author of "The Fire in the Flint." This book is a very important and informing addition to the long list of books dealing with the race problem. It will be widely read, and very seriously considered.

"The Gift of Black Folk," the Negroes in the Making of America—W. E. B. DuBois, Knights of Columbus Contribution series, the Stratford Company, Boston, 1924. $2.00. The purpose of the book is to set forth the effect that the Negro has had upon American life. "Its thesis is, that despite slavery, war

and caste, and despite our present so-called Negro Problem, the American Negro is, and has been a distinct asset to this country. It is pointed out that "the Negro came with the first explorers and helped in exploration. He has contributed to labor, militarism, literature, music, etc. Finally, that the Negro has played a peculiar spiritual role in America as a sort of living, breathing test of our ideals, and as an example of the faith, hope and tolerance of our religion." The value of the "Gift of Black Folk" is not in the new information given, because practically all the facts given are elsewhere available; but in the form of presentation, the literary style.

"Guide to Racial Greatness"—Sutton E. Griggs, National Public Welfare League, Memphis, Tenn., 1923. $1.50. This is not a book on the race problem, but instead, treats of welfare in general as it may be obtained through collective efficiency. The science of collective efficiency, according to the author, "deals with the elements in government that make for superior strength and point the way to successful collective action in domains other than political. It is also stated that the book points the way for those groups that have lagged in the matter of social evolution, offers a bridge by which all belated groups may change their rating, outlining to them very definitely the things they must do to secure that result." What the author has done is to emphasize cooperation, to note the importance of collective action. It is through collective action that Democracy is to survive, if it is to survive at all.

"Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey"—Amy Jacques Garvey, Universal Publishing House, New York, 1923. This volume is a collection of the speeches and articles of Marcus Garvey, and are intended to set forth his views with respect to the race question in its relation to World Conditions. and the attitude and action of Negroes with respect to World Conditions. The concrete expression of the Garvey "Philosophy and Opinions," is the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

"The Black Man the Father of Civilization, Proved by Biblical History." James Morris Webb. The Fraternal Press, Chicago, 1924. Booklet. A rather loosely written work, only a part of which is devoted to proving that the black man is the father of civilization. The other part of the booklet is devoted to miscellaneous information concerning Negro life and individual Negroes.

"Church Ministered by the Negro"—S. E. Churchstone Lord. West Indian Christian Recorder Press, St. Thomas, V. I., 1923. Pamphlet. Intended to give information to the Haitians and other West Indians concerning the object, aim and work of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. particularly its missionary effort and, as a church, managed and controlled by Negroes.

"Sunday School Plans and Outlines"—A. E. Perkins, New Orleans, 1923. Pamphlet. This is an outline for guidance in the conducting of Sunday Schools and contains a number of valuable suggestions.

"Richard Allen and His Spirit"—D. M. Baxter. A. M. E. Publishing House, Philadelphia, 1923. This book does not profess to add any new facts concerning the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is an attempt, however, to place this historic personage in a new and attractive light. The chapters in this book are devoted to "Early Dawn of Race Consciousness;" "Monuments of Self Help;" "Controlling Characteristics;" "How the Negro Ministry Grew;" "Not a Segregated Church;" "Bishop Allen, though Dead, yet Speaketh."

"The Master's Slave, Eliiah John Fisher," A Biography—by Miles Mark Fisher. The Judson Press, Boston, 1922. Price $1.50. This book is the story of the life and work of one of the leading ministers of the Baptist Church, From his childhood in slavery to the pastorate of the largest Baptist church in the world.

"Piney Woods and it Story"—Laurence C. Jones, New York, 1922. $1.50. This is an account of the founding and development of the Piney Woods Country Life School at Braxton, Mississippi. This is an autobiography, and is an addition to that series of autobiographies by founders of Negro schools, which is headed by the world famous "Up From Slavery."

"Sidelights on Negro Soldiers"—Charles H. Williams, the B. J. Brimmer Company, Boston, 1923. Gives specific information about how American Negroes met the call to the colors. their experiences in the camps, how Negro officers were trained in spite of obstacles, and the work of the Negro soldiers in France.

"Negro Journalism," An Essay on the History and Present Conditions of the Negro Press—George W. Gore, Jr. Study made in the course in journalism at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, 1922. 35 cents. Pamphlet. Presents very little information not elsewhere available.

"Some Essentials of Race Leadership"—Arnold Hamilton Maloney. The Aldine Publishing Company, Xenia, Ohio, 1924. The writer discusses the question of race leadership under such titles as "Types of Race Leadership," "Leadership that Inspires," "The Rising Tide of Race Consciousness," "The Need of Imagination," and "The Re-birth of a Race." The book is valuable as indicating what the Negro is thinking with reference to race leadership.

"The Challenge of the Disfranchised; A Plea for the Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment"—John W. Cromwell. Occasional Papers No. 22. American Negro Academy. Washington, 1924. Pamphlet, 10 pp. Setting forth the effects of disfranchisement on the Negro. The author's conclusion is that in those states where suffrage is restricted, disfranchisement along the color line is still the prevailing rule.

"The Ku Klux Spirit." A brief outline of the History of the Ku Klux Klan Past and Present—J. A. Rogers. The Messenger Publishing Company, New York, 1923. Pamphlet. Of the 48 pages in the pamphlet, 46 deal with the Ku Klux Klan of the Reconstruction Period. The aim of the writer is not to present new information concerning this organization, but rather to give the history of the Ku Klux spirit from the standpoint of the Negro.

"The Vengeance of the Gods and Three Other Stories of Real American Color Line Life."—William Pickens. The A. M. E. Book Concern, Philadelphia, 1922. The titles of the four chapters of the book are: "The Vengeance of the Gods," "The Superior Race," "Passing the Buck" and "Tit for Tat." The author's contention is that if the Negro wishes to be presented in the best light, he must tell his own story. He says: "Who paints the picture paints himself beautiful. If the Negro wants to be idealized in a world where the Negro is considered a potential factor, he must idealize himself; or else he must expect a sorry role in every tale from "Mother Goose" to Wells' "Outline of History."

"The Everlasting Stain."—Kelly Miller, The Associated Publishers, Washington, 1924. $2.50. This is a further and important contribution by the author to the literature of the Race Problem, and contains his reflections on the World War and its aftermath. The volume should be carefully read by all students of the Race Problem.

"The Negro's Next Step"—Sutton E. Griggs, The National Public Welfare League, Memphis, Tenn., 1923. This booklet of 58 pages is not a discussion of the solution of the race problem, but what should be the Negro's next step in racial adjustment. This is discussed under four heads, namely: "As to Methods of Procedure," "As to a Future for the American Negro," "As to Amending the System of Education," and "As to Re-adjustment in Politics." The writer holds that local adjustment through inter-racial cooperation offers one of the most promising ways of bettering race relations and bringing about better conditions for the Negro.

"The Trend of the Races"—George E. Haynes. A home mission study book, published jointly by the Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada. New York, 1922. The purpose is to give a view of the trend in race relations. This is indicated by the titles of the six chapters, "Sixty Years of Progress," "The Trend of the Negro World," "The Negro's Offering to the Stars and Stripes," "The Trend of the White World" and "A Way of Inter-racial Peace." The volume is a valuable addition to the literature on "Race Relations."

"The Negro in Our History"—Carter G. Woodson, The Associated Publishers, Washington, 1924. 3rd edition. The purpose of the book is to present to the average reader in succint form the history of the United States as it has been influenced by the presence of the Negro in this country. A valuable part of the book are the more than 300 pictures and illustrations. The aim of the book is to supply the need of schools for a history of the Negro in a handy form with, at the same time adequate references for those stimulated to more advanced study.

"The History of the Yorubas From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the British Protectorate."—Samuel Johnson. George Routledge & Sons, London, 1921. This work is by an educated Yoruban, and has value as giving the history

of these people from the native standpoint, and from original sources mainly traditional and oral. The chapter subjects of Part One of the book are, "Origin and Early History," "The Origin of the Tribes," "Religion," "Government," "Yoruban Names," "Yoruban Towns and Villages," "The Principles of Land Law," and "Manners and Customs." Part Two is divided into four periods as follows: "Mythological Kings and Deified Heroes," "Revolutionary Wars and Disruption," "Growth of Prosperity and Oppression," "Arrest of Disintegration," "Inter-Tribal Wars" and "The British Protectorate."

Books by White Persons On or Relating to Negroes 1922-1924.

Brief Reviews of books by white persons, on or relating to the Negro, and published in 1922-1924, follow:

"From an Old Garden"—Virginia Woodward Cloud. Norman Remington Co., Baltimore, 1922. This thin book of verse, 30 pages, is in dialect, and the themes are all of nature, and sing of the trees and flowers in spring, in summer and the autumn.

"Poetry by American Negroes, An Anthology of Verse by American Negroes." Edited with critical introduction, biographical sketches of the authors and biological notes—Newman I. White and Walter C. Jackson. Trinity College Press, Durham, N. C., 1924, $2.00. "This book is published because it represents," says the Editorial note, "meritorious work in the study of a field of American literature hitherto somewhat neglected, and for the purpose of providing for both white people and Negroes material in convenient form for the study of a body of poetic work, in which both races are naturally interested."

"Negro Poets and Their Poems"—Robert T. Kerlin. Associated Publishers, Washington, 1923. $1.50. The selections noted by the author are grouped under the following heads: "The Present-Day Negro Heritage of Song," "The Present Renaissance of the Negro," "The Heart of Negro Womanhood," "Ad Astra Per Aspera," "The New Forms of Poetry," "Dialect Verse," "The Poetry of Protest" and "Miscellaneous." This book makes two contributions to the progress of Interracial understanding, on the one hand it reveals to Negroes themselves a region of largely unexplored spiritual treasure, and on the other hand interprets to white people the heart and mind of the Negro."

"Mister Fish Kelly"—Robert McBlair. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1924. $2.00. This is a novel purporting to be of Negro life in the South. Fish Kelly, the hero of the novel, is represented as shiftless, lazy and, yet withal, likable. This novel is in the same class as the E. K. Means stories, and while interesting from a literary standpoint and full of wit and humor, "Should not be taken as representing," as one reviewer has said, "Negro character at its best." The author follows the usual custom of most white writers in "Representing the Negro in story as either a clown, a villian or else a faithful and useful servant to some white person."

"Birthright," A Novel—T. S. Stribling. The Century Company, New York, 1922. This novel is an effort to present the problem of the educated Negro in the small Southern community. The story is well told, and has much literary merit. The race relations problems in the small Southern community are well presented. There is dissent, however, from the writer's conclusions with reference to the outlook and moral standards of the educated Negro. There is also dissent from the conclusion that the desire and struggle for education, and for uplift was due to the white blood in the principal characters of the book.

"Green Thursday"—Julia Peterkin, Alfred A. Knopf Company, New York, 1924, $2.50. The stories in "Green Thursday" are all laid on the same plantation and with the exception of the first one, "Ashes," have to do with the experiences of Killdee, a Negro tenant farmer, and his family. They are an intimate description of the life of a Negro tenant farmer. They are well told and the book possesses literary merit, and although dialect is used, in no instance is the Negro caricatured or held up to ridicule. One must not expect to find in "Green Thursday" a description of or an insight into the present situation as it affects the Negro even in South Carolina where the scene of the stories is laid, for the general progress of the State and the advance of the boll weevil have caused many Negro

tenant farmers of the Killdee type either to migrate or to change their mode of farming and living.

"White-Blood"—Vara A. Majette, The Stratford Company, Boston, 1924. $2.50. A novel dealing with the race problem. The scene is in Georgia and for the most part is on a turpentine plantation. The writer appears to be intimately acquainted with conditions in Southern Georgia and particularly with the practices by which Negro laborers are kept in debt and reduced to a state of peonage. Although there are extended descriptions of the political and economic conditions in the State as they affect the Negro, the central theme of the book is the problem of miscegenation as it exists "outside of the law" in the South. Like most writers on this theme, the author takes the ground that a consuming desire and ambition of the Negro is to be white. The book deals only with the lower types of the laboring class of Negroes. Almost all phases of the race problem, however, are dealt with, especially the injustice which the Negro suffers through the lynching evil. What shall the white South do with reference to the race problem? is also one of the questions raised. In order to get the Negro's point of view on the same problems in the same section of Georgia, one should read "The Fire In The Flint." The two volumes furnish a vivid picture of the darker phases of the race problem in the South.

"White and Black," A Novel.—Hubert Anthony Shands. Harcourt Brace and Company, New York, 1922. The scene of this story is in Texas and undertakes to deal with the many phases of the problem of white and black people living together in a Southern community. The problem of plantation Negro tenancy, the morals of white and black, the law and its application to white and black, and a lynching are all woven into the story which is taken largely from real life.

"The Land of Cotton," A Novel.—Dorothy Scarborough. The McMillan Company, New York, 1923. The story is full of facts about the growing and marketing of cotton and the many troubles from the boll weevil, floods and droughts incident to its production. All of this, however, is a work covering the tragedy of the growing of cotton under present conditions, where the labor is mainly of "poor whites" and "Negroes."

"Veiled Aristocrats," A Novel.—Gertrude Sanborn. The Associated Publishers, Washington, 1924 $1.50. The Plot of the story is in Chicago. Conditions throughout the country as they relate to the Negro, however, are depicted. By veiled aristocrats the author means Negroes with white blood in their veins. It is upon this that the story turns. As a story the novel is interesting. As emphasizing the artistic side of Negro life it has some significance. One can well question, however, the contradictory premise on which this novel, like the many other novels dealing with race mixture, is based for it seems to connote on the one hand that misceganation is a menace to society and should be prohibited and on the other hand that the progress of the Negro race in the higher things of life is due to admixture of white blood.

"Holiday," A Novel.—Waldo Frank. Boni and Liveright Publishers, New York, 1923, $2.00. The scene of Holiday is in the South of to-day. The attempt is to set forth by means of a story, the race prejudice, bitterness, wrongs and injustices which are ever present. "A very beautiful and finely educated Southern girl, possessing not only charm, but kindness and an uplifting spirit, typifies the tolerant Southerner. An intelligent Negro youth, conscious of race distinctions and accepting this without protest, also kind and helpful. It is around these two characters the story is built. The tragedy comes when at a chance meeting of the two there came "sympathy, understanding, emotion—a release of spirit and body" and for the youth death by a mob.

"Nigger," A Novel.—Clement Wood. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1922, $2.00. The scene of the book is in Wilcox County, Alabama, and Birmingham, Alabama. The book treats of the Race Problem in its various aspects. This is done by describing what happened to the members of a Negro family on a plantation in Wilcox County and later after this family had migrated to Birmingham. The period covered is from Emancipation to the Present. The story is interestingly told.

"Prancing Nigger."—Ronald Firbank, Brentano's, New York, 1924, $2.00. A novel, dealing with the social advances and amorous adventures of a West Indian Negro family. As a piece of literature it is good.

"La Randonee' de Samba Diouf (The Long Walk of Samba Diouf)," A Novel.

—Jerome and Jean Tharoud, Paris, 1922, 7 fr. This is the story of an African youth who started to get an inheritance left him by his grand father. On the way he is seized and sent to France, to help fill out the quoto required from that part of the French possessions. He eventually helped to make history at Verdun. In this dramatic story the contrasts between two worlds is skillfully drawn. On the one hand the simple life of an African Native, on the other the European cataclysm. These two worlds meet in the person Samba Diouf.

"Colored Soldiers," Stories of the World War.—W. Irwin MacIntyre. The J. W. Burke Co., Macon, Ga., 1923, $1.25. This is a series of stories dealing with the colored soldiers drafted in the World War and are given by the author as received without comment and constitute a book of very humorous stories. Among the titles of these stories are "Scran Jenning's Whiskey," "Corporal Shoe-Blacker," "Presidential Interference," "The Grave Digger," "The 'K. P's' or A Dark Knight in June," "The Razor Raffle," "Skeeter and the Dentist," "Cuffy Greene," "Capt. Pig-Iron-Pete."

"Dark Days and Black Knights"—Octavius Roy Cohen. Dodd, Meade & Co., New York, 1923, $2.00. The work consists of eight stories: "Music Hath Charms," "Presto Change," "The Widow's Bite," "The B. V. Demon," "Focus Pokus," "His Bitter Half," "Far Better Than Worse" and "Completely Done in Oils." These stories have literary merit and are well done. On the other hand, they present no truths and are not representative of the significant, the important things in Negro life. They are intended for amusement rather than instruction.

"Sun Clouds"—Octavius Roy Cohen. Dodd Meade & Company, New York, 1924, $2.00. These are Negro stories in Cohen's typical style. They are humorous, entertaining, and full of caricature. Being stories, they, of course lack a certain reality. They are exaggerations and in some respect distortions. They are to be read for entertainment only and not for insight into Negro life as it really is in Birmingham, Alabama.

"Bert Williams, Son of Laughter. A Symposium of Tribute to the Man and to His Work by His Friends and Associates." Edited by Mable Rowland. Published by the English Crafters, New York, 1923. The editor says: "My purpose is, to fulfill the desire of that splendid artist and fine gentleman, Egbert Austin Williams, which was that some day the many thousands of persons who made up his audience, should know something of the hopes and fears, joys and sorrows which actuated and inspired or dominated and controlled him."

"The Black Border," Gullah Stories of the Carolina Coast.—Ambrose E. Gonzales, The State Company, Columbia, 1922, $3.00. This is a collection of very interesting and humorous stories under such titles as "The Cunjuh that came Back," "The Wiles that in the Woman Are," "Jim Moultry's Divorce," "Waiting Till the Bridegrooms Come," "One Was Taken, The Other Was Left" and "Eggzactly." An extended glossary of some 1700 words enables the reader to understand the Gullah dialect which in many respects is almost like a foreign language. "The Black Border" is an important addition to the literature of Negro folklore in the United States.

"Folk-lore of the Sea Islands, South Carolina."—Elsie Clews Parsons, published by The American Folk-lore Society, New York, 1923. A very interesting and valuable collection of Folk-tales and Folk ways and notions, as these Folk tales and Folk ways and notions are now found on the Sea Islands of South Carolina for these tales were collected in 1919.

"Public Education in the South."—Edgar W. Knight, Ginn and Company, New York, 1922. The preface states that "The book attempts to give the first general survey yet published in a single volume of the growth of public educational organization and practices in those eleven States which formed the Confederacy. The study seeks to trace the development of the democratic principles of education in the South, to explain their apparently slow application or practical acceptance, and to point out from the past certain valuable lessons for the educational problems of the present." The titles of the thirteen chapters of the book are: "European Antecedents," "Colonial Theory and Practice," "Public Education of Dependents: The Apprenticeship System," "The Academy Movement," "Beginnings in the Older States," "Permanent Public-School Funds," "The Awakening And Attempt At Reform," "School Practices Before 1860," "Reorganization After the War," "Education During Reconstruction," "The Peabody

Fund and the Rise of City Schools," "Re-adjustment and the Re-awakening," "The Present System: Its Task and Tendencies."

"More Light, A Treatise On Tuberculosis Written Especially For The Negro Race."—John H. Woodcock. The *Advocate Publishing Company*, Asheville, N. C., 1924, $1.50. "Written in the interest of the layman that a fuller knowledge of Tuberculosis may be acquired." Contains much useful information concerning the treatment of tuberculosis for the layman and indicates the growing interest of white people of the South in the welfare of Negroes.

"The Negro in Industry."—Survey Report, No. 5 of the American Management Association, New York, 1923. This report concerning the Negro in industry is, in fact, a survey of the Negro in industry. The report, on the whole, is interesting and informing and is of especial interest from the standpoint of the employer of labor. The subjects considered in the report are "The Present Situation," "The Negro," "The Negro in Industry," "Types of Negro Workers," "Negro Migration," "The Character of the Negro," "The Negro as an Industrial Worker," "Procuring a Negro Labor Supply," "Employing the Negro," "The Housing Problem" and "The Future."

"A History of Organized Felony and Folly." The Record of Union Labor in Crime and Economics, New York, 1923. This is a collection of a series of 32 articles published in the *Wall Street Journal* in 1922 and are intended to show the record for 20 years of union labor in the United States. One chapter in the book under the title "Getting Rid of Negroes," is devoted to the labor unions part in the East St. Louis Riot. Another chapter under the title, "Union Butchers at Work," gives the labor unions part in the lynching of the Negro butcher during the strike of the Butchers Union in Oklahoma City.

"The Negro in Tennessee, 1790-1865, A Study in Southern Politics."—Ph. D. Thesis, Columbia University—Caleb Perry Patterson, University of Texas bulletin, 2205, Austin, Texas, 1922. This work is a study of the history of slavery in Tennessee in its various aspects, political, religious, social and economic and is a valuable contribution to the literature relating to slavery in particular states.

"The Anti-Slavery Movement in Kentucky Prior to 1850."—Asa Earl Martin, Filson Club Publication No. 29, Standard Printing Co., Louisville, 1918. This work is an important addition to the literature on the abolition and anti-slavery movement in the slave states. The work contains much valuable information not hitherto accessible to the average student.

"Reconstruction In Arkansas, 1862-1874."—Ph. D. Thesis, Columbia University, New York, 1923. This volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Reconstruction Period. The method and form of treatment is the same as that followed in other studies of Reconstruction in particular states. Only the political side of Reconstruction is studied. An adequate and comprehensive study would include all phases of reconstruction, economic and social as well as political.

"The Twenty-fourth Infantry Past and Present. A brief history of the regiment compiled from official records, under the direction of the Regimental Commander."—William G. Muller, Captain and Adjutant, 24th Infantry, Ft. Benning, Columbus, Ga., 1923. While this history is purely documentary, it has great value as a source book of information for writing a history of the Negro in the regular army.

"The Populist Movement in Georgia." A view of the Agrarian Crusade in the light of solid South Politics—Alex. Mathews Arnett., Ph. D. Thesis, Columbia University, 1922. This is an interesting and illuminating study of the causes, manifestations and results of the populist movement as they appeared in Georgia and at the same time throws light on the political changes in the South after the Reconstruction Period.

"The Negroes of Lynchburg, Virginia."—Benjamin Guy Childs, Phelps-Stokes Fellow in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., 1923. This is the fifth number in the series of studies on the race problem promoted at the University of Virginia by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and is an addition to the series of studies of Negroes in local communities which have from time to time been made in various sections of the country.

"Race Differences in Inhibition." A Psychological Study of the comparative characteristics of the Negro and the White man, as measured by certain Tests, with Especial References to the Problem of Volition, Ph. D. Thesis, Columbia University—Albert Loyal Crane. Published in the Archives of Psychology,

No. 63, New York, March, 1923. While the writer draws a number of conclusions, as a result of his study, one can well raise the question as to the validity of these conclusions for the reason that another experimenter with an equal number of subjects, 200 whites and 100 Negroes, might obtain a different result. One can also raise the question what would be the result if the experimenters were Negroes and the subjects were equally divided between Whites and Negroes.

"The Education and Economic Development of The Negro In Virginia,"—W. H. Brown, Phelps-Stokes Fellow in The University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., 1923. This is the sixth number in the series of studies on the race problem promoted at the University of Virginia by the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The study endeavors to present a history of the education of the Negro in Virginia from Colonial times to the present. Chapters are also devoted to the "Negro Farmer and Land Owner," "Home Ownership," "Occupations" and Business.

"The Comparative Ability of White and Negro Children."—Josep h Peterson, Comparative Psychological Monographs No. 5, Baltimore, July, 1923. The tests for this study were made under the direction of the Jessup Psychological Laboratory of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. The tests for the study made in six different school systems as follows: Nashville, Tenn.; Hamilton County, Tenn.; Shelby County, Tenn.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C. and Ashley County, Ark. While the material brought together is comparatively large and is interesting, no new and definite information concerning the comparative ability of White and Negro children, is presented, that is no differences in ability which it can be demonstrated absolutely as not being due to differences in environment.

"The Changing Race Relationship in the Border and Northern States."—H. G. Duncan, Philadelphia, 1922. This production, the author's thesis (Ph. D.) at the University of Pennsylvania, discusses Migration, Segregation and other forms of Race Distinctions, Sex Relationship, Religious Relationship, Riots, Lynchings, and other crimes. Although there is evidence of considerable work in the preparation of this study, it does not make any contribution to knowledge in this field.

"The Negro Press in the United States."—F. G. Detweiler., University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1922, price, $3.00. This study of the Negro press is a serious attempt to find out the character of the publications issued by Negroes, their history and their influence. The title of the several chapters of the book indicate the thoroughgoing and comprehensive way in which the study was made. The titles of these chapters are: "Volume and Influence of the Negro Press, "The Negro Press in Slavery Days," "The Negro Press in Freedom," "Favorite Themes of the Negro Press," "What is in a Negro Paper," "The Demand for Rights," "Other Solutions of the Race Problem," "Negro Life," "Negro Criticisms of Negro Life."

"Negro School Attendance in Delaware." A report to the State Board of Education—Richard Watson Cooper and Herman Cooper, Newark, Delaware, 1923. The foreword of the book states that "The study described in this book is probably the most extensive study of school attendance that has ever been reported upon." It is, at any rate, the most extensive study of school attendance of colored children which has been reported upon. The sixteen chapters in the study take up the problem of school attendance from many angles. The last four chapters of the book deal with the causes of absence. Many maps and graphs illuminate and illustrate the study. The work is a valuable addition to the literature on the education of the Negro.

"Slavery And Its Results."—Alfred H. Benners, The J. W. Burke Company, Macon, Ga., 1923, .75. The author's preface says "Among other things that the book gives his personal recollections for seventy-four years." It deals with the Civil War and its causes, the slaves, the slave owners, the treatment of slaves, and while in part a brief in defence of the South, it is also an effort to trace the orderly development of the Negro from a condition of savagery to one of citizenship.

"When Black Meets White."—John Louis Hill, The Argyle Publishers, Chicago, 1922. A discussion of the Race Problem. "The author makes no plea," he says, "for colored people as such. In fact, after birth and training in the South

and after twenty years of residence in the North, he no longer knows Negroes at all, save as brother human beings, a part of God's handiwork in the divine scheme of existence."

"Darker Phases of the South."—Frank Tannebaum, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1924. These "Darker Phases according to the Author are "The Ku Klux Klan, with its social origin in the South; Cotton Mill Labor, which is discussed in the chapter on "The South Bans Its Anglo-Saxons; Southern Prisons; and the Single Crop, Cotton." The book concludes with an interesting and illuminating chapter on "The Problem of Southern Solutions."

"Race and National Solidarity."—Charles Conant Josey, Scribner's Sons, New York, 1923, $2.50. This is an augument for the permanent domination of the world by the white race. The conflict between the solidarity inspired by the spirit of race and nationality and that wider cohesion contemplated by the international mind is pointed out. He endeavors to show that the ideals of universal brotherhood have elements of weakness which cause them to be practically and ethically unsound. Superior moral and material benefits would result from a frank and purposeful domination of the world by white civilization.

"Clash of Color."—Basel Mathews, Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York, 1924, $1.25. In the preface the author says, "The very fact that the new post-war race problem is the supreme feature in the world landscape to-day, and that it lies right across the path of the onward trek of mankind, makes the attack upon it as inescapable for us as it is fascinating" The six chapters in this small volume discuss, "The White Man And The World," "The Dilemma Of The Pacific," "Something New Out Of Africa,' " "The Expansion Of India," "The World Team," "The Real War," The author takes the ground that the issue is between the two contrary tendencies, one of economic expansion, and the other "the consciousness of the earth as one great city and the acceptance of duty towards our fellow man." The struggle between these two issues is the real war.

"The Southern Oligarchy—An Appeal in Behalf of the Silent Masses of Our Country Against the Despotic Rule of the Few."—W. H. Skaggs, Devin-Adair Company, New York, 1924, $5.00. A very illuminating statement of the conditions which have grown up in the South since the Civil War. One of the most interesting facts about the book is that the author, a Southerner himself, writes intimately of incidents and conditions and movements of which he himself was a part. He states that, "The purpose of this book is the presentation of facts relating to the policies and practices of an Oligarchy by which the Southern States of America have been ruled for more than forty years; and also a survey of the resultant evils of such policies and practices." The wide scope of this volume is indicated by the chapters as follows: "I. America Under Rule of the Oligarchy;" "II. British Toryism Dominates the South;" "III. Aftermath of the Civil War;" "IV. The True Story of Reconstruction;" "V. Partisan Prejudice and Race Proscription;" "VI. The Bugbear of Negro Domination;" "VII. Plain Facts About Disfranchisement of Negroes;" "VIII. The Dormant Ballot in America;" "IX. Illiteracy and Public Schools in the South;" "X. State School Systems and Higher Education;" "XI. The Hookworm and Child Labor;" "XII. Sidelights on Corrupt Practices;" "XIII. Fee System and the Chain Gang;" "XIV. Peonage and Serfdom in the Southern States;" "XV. Most Appalling Record of Crimes in the World;" "XVI. Lynch Law and the Ku Klux Klan;" "XVII. The Backward and Impoverished South;" "XVIII. Financial Dependence and Delinquencies;" "XIX. Defaults in the World War;" "XX. The Era of Patriotism and Statesmanship;" "XXI. Reaction and Decline;" "XXII. The Menace of Sectionalism;" "XXIII. A Warning to America." This book is not published for political propaganda, but is intended as an exposition of the situation in the South from Reconstruction to the present. It is also a plea for justice and law enforcement, without social, religious or sectional discrimination. "The Southern Oligarchy" is a most important contribution to the literature on the race problem and should be carefully read by all students of this problem.

"The Magic Box.——Anita B. Ferris. Published jointly by the Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York, 1922, .40. This booklet is one of the number published for the purpose of assisting in acquainting white children with Negro life and Negro children—their outlook on life, the conditions under which they live and their opportunities for education.

"Brown Jackets.—Character Studies of the Carolina Coast"—Jane Screvey Hayward, The State Co., Columbia, S. C., 1923, $1.00. These sketches were used by the author in public readings and she says they "are not so much pieces of my own creative writing as they are a collaboration written out of the experiences of many friends, white and black.

"The Handicapped Winners."—Sara Estelle Haskins, Nashville, Tenn., 1922. A race relation series book published under the auspices of the Board of Missions, Women's Work, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a race relations reader for white boys and girls. The five chapters of the book are put into story form with accounts of Negroes who in spite of handicaps were able to win. The titles of the chapters are "Gifts of Song," "Gifts of Poetry," "Helping to Tell the Time," "The Gift of Shoes," "Gifts of Food," and "Paying Our Debts."

"The Stories of Black Folk for Little Folk."—Bessie Landrum, The A. B. Caldwell Publishing Company, Atlanta, (Ga.) 1923. The author says that "The Aim of this book is four fold: To provide the youth with some facts of Negro history, to supply elementary schools with selections from Negro authors; to create within children the desire to admire and to study more deeply the achievements of Black Folk; and to inspire at the proper time the rising generation of future men and women with information of those, who, in humility and in spite of obstacles, arose from lowly positions to those of might and power."

"A Boy's Life of Booker T. Washington."—W. C. Jackson, the McMillan Company, New York, 1922. This book is an addition to that growing literature by means of which white writers are introducing Negro achievements to an ever widening circle of white people. The single aim in telling the story is to interest boys in the life of Booker T. Washington. This man's life was of such singular and vital importance in the history of his own race and in the history of our country that it ought to be familiar to all the youth of the land and to the Negro youth especially.

"Race Grit, Adventures on the Border Land of Liberty."—Coe Hayne, edited by The Department of Missionary Education, Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. The Judson Press, Philadelphia, 1922. The book is for mission study classes and also for the general reader. The writer presents here real life stories which represent the results of home mission work among Negroes of the Northern Baptist Church.

"Methodist Adventures in Negro Education."—Jay S. Stowell, The Methodist Book Concern, New York, 1922. This book is mainly an account of the educational work among Negroes by the Methodist Episcopal Church. And while interestingly told does not give any new information concerning the work of this denomination for Negroes. The volume does, however, make this information accessible in a compact form.

"The Negro Boy and Girl."—Study Book for Juniors, S. J. Fisher, Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Pittsburgh, 1923. As the sub-title of the book indicates, this booklet was prepared for the 1922-23 mission study classes of the Negro. The author by giving the biography of Augustus Caesar Harper, tells of the work of the Presbyterian Church in educating the Negro. The concluding chapter of the work takes up the present conditions of the Negro, particularly some of the causes of their migration to the North.

"Wanted—Leaders, A Study of Negro Development."—Theodore D. Bratton, Department of Missions and Church Extensions, the Episcopal Church, New York, 1922. This is a text book prepared for mission study classes. The subjects of the eight chapters in the book are: "The Negro in Africa," "The Negro in Liberia," "The Negro in Haiti," "The Slave and the Freedman in America," "The Period of War and Reconstruction," "The Education of the Negro," "The Christian Development of the Negro" and "What of the Future?"

"Wanted—Leaders, A Study of Negro Development."—Suggestions for Group Discussion and Individual Study, Laura F. Boyer, Department of Missions and Church Extension, New York, 1922. As the title indicates, this is a guide for the use of Bishop Bratton's text book, "Wanted—Leaders."

"The World Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Editor Methodist Episcopal Church, Council of Board of Benevolence, Committee on Conservation and Advance, Chicago, 1923. This volume sets

forth the world wide service of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in Europe, in Asia and in Africa. One chapter is devoted to the work in Africa and a section to the work among Negroes in the United States.

"In the Vanguard of a Race."—L. H. Hammond. Published jointly by Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York, 1922. This is one of the books published in the interest of promoting better race relations and consists of a series of short biographical sketches of twelve Negro men and women who in education, in medicine, in religious work, in business, in music, poetry and in missionary work made achievements and are illustrations of the race's achievement and of its capability.

"The Negro from Africa to America."—W. D. Weatherford, George H. Doran Company, New York, 1924, $5.00. An addition to the series of books dealing with the race problem from a constructive standpoint. The attempt is to present facts rather than mere opinions. The attempt is also made to give just the information desired by the general reader regarding the African background of the Negro, his coming to America and his present religious, social, educational and economic conditions. The endeavor is to face all issues squarely and give the plain facts in a way that will appeal to thoughtful people. The book is the presentation of the tremendously important human problem—the problem of social adjustment. A plea is made for social justice for all men.

"The Romance of Home Missions."—S. L. Morris, Secretary Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, South, Richmond, Va., 1924. A very interesting chapter in this volume is "The Romance of Race Relationship." After reviewing the progress of the Negro and making a statement concerning the race problem and what the Presbyterian Church is doing and should do for the Negro, the writer concludes by urging that the effort to quicken the missionary conscience of the Church should include within its beneficient results an increasing liberality toward the Negro.

"Church Life in the Rural South." A Study of the opportunity of Protestantism based upon data from seventy counties—Edmund de S. Brunner. For Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, Town and County Studies, George H. Doran Company, New York, 1923, $1.25. Chapter IX deals with the Negro rural church. It is not, however, on the Negro churches in the seventy counties studied, but on the Negro church in three counties, one each in Maryland, North Carolina and Alabama, to which is added information and observations concerning general conditions on the Negro church in the South. This chapter is not a contribution to the knowledge already extant on the Negro Rural Church in the South.

"Society and Its Problems."—Grove Samuel Dow, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1922, seventh printing. The purpose of this book is to give to the student a general idea of the science of sociology. One chapter of the book is devoted to a discussion of the American Race Problem. This is an interesting discussion of the race question. It is to be regretted however that the author falls into the unscientific attitude of so many writers on the race question and uses assertions as though they were scientific facts derived from the most careful researches. The following are examples: "The docility of the Negro, his easy going attitude towards life, and his laziness and indifference to the future." "He did not acquire self-control and the ability to plan things for himself." "Thirty years after the war the Negro was worse off than he was at the time he was given his freedom." "In the North the immigrant has driven the Negro out of many occupations." "The unreliability of the Negro is his greatest handicap." "His shiftlessness and improvidence will cause him to lose to the immigrant," whenever they come into contact." "Educators went to the South from the North. . . . They probably caused more harm than good." "They too frequently tried to teach the Negro social equality."

"Where The Twain Meet."—Mary Gaunt, E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, 1922. A history and description of Jamaica with a closing chapter on "Jamaica As I Saw It" in which the author describes conditions as they are to-day in the Island. Her conclusion is, "Of the race in America I know nothing save what little I have seen in the streets of New Orleans, where they seem as far apart from the ruling race as the mountain tops in Jamaica are from the river-beds. But in Jamaica, whatever there may have been in the old days, there is now no

such cleft. There is, of course, a difference, but it is a difference that is passing, that will pass as the years go on and the dark man fits himself to take his place in the world as the social equal of the white."

"And Who Is My Neighbor? An Outline for the Study of Race Relations in America, Part I." Issued by the National Conference on the Christian Way of Life, Associated Press, New York, 1924. $1.00. This volume is one of a series which is to be published by the National Conference on the Christian Way of Life. It aims to serve a widespreading inquiry into the meaning of Christian relationships in the world order of to-day.

"Of One Blood." A Short Study of the Race Problem—Robert E. Speer, Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York, 1924. This volume though small contains valuable material on Race Relations. The chapters' subjects are: "The Origin and Nature of Race," "The Idea of Race Superiority," "The Good and Gain of Race and Race Distinctions," "The Evils and Abuses of Race," "Aspects and Relations of Race," "The Solution of the Race Problem," and "Some Specific Race Problems of To-day."

"Race and Race Relations,—A Christian View of Human Contacts."—Robert E. Speer, The Fleming H. Revell Company, New Uork, 1924. $3.50. This is the source book of the Missionary Education Movement's Study Book, "Of One Blood" by the same author. This volume is an attempt to set forth the Christian conception and the Christian solution of the race problem.

"Christianity and the Race Problem."—Robert E. Smith, New York, 1924, $1.25. The author of this work, himself southern born, says that he has written this volume, "in the hope of helping to awaken and arouse my southern brothers to the largest task and most solemn responsibility before them." "We are facing a grave problem and it can never be settled until it approaches the plane of a true Christian civilization.

"Christianity and the Race Problem."—J. H. Oldham, published by the Student Christian Movement, London, 1924, 7-6 net. This is one of the most important contributions made to the literature on race relations. "The question with which this book deals is whether the Christian Church has any contribution to make to the solution of the problems involved in the contact of different races in the world to-day; and if so what is the nature of that contribution and how it can best be made." Every phase of the race problem is touched upon in the sixteen chapters of the work, the titles of which are: "The Legacy of the Past and Task of the Present," "The Christian View and Its Relation to Facts," "The Causes of Racial Antagonism," "The Significance of Race," "The Fact of Inequality," "The Truth of Equality," "The Ethics of Empire," "India and the British Commonwealth," "Immigration," "Intermarriage," "Social Equality," "Political Equality," "Population," "Guiding Principles," "Practical Steps" and "The Universal Community of the Loyal."

"Negrolana."—Doctor Frank (Pseudonym) The Christopher Publishing Co., Boston. 1924 $2.50. A novel. Th eauthor is a business man of high standing in the State of Texas. The dominant note of the book is for law and order—the creation of a sentiment against lynching and violence. The African romance that runs through the book is incident to the creation of a healthy public sentiment on law and order and on sociologic education. Being of southern authorship, the arguments should have more weight than if made from a northern source.

"The Slave Ship."—Mary Johnston Little, Brown & Co., New Uork, 1924. $2.00. An important historical novel. "Deals with life in Colonial Virginia and the eighteenth Century slavery trade—especially the transporting of the Negroes to America."

"The Devil's Inkwell." A story of humanity, embracing Biblical evidence establishing the everlasting irrefutable and utter supremacy of the white man on the earth since the beginning of historical time—Albert Stowe Leecraft, The Albert Stowe Leecraft Publishing Co., Houston, Texas, 1923. As the title indicates, the book is an attempt to establish from Biblical evidence the supremacy of the white race. The book is not critical and its chief value is its expression of the wide spread belief that through divine providence the white race was created to rule and the black race to be subservient to it.

"White America."—Earnest Sevier Cox, published by the White American Society, Richmond, Va., 1923. A brief for maintaining the purity of the white

race. The author maintains that "The attainment of white America is not possible save by removing the Africans and excluding the Asiatics." He would have the Negroes in the United States transported to Africa. He would have the European governments owning possessions in Africa, to pay a part of their world war debt to the United States by ceding some of their African possessions to this country as a place for transporting Negroes from America.

"The Ku Klux Klan."—A Study of the American Mind, John M. Mecklin, Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1924. This book is an attempt to answer "Why is there a Ku Klux Klan?" The answer is found in the study of the American mind. "The Klan derives its inspiration from ancient prejudice, classical hatreds and ingrained social habits." This book is a contribution to an understanding of the psychology and pathology of the American mind.

"Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877."—Sansom Laurence Davis, American Library Service, New York, 1924. The purpose of the book according to the author, "Is in justification of the men and measures adopted which led to the redemption of the Southern States from radical carpetbag and Negro rule as was imposed by the Federal Government's reconstruction measures." This is an addition to the large amount of literature on the Ku Klux Klan and while giving some particular incidents not hitherto published, does not present any new facts or ideas concerning the Ku Klux Klan or the Reconstruction Period.

"The Origin and Evolution of the Human Race."—Albert Churchword, London, 1922. The author makes Africa the birth place of man and gives considerable space to the Negro and his place in the evolution of man. He divides the human race past and present according to their anatomy, physiology, arts and religious cults. He contends that "the progress and evolution of the human race can still be studied from the lowest type of the original man, as he advanced up the scale—and that these types are still extant in some parts of the world where the primary have been driven away into mountains and inaccessible forests.

"Early Civilization," An Introduction to Anthropology—Alexander Goldenweiser, New York, 1922, $5.00. As the title indicates, the book deals with the civilization of early man, and comprises five studies of primitive cultures: "The Eskimo," "The Tlingit and Haida of Northwest America," "The Iroquois Matiarchate," "Urganda, An African State," and "Central Australia." The second section of the book deals with the "Industry and Art, Religion and Society of Early Man." And the third section, "The Ideas of Early Man." This is a valuable book.

"Man and Culture."—Clark Wissler, the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1923. The first part of the volume states "the meaning of culture," which briefly defined means mode of life. "Thus the Eskimo and the Hottentot have no less each a culture of their own than the French and the English. What these types of culture indicate are the subjects of succeeding chapters. Other chapters discuss the relation of methods of living and their effect upon man himself—Culture as Human Behavior, The Individual and the Race, Etc.

"Population Problems."—E. B. Reuter, the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1923. This is one of the numerous volumes recently issued dealing with problems of population and indicates the growing interest in this problem because of its far-reaching importance. The work is confined mainly to problems of population as they relate to the United States. The problem of population as it relates to Negroes is considered under such heads as "Race and Race Distribution," "The Death Rate," "The Birth Rate" and one whole chapter considers the problem of "Race and Race Mixtures." It is to be regretted that the statistics relating to the Negro were compiled before the reports of the 1920 census as they relate to the Negro were completed. In the concluding part of the chapter, "Race and Race Mixtures,' the author sets forth in a clear and concise way the problem of the Negro which he concludes is largely the result of the existence of the traditional attitude toward the Negro which isolates and handicaps him in his cultural advance and makes backward the whole situation in which the group must live.

"The Population Problem, A Study in Human Evolution."—A. M. Carr-Saunders, London, 1922. This work is a most important addition relating to population problems and endeavors to treat the population problem as a whole. The preface of the book states that the work is an attempt to trace back to their origin the main problems which now attract attention and to indicate their relation

one to the other; that is, to view the whole problem from a historical and evolutionary standpoint. The problem is treated both quantitatively and qualitatively. Some of the subjects considered are "The Basis of the Population Problem," "Human Fecundity," "The Regulation of Numbers Among Primitive Races," "The Regulation of Numbers among Historical Races," and "Some Modern Problems."

"Congo Missionary Conference," A Report of the Eighth Congo General Conference of Protestant Missionaries, held at Bolenge, District De L'Equateur, Congo Belge, October 29 November 7, 1921, Bolabo, Haut Congo, 1921. This report contains much valuable information concerning mission work in the Congo and present day missionary methods and policies. Of particular interest are those sections of the report dealing with "The Native," "Education," "Language," "Medical Work," "Industry and Agriculture," and "The Work for Women and Girls."

"Bibliography of African Christian Literature."—Cannon F. Rowling and C. E. Wilson, Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Brittain and Ireland, London, 1923. This is a very useful compilation of African Christian Literature. This compilation was made in response to call of missionary societies interested in the evangelization and education of African people. The attempt is make to arrange for convenient reference, available information on publications now existing in the languages in which missions are operating in Africa.

"Proceedings of the 1922 General Missionary Conference of Northern Rhodesia, Livingstonia, S. A., 1923. This publication is not what is usually expected in the proceedings of religious gatherings for it gives a very illuminating insight into native life and the problems and policies of modern missions in Africa. In addition to the purely religious subjects considered at the conference other subjects considered were "The Government and Native Education," "Native Taxation in Eastern Rhodesia," "The Future of the Native," "The Intellectual Possibilities of the Bantu," "Report of the Commission on Objectionable Native Marriage Customs," "Native Christian Marriage," and "Suggested Form of Native Christian Marriage."

"A Neur-English Vocabulary."—C. H. Stigand, Cambridge University Press, London, 1923. This vocabulary of an Eastern Soudanese language is in addition to the literature on the languages of Africa.

"Koffi," The Romance of a Negro, Gaston Joseph. Translated from the French by Elaine A. Wood, Grand Prix de Litterature Coloniale, 1923, Sons and Danielson, London, 1923, John Bale 5 net. The story of Koffi is that of many natives of the African West Coast, who, forsaking their birthplace, obtain in the townsi n the service of the white man domestic situations of a more or less exalted kind, enter the lower official ranks, returning finally to direct the development of their own race, the end of their lives, as a rule, being miserable owing to divers influences and for various reasons.

"Report of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition to Central Africa." In three volumes—John Roscoe, Cambridge University Press, London, 1923 and 1924. Vol. I, "The Bakitara or Banyoro," 25s net; Vol. II, "The Banyankole," 15s net; Vol. III, "The Bagesa," 20s net. This expedition was undertaken at the request of the Royal Society of Great Britain. An important thing about the three volumes is that the information was gathered first hand without the use of an English interpreter, through native medium uninfluenced by contact with the Western mind. The religion, government, customs, industry, folk-lore, etc., of the people were studied. This report forms a very important addition to the anthropological and ethnological information about central Africa.

"Ebony and Ivory."—Llewelyn Powys, American Library Service, New York, 1923, $2.00. A series of interesting sketches concerning African (Ebony) and English (Ivory) Life. The titles of the sketches dealing with African life are: "Black Gods," "A Sheepman's Diary," "Rubbish," "Black Parisites," "How It Happens," "A Leopard by Lake Elmenteita" and "Dead Matter in Africa." The titles of the sketches dealing with English life are: "The Brown Satyr," "The Stunner," "Threncdy," "Not Guilty," "Treachery in the Heavens," "Spheric Laughter," "Un Mufle," "The Wryneck," "The Food of Man," and "Death."

"Africa and the Discovery of America." Volume II, Leo Weiner, Innes and Sons, Philadelphia, 1923, $5.00. This is the second part of a work to be completed in three volumes. Its thesis is that Negroes from Africa visited America

before Columbus and left their work here. The second volume as did the first concerns itself with evidences in America of African Civilization as seen, for example, in the introduction of cotton, tobacco and shell money.

"Folk Tales of the Batonga and Other Sayings." These were told in the school at Kanchindu. They were written by J. R. Fell, Holborn Publishing House, London, 1923. This is a series of original folk tales from Rhodesia. Each story is written in the native language and followed by the English translation, which is made as literal as possible. The stories are published primarily for school use and not for literary effect. They form an important addition to the already large literature of African folk tales. The subjects of these stories are very interesting for children as is indicated by the following topics: "A Woman and a Lion," "Bene and Her Mother," "Long Nails," "The Hare and Some Other Animals," "The Leopard Which Became a Horse," "The Lion and the Mouse," and "The Water Witch." There are 103 stories and also a number of proverbs and conundrums.

"A Gold Coast Library."—A. W. Cardinall, The Francis Edwards Co., London, 1924, One Shilling. As the titles indicates, this is a bibliography of the Gold Coast. It is not a complete bibliography but a select list of works designed to help anyone who might desire to form a complete catalogue of this section of Africa. A valuable collection of 791 titles have been assembled under such heads as History, Native Wars, French Penetration, German Penetration, Partition of Africa, Missionaries, Botanical Anthropology and Archaeology, Folk-lore and Languages.

"Race Problems in the New Africa." A Study of the relation of Bantu and Britons in those parts of Bantu Africa which are under British control.—W. C. Willoughby, London, 1923. Among the subjects treated in this book are "A Study of Bantu Life and Thought," "Tribal Law and Politics," "The White Man's Burden and How He Got It," "Some Problems of Government in Bantu Areas," "Native Labour," and "The Colour Bar." This book is an important contribution to the literature dealing with the race problem in Africa.

United States Occupation
Haiti And Santo Domingo.

On June 13, 1924, an agreement was signed between the Republic of Santo Domingo and the United States whereby the latter was to provisionally withdraw its military forces from Dominican territory. On September 19, 1924, the evacuation was completed. United States marines were landed in Santo Domingo in 1916 and occupation by the United States Government was begun. September 16, 1915, the United States and Haiti entered into a treaty whereby the United States was for a period of ten years to have control of Haiti's finances and police. February 28, 1916, the United States, under the terms of the treaty, took over the control of Haiti's finances and police and in 1917 placed the country under military rule. In 1917 the treaty was extended to cover the second ten years provided for in Article XVI of the treaty which is as follows: "The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of ten years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and further for another term of ten years if, for specific reasons presented by either of the High Contracting Parties, the purpose of this treaty has not been fully accomplished." It is promised that the United States will withdraw from Haiti as soon as such a move is consistent with obligations incurred.

In April 1922, the following brief on Haiti, signed by twenty-four prominent lawyers was presented to the Secretary of State:

"The Seizure of Haiti by the United States. A report on the military occupation of the Republic of Haiti and the History of the Treaty Forced upon Her."

"Conclusions."

"1. The presence of our military forces in Haiti after the disturbances of July 27-28, 1915, had quieted down was violative of well-organized American principles.

"2. The seizure and withholding by our forces in 1915 of Haitian national funds was a violation of international law and of the repeated professions by responsible American government officials of our position and attitude toward Latin-American republics and weaker governments.

"3. The imposition and enforcement of martial law without a declaration of war by our Congress and the conduct of offensive operations in Haiti by Admiral

Caperton prior to the acceptance of the treaty by Haiti were equally clear violations of international law and of our own Constitution.

"4. The methods employed by the United States in Haiti to force acceptance and ratification of the treaty framed by the United States namely, the direct use of military, financial and political pressure, violate every canon of fair and equal dealing between independent sovereign nations and of American professions of international good faith.

"5. The maintenance in Haiti of any United States military force or of the control exercised by treaty officials under cover of the treaty of September, 1915, amounts to a conscious and intentional participation in the wrong of the original aggression and coercion.

"6. The present native Government of Haiti, chosen in 1915, unsupported by any elected representatives since 1917, being now at the end of its term of office, no negotiations should take place with such Government which involve the future of Haiti or which can in any material respect affect its future.

"7. The functions of a department of colonies and dependencies assumed by the Navy Department and conferred on it by mere executive action are unauthorized by Congress or by other sanction of law, and should be condemned as essentially illegal and as a usurpation of power.

"8. We declare, without qualification, that the honor and good name of the United States, the preservation of the sovereignty and cherished liberty of Haiti and her right to fair dealing on the part of the United States, as well as the possibility of assuring the continuance in the future of honorable and amicable relations between our country and Latin-American, based on trust and confidence, all require:

"(a) The immediate abrogation by the United States of the treaty of 1915, unconditionally and without qualification.

"(b) The holding of elections of representatives to the legislative bodies of Haiti and of a President by the free will of the people at an early day.

"(c) The negotiation of a new treaty with a new Haitian administration for friendly co-operation between the United States and Haiti upon such terms as shall be mutually satisfactory to both countries and by the methods that obtain between free and independent sovereign states."

Signed:

Frederick Bausman, Seattle; Alfred Beetman, Cincinnati; William H. Brynes, New Orleans; Charles C. Burlingham, New York; Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Cambridge; Michail Francis Doyle, Philadelphia; Walter L. Flory, Cleveland; Raymond B. Fosdick, New York; Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge; Herbert J. Friedman, Chicago; John P. Grace, Charleston, S. C.; Richard W. Hale, Boston; Frederick A. Henry, Cleveland; Jerome S. Hess, New York; William H. Holly, Chicago; Charles P. Howland, New York, Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia; George W. Kirchwey, New York; Louis Marshall, New York; Adelbert Moot, Buffalo; Jackson H. Ralston, Washington, D. C.; Nelson S. Spencer, New York; Moorfield Storey, Boston; Tyrrell Williams, St. Louis.

Senate Committee Reports On Conditions In Haiti.

A United States Senate Committee Report of June 26th, 1922 said that: "On the evidence before it the committee can now state—

"(1) That the accusations of military abuses are limited in point of time to a few months and in location to restricted area.

"(2) Very few of the many Americans who have served in Haiti are thus accused. The others have restored order and tranquility under arduous conditions of service, and generally won the confidence of the inhabitants of the country with whom they came in touch.

"(3) That certain Caco prisoners were executed without trial. Two such cases have been judicially determined. The evidence to which reference has been made shows eight more cases with sufficient clearness to allow them to be regarded without much doubt as having occurred. Lack of communications and the type of operations conducted by small patrols not in direct contact with superior authority in some cases prevented knowledge of such occurrences on the part of higher authority until it was too late for effective investigation. When reported, investigations were held with no apparent desire to shield any guilty

party. Such executions were unauthorized and directly contrary to the policy of the brigade commanders.

"(4) That tortures of Haitians by Americans has not in any case been established, but that some accusations may have a foundation in excesses committed by hostile natives or members of the gendarmerie without knowledge of American officers. Mutilations have not been practiced by Americans.

"(5) That in the course of the campaign certain inhabitants other than bandits were killed during operations against the outlaws, but that such killings were unavoidable, accidental, and not intentional.

"(6) That there was a period of about six months at the beginning of the outbreak when the gendarmerie lost control of the situation and was not itself sufficiently controlled by its higher officers, with the result that subordinate officers in the field were left too much discretion as to methods of patrol and local administration, and that it was remedied as soon as known to the brigade commander. That the type of operations necessarily required the exercise of much independent discretion by detachment commanders.

"(7) That undue severity or reckless treatment of natives was never countenanced by the brigade or gendarmerie commanders and that the investigation by naval authority of charges against members of the Marine Corps displays no desire to shield any individual, but on the contrary an intention to get the facts.

"(8) That the testimony of most native witnesses is highly unreliable and must be closely scrutinized and that many unfounded accusations have been made. It is also felt that in the case of accusations of abuses committed two years ago now made for the first time, the delay has not arisen through any well grounded fear of oppression by military authority, but that many of those accusations in affidavit form, now forthcoming, are produced at this late date because it is thought by those who are agitating for the immediate termination of the occupation that such accusations will create in the United States a sentiment in favor of such termination. In such cases the delay in making the charges and in presenting the evidence weighs heavily against the truth of the charge. All such charges, however, require full investigation. The committee feels certain that the necessary investigation by the Navy Department will be thoroughly conducted, that the rights of those accused will be respected, and that there will be no suppression of facts. When collected the facts so obtained may be weighed with the facts alleged in the accusation. If, when all such evidence is in, the committee has any reason to change any of its conclusions it will submit with the evidence as printed such revision of this report on the alleged military abuses as may be required."

The Occupation Haiti Brought To Attention The League Of Nations.

Dantes Bellegarde, former Minister of Public Instruction in Haiti and now delegate to the League of Nations brought before the 1924 meeting of the League of Nations Associations at Lyons, France, the question of the Haitian occupation in the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, The Government of the United States of America intervened in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Haiti in July, 1915, although the Haitian people had committed no violation of the rules on international law and had not imperiled the lives or interests of American citizens.

"*Whereas*, As a result of this intervention a convention was imposed upon the Republic of Haiti, in which the Government of the United States agreed to give its material aid to Haiti in order to develop the economic resources of the country, while reserving the right to name specialists to aid the technical advisers of the Haitian Government in the organization of certain public services.

"*Whereas*, this convention has not been carried out in the benevolent spirit which was said to have inspired it, the promised aid has not been given, and the American officials appointed to serve in Haiti (whose techinal competence has often been subject to question) have exceeded

their role as counselors and have transformed themselves into veritable dictators—which is stated and proved in official documents transmitted to the Government at Washington, especially in a message from the President of Haiti to the President of the United States, dated January 24, 1921.

> "*Whereas*, The Republic of Haiti has been occupied by American troops since 1915, although it has never been at war with the United States and although domestic peace is assured there by a local gendarmerie commanded by American officers.
>
> "*Whereas*, The unjustified prolongation of such a regime of military occupation is at once an intolerable violation of the principles of public international law and a humiliation for the Haitian nation, an attack upon its territorial integrity, and a limitation of the full exercise of its sovereignty.
>
> "*Whereas*, The Republic of Haiti is a charter member of the League of Nations and no people anxious for justice and respectful of law can be indifferent to the situation imposed. Be it
>
> "*Resolved*, That the International Union of Associations for the League of Nations should put the Haitian question upon the agenda of its next meeting, and that meanwhile it should ask all its members to interest public opinion in their respective countries in the fate of the Haitian people."

A preliminary fight on whether the subject should be introduced took place, before the federation's political commission with delegates from thirty nations present. Many delegates feared discussion of Haiti's appeal might increase hostility from certain quarters toward the league, and they endeavored to quash the resolution offered by M. Bellegarde, expressing the federation's sympathy with Haiti. M. Bellegarde won to the extent that the commission was held competent to discuss his resolution, but the proposal itself was defeated. Instead, a resolution was adopted which noted Haiti's charges and expressed satisfaction with Secretary of State Hughes' recent declarations of the United States' intention to withdraw from Haiti as soon as such should be consistent with obligations already incurred.

The United States And The Finances Of Haiti.

The United States' side of the question was stated by *The New York Times* in an editorial of July 2, 1924 which in addition to commenting on the stability of government, the improvement in agriculture, and sanitary conditions said: "A dark picture of the American occupation of Haiti was painted by Dantes Bellegarde, former Haitian Minster to Paris, in an address to the League of Nations Associations at Lyons on Monday. There was no reason whatever for the occupation, he declared; American control of the finances had disturbed the economic and political life of the country; and exports had not increased by a penny's worth.

> Taking these allegations in order, the occupation became necessary because the Treasury defaulted in the payment of interest on foreign loans, foreign investors were clamoring for their money, foreign Governments were threatening to enforce collection by seizure of the customs, and, with the murder of President Guillaume Sam in July, 1915. Port-au-Prince was plunged into chaos. Supervision of the Haitian finances was imperative if economic conditions were to be placed on a sound foundation, and it has been an honest and effective control.

As to exports not having been increased, the American Chamber of Commerce of Haiti tells a different story. There have been good and

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indifferent years since the United States by the terms of a treaty negotiated with the republic in September, 1915, bound itself to "aid the Haitian Government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources, and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis."

In 1916-17 the exports were valued at $7,220,290; in 1917-18 at $6,276,321; in 1918-19 at $21,460,045; in 1919-20 at $18,990,032; in 1920-21 at $4,953,570; in 1921-22 at $8,696,612 and in 1922-23 at $12,128,429. The average of duties collected annually was $2,175,399.

Revenue is derived almost exclusively from customs paid in American gold on exports and imports. In 1919-1920 the revenues amounted to $6,414,605. From February 28, 1919 to February 28, 1922, the net reduction in the foreign indebtedness was $5,992,739. The foreign debt on February 28, 1922, was $10,090,813.

A Side Light On The Situation In Haiti.

A side light on the situation in the island and a Haitian point of view is given in a letter by Joseph Mirault published in *The New York Nation* of April 20, 1924.

"Six weeks or so long ago some American newspaper men went on a naval 'junket' to Haiti for the purpose of investigating conditions in the Island. The Haitians, not knowing anything about their intended visit, could not send a committee to welcome them and take them around to see the havoc the American occupation has wrought. They were, instead, ciceroned by the very officers at whose hands we have suffered so much, and who have shed Haitian blood in such profusion. There is no need of telling you that the journalists were not shown what would have provoked the ire of the American people—in whose name so many crimes have been committed.

The day the journalists were to visit the prison, Messrs. Jolibois Fils, Elie Guerin, Antoine Pierre-Paul, Georges Petit, Savain, and Lemaire were locked in their cells so that they could not talk to them. On noticing that locked door, one of the visitors asked who the prisoners behind it were. General MacDougall and Lieutenant Johnson, who were showing them around, answered: "They are politicians who during the war took up arms in favor of the Germans."

"Mr. Pierre-Paul, who understands and speaks English, heard the conversation, and realizing what it was all about, yelled out: "It's a lie! Come over here, journalists, come over here, and we will tell you all about our crimes." The reporter then went nearer, and with the door between them, Mr. Pierre-Paul told him how, for having denounced in the *Courrier Haitien* and other papers the misdeeds and exactions of all kinds of the occupations, they were thrown in jail over six months ago.

"After the reporters left Lieutenant Johnson, enraged, beat the prisoners and exposed them naked in the yard of the prison under the hot, tropical sun. How long is the Washington Government going to allow its representatives to treat the Haitians in such a barbarous and uncivilized way?"

Haitian Senators Protest Against United States Settling Frontier Dispute.

Since the United States occupation in 1915 no sanctioned elections have been held. Elections constitutionally should have been held in January, 1924. Without the sanction of the government of occupation many Haitians voted and a Senate was elected. This Senate, although

not sworn into office, met and drew up a protest against America negotiating in behalf of Haiti regarding a frontier dispute of long standing between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Reports say that traces of oil have been discovered in the disputed territory. The protest was as follows:

"The Republic of Haiti is still under the military occupation of the United States and the Government which rules there is not the free expression of the people's will. It is the duty of the Senate to protest against the initiative of this Government in undertaking, in the present circumstances, to settle the Haitian-Dominican dispute.

"The Senate, in the name of the people from whom it obtains its powers, and under reserve of the authority of the High Court of Justice, declares void and of no effect any act which transfers Haitian territory to a foreign state, company, or individual without the formal consent of the authorized representatives of the nation; and declares that any citizen participating in such an arrangement is a traitor to his country.

Signed:

Cauvin, Ce'sar, Charmant, Honor'e, Sandair'e, Telemaque, Sylvain, Glemaud, Hudicourt, Senators."

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Virgin Islanders Protest Against Regulations Imposed By United States.

In July, 1922, a Commission from the Virgin Islands composed of Conrad Conera, a member of the Island Legislative Body; George A. Moorhead, President of the Labor Union of the Island of St. Thomas and Adolph Cixto, an elected delegate, came to the United States to present a protest against the United States' regulations with reference to the application of the Volstead Act to the Virgin Islands and other regulations which were causing bankruptcy.

Mr. Rothschild Francis, Chairman of the Virgin Islands Publicity Committee in an article published in *The Messenger Magazine* for February, 1923, said that a bitter struggle is now going on in the Virgin Islands for economic liberty and political rights. "The islanders are English-speaking, law-abiding, literate and intelligent. Still, the United States Congress has passed laws that make applicable the Volstead Act to these islands and keep in force an archaic political system that gives special rights to the few and disfranchises the many. The islands are wards of the Navy, and the President is responsible for their management. The rights of self-expression and self-representation have been denied a people that were not conquered, but purchased by a treaty. The natives hitherto enjoyed better consideration under the monarchial government of Denmark, in these points at issue.

"The United States is in duty bound to legislate so as to improve the present economic unrest, and to determine the islanders' political status. And failure to grant them these invaluable rights, or deny the exercise thereof, is sufficient cause to denounce the changed sovereignty as a bad father who demands all good things for himself, but denies his son the right to do likewise.

The natives are forced, unreasonably, to perform American duties; but are denied American rights. Since natives are not citizens of the United States, is it right that they should be forced to obey one article of the Constitution, but are denied the privilege to use other articles mentioned therein? The Act supplement to the National Prohibition Act places the Virgin Islands in the same line as other States and organized territories of the United States.

"The move of Congress to make the Volstead Act applicable to the Virgin Islands without the consent of the people, to my mind, violates Article 6 of the

Treaty, which reads in part: 'If the present laws are altered the said inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position in respect to above menetioned rights and liberties, than they now enjoy.' "

Are Virgin Islanders American Citizens Or American Subjects?

In an open letter in March, 1923, to the United States Congress on behalf of the Negro inhabitants of the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Virgin Island Congressional Council of New York reviews the whole situation, past and present, of the Negro in the Virgin Islands.

"In the first place, we invite your attention to a curious anomaly. We do not know whether any portion of the people of a Republic can very well be subjects; but we do know that the form of American government which we have in the Virgin Islands does not exist anywhere else in the United States. Are we American citizens or American subjects? The officials of the Navy Department have answered by word and deed that we are the latter. We denur to this and feel that we are entitled to an authoritative decision by the Congress of the United States until which time we remain mere subjects, suffering from the same civic disabilities as the subjects of Europe's kings and Asia's emperors, a status not at all creditable to the democratic integrity of the Republic which rules our destinies."

"The people of these islands have been told over the signatures of Mr. Washington Williams, the Vice-Governor De Facto; and Mr. J. J. Gaffney, that the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press do not apply to them, and in accordance with this rather startling view of American government they have already effected several executive deportations from the islands and have established a reign of terror among those native editors who have published their protests against executive and judicial excesses. Under this head we invite your attention specifically to the deportation of the Rev. Barrow by Governor Kittel; the deportation of Mr. G. H. Morenga-Bonaparte by Governor Hough; the harassing of Mr. D. Hamilton Jackson, editor of "*The Herald*" of Christiansted in St. Croix, and Mr. Rothschild Francis, editor of "*The Emancipator;*" of Charlotte Amalia in St. Thomas; and we refer your honorable body to an article in "*The Nation*" of March 7, 1923, entitled "Bayonet Rules for Our Colonial Press," by Arthur Warner."

"We are denied the right of manhood suffrage because American officials, paid from the taxes of the American people, are administering the laws of a foreign country, to wit: Denmark—a situation which cannot be paralleled on the earth to-day. And it is a notorious fact that whereas the 18th Amendment is rigidly enforced by the officials of the Navy Department as against the natives, the 14th, 15th and 16th (?) receive no recognition from them."

"As a consequence we are denied the right to even a voice in the selection of those who administer our affairs and are at present plagued with an excessive number of place-hunting holders of superfluous sinecures whose elimination would be a decided economic gain to the taxpayers of the United States."

"We could easily cite many more specific grievances, but we believe that those already cited will suffice. Because of these things, we respectfully urge:

"That the Congress of the United States resume its organic prerogative to legislate for the better governance of the Virgin Islands; that you make it clear whether they are a portion of the United States or a subject-colony; that your honorable body abolish government by the Navy Department and give us instead that civil government which alone benefits a civil status.

"That you look into the economic conditions of the Islands, which are appalling. Labor gets two days' work a week at 35 Cents a day, while grim hunger takes its toil of the children of the poor. Even on no higher ground than the gospel of Mammon, the present economic state of these Islands must be denounced as an appalling and senseless wastage of wealth and of wealth-producing powers.

"That your honorable body give to the people of these Islands enough of your

official attention as will enable you to discover that the population is self-respecting, law-abiding, and industrious, whereby you may be led to 'grapple them to your soul' with the steel bonds of patriotic affection by giving them the chance to feel proud of being Americans."

United States Sends Commission Five Colored Men To Investigate Conditions In Virgin Islands.

In 1923 a Commission of five colored men was sent by the United States Government to investigate conditions in the Virgin Islands, the personnel of this Commission was: George H. Woodson, Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman; C. H. Richardson, Richmond, Ind., Vice-Chairman; Charles E. Mitchell, Institute, W. Va., Secretary; W. H. C. Brown, Newport News, Va.; Jefferson H. Coage, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Commission made the following recommendations:

"1. Installation of a water supply and irrigation system to meet agricultural and domestic needs.

"2. Restoration of St. Thomas as a port of call with (a) the same right of foreign vessels to seal their wine, etc., lockers as when passing through the Panama Canal; (b) develop water supply to meet need of all ships.

"3. Institute a study of preparation of bay rum that will restore its market standing without violating our prohibition laws.

"4. While the native population through their long custom of "censensual marriages" are as moral as any in the West Indies, yet it is very advisable that all marriages should conform to our standards of martial relations.

"5. As an aid to the development of the preceding ideal of American standards we strongly urge that a system be arranged between the public schools of the Virgin Islands and such schools as Howard University, Hampton Institute, Wilberforce University, Tuskegee Institute, Oberlin College, Fisk University, and others for an exchange of teachers and scholarships for island students of from one to 100 each year in order that the educational systemizing be stimulated and true American ideas and ideals be assimilated and encouraged on the islands as well as on the mainland of the United States.

"6. The citizen status of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands should be cleared up.

"7. We suggest that the department of commerce make a special study of the manufacturing and commercial possibilities and the department of agriculture of agricultural possibilities.

"8. We respectfully suggest that a longer term for each governor appointed will be more beneficial than the shorter and more uncertain tenures in office.

"9. Seasonal labor competition from adjacent alien islands deserves immediate consideration, as it generally interferes with the limited opportunities available to the natives, and largely explains the extremely low standard of wages."

The English Way The French Way Dealing With Race Problem.

Mr. Robert Herrick in two articles in *The New York Nation* under date of June 11, and 18, 1924 and under the titles, "The Race Problem in the Carribbean; I. The English Way; II. The French Way" draws some interesting contrasts with respect to the race problem in the United States and in the French and English possessions in the West Indies crossing "The English Way" he said:

"Chance led me into the bare courtroom above the police station, where it seemed to me was dramatized quite simply the secret of English success in dealing with a so-called "inferior race," without riots and reprisals, without creating an ugly sore of the race problem. I am aware how distorted the comprehensions of the casual traveler are likely to be, how he smooths and foreshortens appearances, rationalizing whatever he sees to fit some preconceived formula. But

I had no preconceived formulas about the race question, and so I give what I saw and felt for what it may be worth.

"The white judge, the sole white person beside myself in the courtroom, for that matter the sole white man I saw in the town that day, was not an especially clever person; in fact, rather dull and commonplace. But he was so fair, so honest, so determined to do "the right things," without a trace of conscious superiority either of race or of function! And the attitude of the colored people crowded into the stuffy courtroom reflected this attitude of the white judge. They were orderly, serious, quiet."

It was apparent that they knew justice would be done, not only between themselves and the law, but between themselves and members of the "superior race." Court adjourned for three weeks. The faded little white man in the correct English gentleman's riding costume gave some instructions to his Negro clerk, walked out of the courtroom, mounted his horse, and rode off."

"This, I knew, was not an idyllic and isolated case. Something very much like it was taking place throughout the thousand-mile reach of British islands in the Carribbean. Sometimes with a colored magistrate behind the bench, for already the English are appointing colored judges just as they have for a long time admitted colored people to the civil services (until to-day the great majority even of the more responsible posts are filled by them). Of course the police, including their officers, are black, and the court officials. That has not always been so, but two generations ago a wise English governor of one of the colonies pronounced the self-evident truth that as these tropical lands must inevitably some day belong to the black people, they being already by numbers and by adaptation to their environment dominant, it was advisable to admit members of the "inferior race" to all possible government."

"I had two stock questions that I put to the white officials I met: "How many crimes of violence have occurred in your jurisdiction in the last two years?" Sometimes they had to go back four and five years to find a case of first-class assault or murder. The attorney general recalled one atrocious case that he had persecuted in three years. Compare that with Chicago or New York, or for that matter any rural district of a similar density of population, either North or South, in the United States!"

"My other question was: "Can a white woman of the upper class go safely anywhere at any time of day or night in your island unescorted?" The answer to this was a stare of surprise. "Of course! Why not?" When one realizes that the country districts in these islands because of their lofty mountains and poor roads are often much more remote from the centers than the distance in miles would indicate, it seems to an American unbelievable that "the usual crime" is practically unknown in these colonies. Better evidence perhaps than hearsay is the fact that white women live on country plantations, at times alone except for black servants. I recall what a Northern white man living in Williamsburgh, Virginia, once told me in all seriousness, that no "respectable" white woman ever dared to walk outside the narrow confines of the town, unaccompanied. What has taught the colonial black to be so much less bestial than his American cousin? Or is he? Is the "usual crime" a form of perverted imagination or an excuse for race tyranny?"

"The French Way."

"It is a commonplace that the French (and Southern Europeans generally) evince no such instinctive repugnance to the black race as the Anglo-Saxon; they intermarry with colored peoples and admit them quite freely to civil equality, even to a sort of social equality. The French colonials, during the days of slavery, endeavored unsuccessfully

to keep the white stock pure by making stringent laws against the freeing of black women for the purpose of marriage, but to how little avail the sight of the present highly varied colored population is evidence.

> The fact was that the French colonial in those illicit relations with dark women which all colonial societies have suffered was much kinder, more humane, more open, and less ashamed of his irregular establishments than his English neighbors. For example, in the old days it was customary for the white man to give land or houses to his colored mistress, to admit the relationship. As a consequence, one finds that to-day the colored offspring of miscegenation will speak with pride of his white father or grand-father. Instead of becoming neither a good white nor a good black, as the American has it, the French mixed blood is conscious of a superiority, and whether due to a real improvement of stock or to the benefit of a better upbringing, the lightly colored folk are the ones to be found in responsible positions, in trade and in the civil service. In fact if there is ever a race conflict in the French islands it will come about because of competition for control between the pure blacks, the plantation hands, who are less advanced, and the mixed breed who are socially conscious and ambitious—not between the white and the black. For here, as in the English Antilles, the white has already practically given over the hopeless struggle for racial dominance. Their numbers are falling every decade, and their wealth.

"Two obvious agencies have assisted in creating the French colored civilization—the Catholic Church and the public schools. The French colonies are saturated with Catholicism. Not even in Brittany is the wayside shrine, the wayside cross, the calvaire as common as in Martinique. And whatever else one may find to say about Catholicism it inculcates in its lowliest representatives a spirit of Christian equality."

> "The first question the American traveler is asked in Martinique by both white and colored, asked with curiosity and agitation, is: "What is your country going to do with us? Will the United States take the French Antilles in payment of war debts?"
>
> "Why should the handing over of these lovely, fertile islands to the United States be the unmitigated disaster that it unquestionably would be to their present inhabitants? The answer to this question reveals the secret of our failure in handling our own race problem and the success of the French way with the same problem. Ignoring the economic working of the Eighteenth Amendment in a rum-making territory (which has largely devastated the Virgin Islands we bought from the Danes and which would simply prostrate Martinique and Guadeloupe) the graver reason is that our prejudices unfit us to govern or assimilate a colored people. We should inevitably create another and worse Porto Rican sore, and ruin something fine of great promise if permitted to work itself out, and that is the creation of a French colored civilization.

The root of that civilization is the frank acceptance of what we hypocritically shudder at and surreptitiously practice, miscegenation. We have a huge literature, probably largely unscientific, on race hybridization, and the popular mind in America is so clouded on this subject, so closed, and so inflamed that we should consider and treat the populations of these islands merely as "niggers," offending their pride, ignoring their just claims to individuality, probably trying to suppress their language, as we are engaged in suppressing Spanish in Porto Rico.

> We are the most intolerant people in the world, as we have recently demonstrated to the Japanese, and the most ignorantly prejudiced, as we are engaged in demonstrating in Haiti. In Martinique and Guadeloupe we should have a more advanced people to deal with than in either Haiti or Porto Rico, and one that the usual American administrator would not have the imagination to understand."
>
> "The hope for these French foster children, as in a somewhat different way it is for the English colored populations, is to be allowed to extend self-rule, to

develop themselves in a climate to which they are admirably adapted—even at the expense of less sugar, cocoa, limes. The world needs the harmonious development of the culture of these mixed white and black people far more than it needs more sugar and other tropical riches. It needs the gaiety, the beauty, the vivid color sense of the French mulatto—another demonstration of the age-old fact that white and black have mingled without terrible consequences, as among the Mediterranean peoples. And America needs the object lesson which the French are giving of a possible humane solution of the race problem."

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS	Nation to Which They Belong	POPULATION		
		White	Negro	Total
Bahamas	Great Britain	12,000	47,000	59,928
Barbados	Great Britain	20,000	180,368	200,368
Cuba	Republic	2,153,886	745,019	2,898,905
Grenada	Great Britain	----------	----------	*74,490
Guadeloupe	France	----------	----------	*212,500
Haiti	Republic	500	2,500,000	2,500,500
Jamaica	Great Britain	17,000	868,000	895,000
Leeward Islands	Great Britain	----------	----------	*127,000
Martinique	France	----------	----------	*194,000
Porto Rico	United States	948,709	351,062	1,299,809
St. Lucia	Great Britain	----------	----------	*54,989
St. Vincent	Great Britain	----------	----------	*53,210
Santo Domingo	Republic	----------	1,000,000	*1,000,000
Trinidad	Great Britain	----------	----------	*365,000
***Virgin Islands	United States	1,922	24,486	26,051

*Chiefly Negroes.
**Composition of population see below, Discription of Santo Domingo.
***Formerly Danish West Indies.

Monument Unveiled To France's Black Troops.

On July 13th, 1924 there was unveiled at Rheims a memorial to the black French troops who took part in the war. The monument, of which a replica has already been set up at Bamako, in the French Sudan, represents a group of four African sous-Lieutenants, in front of whom stands a guard carrying a French Colonial flag, and is the work of M. Moreau-Vauthier. It is situated on the Boulevard Henri-Vasnier, the site of the trenches occupied by the Sengalese during defence of Rheims in 1918.

In a speech full of praise for the troops, General Archinard, the conqueror of the French Sudan, gave a brief account of their achievements, touching especially on the part played by the Senegalese under General Mazillier, who showed high courage and contributed greatly to the final victory. If further proof of the valor of the Colonial troops were needed, he said, it was afforded by the virulence of the German propaganda against their participation in the War. The Colonial troops of all units fighting before Rheims in the defence during May, June and July, 1918, represented a dozen bataillons—not quite a tenth of the total present —but they had proved themselves terrible to the enemy. They had fought for love of France, who had treated them with sympathy and justice, putting them on the same footing as her other children, and, after recounting a number of individual acts of bravery, General Archinard said that they justified the memorable phrase of one of the Senegalese who accompanied Marchand's expedition across Africa: "I am black, but I have a white heart."

France's Attitude Toward Black Races Under Her Flag.

Under the law of January, 1921, the old territorial divisions of the active army are done away with altogether, except for home defense units, and formations are raised from all over the Empire without distinction of territory of race. That is why we meet all over France and French Africa the bataillon mixte, in which Frenchmen and Negroes serve side by side with equal chances of promotion. It must be confessed that the experiment works extraordinarily well. Here we see the irreconcilable difference between the French outlook and the British. Germans who see in the presence of West African blacks at Mainz a terrible attempt to humiliate and insult them, American tourists to Paris who cry out against black men sitting down in trams and cafes with them, are blind to what is the guiding movement in France's scheme of national defense.

The attitude and policy of France with respect to the black races under her flag was stated as follows by Prime Minister Poincare when he said in the French Assembly: "France does not distinguish between the races living under her flag. In many of her old possessions she has even given to the native inhabitants all the perogatives of French nationality. This is notably the case in the Antilles and I do not need to say to you that, in the eyes of the Government and the republic, there are not two categories or classes of citizens.

"If the Government has chosen not to use black troops for the occupation of the Ruhr, it is certainly not that it has ceased reprobating the abominable calumnies but because it thought it wiser not to furnish, for the time being, any pretext for a propaganda which it will continue combating wherever it shows itself but which unhappily has penetrated even among peoples that are our friends."

Foreign Guests Not To Forget Bound To Respect French Customs And Laws.

The display of race prejudice by many American Tourists and the attempt to force color line customs in public places cause the *Petit Bleu*, a Paris newspaper, to demand that tourists agencies insist that their patrons respect the customs of the country in which they are sojourning; continuing, this paper said: "These Americans behave as vulgar persons, their riduculous aversion for men of color contains no excuse. They are not at home but in our country, which is an entirely different affair. The protest of these individuals, devoted to white integralism, merited a severe lesson, and it is to be regretted one was not given which would make them see all colors. It is unfortunate that it was not made apparent that a Frenchman, whatever his color, is worth at least any foreign tourist."

Four Americans about to board a sight-seeing bus in Paris objected to the presence within the car of some cadets from the Freujus Military School, which France maintains for officer-aspirants from colonial Africa. The Americans demanded expulsion of the cadets, were repulsed and declined to take seats within the car. Some members of the Chamber of Deputies, hearing of the incident, lodged a protest with the Foreign Office. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied publicly as follows: "Foreign guests, forgetting they are our guests and bound to respect our customs and laws, recently on several occasions have forcibly manifested their aversion to seeing colored men born in French colonies sit by their side in public places. They have even gone to the length of demanding their expulsion in insulting terms. If such incidents are repeated, punishment will be exacted."

It was reported that, at the Fourth Congress of the Third or Communist Internationale, held at Moscow, Russia, in 1922, there were present Negro representatives from the United States, from the West Indies from West Africa and South Africa.

Important Features Of The Situation In Africa With Respect To Natives.

In the pages which follow, an extended summary of conditions in Africa as they are affecting the Natives are given. A brief summary of this survey is that:

1. There is a notable tendency for Missionary Societies:
   (a) To co-operate with each other, and to eliminate competition.
   (b) To co-operate with colonial Governments.
   (c) To give more recognition to the Native Worker and to use him more in missionary effort.
   (d) To show more of a disposition to work with and not for the Natives.
   (e) To place more emphasis on the practical side of religion, that is, on education, health and economic improvement.
2. There is a growing disposition of colonial governments:
   (a) To give more recognition to native laws and customs.
   (b) To give more opportunity for the expression of native opinion.
   (c) To give the natives more voice in those matters which politically and in other ways affect them.
   (d) To do more for the general welfare of the natives, that is through education, health, and economic development.
3. There is a growing tendency of the Natives:
   (a) To express their desires and aspirations and to demand what they think is their due.
   (b) To organize for political and economic advancement.
4. There is a growing spirit of inter-racial co-operation, particularly in the Union of South Africa. This is manifested by:
   (a) The tendency to consult with the natives with respect to proposed legislation and laws affecting them. In former days the custom was to enact laws and then inform the natives that the laws had been enacted.
   (b) The formation of committees and other agencies for inter-racial co-operation. Such committees under the title of "Native Welfare Organizations" have been organized in many parts of the Union of South Africa. Religious denominations are also active in this work.

Nations of Africa Differ Among Themselves More Than Nations Of Europe.

Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes and Slater Boards on his return recently to America from a trip to Africa as a member of the Commission to study Educational conditions in East Africa said: "The thing that impressed me most in Africa was the tremendous variety of nations." "The nations differed among themselves more than the nations of Europe —in habits, custom, language, and religion." "Another striking thing is the improvement in the condition of the women. The men used to do the fighting and the women do the work. Of their own accord this has stopped." This is a great step forward.

> "The one thing that struck me on the way down the coast is the determination of the natives to have an education. They are going to have it. I went out in the country and saw what the people themselves were doing. Those people are finding that there is something that helps to keep their interest; that is education, and they are determined to get it. Missionary students have started schools. There was a native college in South Africa where the students who

attended had to pass an examination harder than any college in America. There were seventy genuine college students, and a fine medical school is to be established there.

**Advisory Committee
Native Education
British African Possessions.**

In July, 1923, an Advisory Committee on Native Education in the British Tropical African Dependencies was established. The members of the Committee are appointed for three years and are: The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies (chairman). The Right Reverend A. A. David, Bishop of Liverpool. The Right Reverend Bishop Bidwell (nominated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister). Sir James Currie (formerly Principal of Gordon College, Khartoum, and Director of Education in the Sudan, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation). Sir Frederick Lugard. Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council; Sir Herbert Read, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office; Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford; and Major H. Vischer, formerly Director of Education in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The terms of reference of the Committee are: To advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on any matters of native education in the British Colonies and Protectorates in Tropical Africa which may from time to time be referred to them, and to assist him in advancing the progress of education in those Colonies and Protectorates.

**Educational Commissions
Investigate Conditions
In East Africa.**

Beginning in January, 1924, an Educational Commission visited East Africa. The personnel of the Commission was: Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, head of the Commission; Dr. James H. Dillard of the General Educational Board and President of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agriculturalist and Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture; Professor J. E. K. Aggrey, a native of the Gold Coast and formerly a Professor in Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. Garfield Williams, Educational Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; James W. C. Dougall, of Scotland; and George B. Dillard.

The Commission was organized and sent out through the co-operation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund with the International Education Board, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Conference of Missionary Associations of Great Britain and Ireland, the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the United States and Canada, and Governments directly concerned in Africa. About eight months were spent in the investigation, which included Abyssinia, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Protuguese East Africa. The purpose of the Commission was to inquire as to the extent to which the social, hygienic, economic, and mental needs of the natives are being met by the present educational undertakings, and to suggest ways in which a closer adaptation of educational undertakings can be brought about.

Severe Restrictions Imposed On Colored Persons From United States Entering South Africa To Do Mission Or Educational Work.

During the year 1922 the Commission on Native Affairs of the Union South Africa was asked by the Government to enquire into certain cases of non-Europeans from America entering the Union for mission or

educational purposes and to recommend some policy. This the Commission did and suggested the following conditions of entrance into the Union by Native workers from outside:

"That no colored mission or other social worker among Natives be allowed to enter South Africa until the Government has satisfied itself that:

(a) There is real need for the work and that this work can best be done by such person.

(b) The incomer attach himself to an accredited and approved European controlled organization, which will undertake, under sureties, if necessary, to be responsible for the propriety of his conduct, of his utterances and of his activities while he is in this country. A further condition should be that the permission should be for a temporary period only, at the expiry of which the person will either leave the country or renew his application for an extension of the permission to remain."

International Missionary Council Adopts Resolution Regarding Admission Negro Missionaries To Africa.

The International Missionary Council in its meeting held at Oxford, England, July, 1923, adopted a resolution in regard to the admission of Negro missionaries to Africa.

"The Council is of the opinion that both in order to meet the need of African peoples and as an outlet for the missionary zeal and an expression of the missionary responsibility of the Negro communities in the United States and other countries outside of the African continent, opportunity should be given to Christian Negroes in these countries, who are qualified for such service, to share in the evangelization and education of the peoples of Africa and elsewhere. In view of the political and social difficulties, greater in some parts of the continent than others, in the way of giving effect to this policy and of the trying and exacting conditions under which the Negro missionaries will in most cases have to work, the Council believes that special care should be exercised in the selection, training and testing of such missionaries in order that those missionaries who go out may by proving their fitness bring about the opening of the doors more widely. It is further the conviction of the Council that to secure the best results from the sending out of Negro missionaries it is desirable that all possible help, co-operation and sympathy be extended to them by their white colleagues. Inasmuch as Negro missionaries from outside Africa will in most cases be working as aliens under foreign governments, this circumstance should receive careful consideration by the bodies sending them and by the Negro missionaries themselves, who should recognize the necessity of maintaining that scrupulous loyalty to the governing power which is expected by governments from all alien missionaries and is laid down as a requirement in many existing regulations. Close attention to this matter is in view of the Council an indispensable condition of the successful carrying out of the desired policy."

Every phase of the African situation from the standpoint of the African at home, the African student abroad, the White man in Africa, the American Negro, and the missionary was carefully considered at the Fifth Annual Conference of the African students Union held at Tuskegee Institute February 22-24, 1924.

The following was issued:

"In view of the problems of the relationships of the various agencies at work for the development of a Christian Africa—we urge that a commission representing the Church Boards, the Missionaries, the Students' Union, other Christian Movements, and all other groups concerned, be called together by the Fellowship of the Friends of Africa to make a study of the whole problem and to enable each group to understand the attitude and view point of the other."

The Liga Africana.

This is a Federation of all the indigenous associations scattered throughout the five provinces of Portuguese Africa. Its headquarters are in Lisbon. A paper read at the second Pan-African Congress at Paris in 1921 by Nicolas Santos-Pintos says, "This Liga Africana, which functions at Lisbon in the very heart of

Portugal so to speak, has a commission from all the other native organizations and knows how to express to the government in no ambiguous terms but in a highly dignified manner all that should be said to avoid injustice or to bring about the repeal of harsh laws." Its primary object however appears to be economic, to develop co-operation, economic foresight, and to establish both industrial and literary schools.

Manifestations Of A New Outlook in East Africa.

In East and Central Africa educated and partly educated Natives are rapidly developing a new outlook and claiming a fuller place in affairs. A native paper, *Sekanyola* (The Stork that looks out on the World), written in Luganda, the majority of its contributors being Baganda, is issued in Nairobi and has a rapidly growing circulation. Native associations formed within the last year or two are giving the African opportunity for the expression of ambitions or grievances. In July the Government in Kenya began the issue of *Habari*, a monthly newspaper partly in English, partly in Swahili, to give information on government, social and agricultural matters, and news.

A draft measure has recently been introduced in Kenya to empower the Governor to set up, at his discretion, in each reserve, District Native Councils, which will provide a medium for the expression of native opinion.

Movements towards greater national self-expression are evident in Uganda in church synods and councils as well as in secular affairs. A feature of the past year has been the increased devolution of responsibility upon African clergy, who have the supervision of their fellow-clergy within 3 out of 12 large districts into which the diocese is divided.

Native Problems In East Africa.

The Native Problems in Eastern Africa are summarized by C. W. Hobley in *The Journal of the African Society* for April, 1923. He pointed out that there is the problem of the education of the natives. Other problems are:

(1) Land question. Each tribe occupies and holds a certain area which is the land of the tribe. Establishing of native reserves has caused alarm as to future needs and the security of native land tenure. Resolved that the Government give some form of written guarantee. (2) The problem of detribalized natives. (a) Natives who have left their homes and for one cause or another have remained away for a considerable time have become Christians and Mohammedans. (b) Natives of other territories coming into and residing in a territory belonging to a particular tribe. (3) The problem of native taxation. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the large increase during the past five years in the amount of native taxes imposed.

Native Land Tenure.

The question of native land tenure was recently considered for Kenya Colony in which there are native reserves for Uganda and for Nyasaland. In Kenya Government is hastening the delimitation of the native reserves. In Uganda, a formal announcement guaranteed the setting aside of lands sufficient for the requirements, present and future. In Nyasaland the recommendations were formulated with a view of giving the native a feeling of security of tenure on the area on which he has chosen to settle. In West Africa the administration of the land subject to Government con-

trol is almost entirely in the hands of the native authorities. There is no question of depriving the natives of the right of collection of the sylban produce. In the West African Colonies other than Nigeria, the general principle is that all land in Colony belongs to the Native Community.

The Indian Problem In Kenya Colony.

The Indians in Kenya Colony are demanding complete equality of status with the Europeans. One objection is that if given the full franchise they would rule Kenya, because they would be in the majority. The Indians already have partial representation in the Kenya Legislature. The representation in the legislature is for the 10,000 whites of colony, 11 members; for the 22,000 Indian, 5 members; for the 10,000 Arabs, 1 member. The 2,500,000 Natives in the colony are represented by one Christian Missionary (white).

The London Spectator for May 5, 1923 said of the Indian Question in Kenya, "The central issue is whether it is or is not for the future good of Kenya that the claims of the Indians to the common franchise and full political power should be granted. If they should be granted how could the same rights conceivably be withheld from the educated African natives, some of whom it is said show marked intellectual promise? As a matter of logic and justice it would not be possible to make this distinction, though the Indians seem to regard it as quite a natural thing to do. But if both Indians and natives obtained the common franchise there would almost certainly be an end of British rule with all its characteristics of justice, energy, honesty and peace. The Indians do, indeed, speak of safeguards for the preservation of British authority, but we do not know of any that could be lasting or effective under the conditions which they postulate."

An African Point Of View With Respect To Kenya Problem.

An African point of view with respect to the Kenya problem is given as follows in *The Gold Coast Leader* for November 3, 1923. "The conflict between British and Indian opinion in the Kenya controversy is being fought on the color line. Both sides agree that the questions in dispute are whether race is the best test of fitness for political rights in tropical Africa, and whether in a country containing people of several races, the political, economic, social, and religios boundaries between them should be turned so far as possible into permanent barriers.

Whatever other battles the twentieth century may see fought we may be sure that few will be so long, so fluctuating, and so bitter as those fought along the color line. Why? Because, as human nature goes, no peoples as they advance in intelligence and enterprise are going to accept a position of permanent inferiority in a given community.

A more important point to remember is that it is only through the extension of political rights to Indians that Africans can hope themselves to win them. That is obvious; and we have pointed out before that the talk about protecting African interests in the claim of the white settlers is the merest camouflage.

If, as now seems inevitable, the Natives of Eastern Africa are to be thrust into the ranks of the proletariat and into the lowest grade of all, to labor for four pence a day on land in their own country given to strangers, then the best help their friends can give them is to procure for them the means to their own liberation.

The problem of the African Continent is as to whether great Britain can command the moral fibre to insist and be obeyed that in all British Territory, Dominion or otherwise, the African shall have a square deal, politically and economically, and possess his land and his soul in safety. And it is a grave problem, raising issues which might shake the foundations not only of the Empire but of Christendom and civilization."

Natives Advised To Stay On The Soil And Be Patient And Helpful.

Prince Arthur of Connaught recently Governor General of South Africa in responding to an address from chiefs, headmen and people at King William's Town said:

"By establishing Native Councils and consulting conferences of Native representatives," continued Prince Arthur, "The Government is endeavoring to teach you how to manage your own affairs under its guidance. You have thus advantages, educational and other, which enable you to take your own part in this movement. But be not deceived by the thought that progress will come from mere book-learning. No man and no people can live by mere knowledge alone. To the work of the brain must be added the work of the hands. I understand the Government of the Union is appointing men who will go among you and teach you better methods of farming. I think this is a very valuable factor in your life, and I strongly advise you to make the very best use you can of this opportunity. You are mainly a pastoral and agricultural people and your best interests, it seems to me, lie in your development through the improvements of the methods by which you farm, and the application of scientific knowledge to the work of your hands. I would remind you as a parting message, that you cannot hope to attain in a couple of generations to the standard of civilization which the white race have only achieved after centuries of struggle and never ceasing effort. You must be patient and helpful, not troublesome or obstructive. You must remember that many laws which appear irksome and unjust are really meant for your good.

Increase Of Native Population And Demands Of Industry Drawing Native From The Soil.

In an address delivered to the Lovedale students, Senator Dr. Roberts dealt with four aspects of the Native problem which are engaging the attention of the Government; the influx of Natives to the large industrial centres; the land question; Native Education; and the various social and political movements which have grown up during the past few years.

The influx to the towns was due to in large part, he held, to the steady increase of the Native rural population, and the consequent over-crowding of the villages, and also to the need of money to meet the demands of increasing civilization.

With regard to the delicate and difficult question of the land Dr. Roberts indicated what had been done by the Beaumont, Stubbs and Scully commissions in the way of demarcating areas. He stated that the Native Affairs Commission had placed the matter in the forefront of their considerations.

With regard to the peculiar movements afoot in certain directions, Dr. Roberts warned his hearers against foolish things being said in connection with the demands for more wages, more land, or more political power. In these questions the heart of thoughtful Europeans, he assured them, is with them and he urged them not to mistrust their white fellow citizens. Both races were here to stay, and the future depended very greatly on the relation that existed between them. To secure a great future mutual confidence and understanding were necessary.

False Standards Of Living And The "Black Peril" So-Called.

The South African Outlook (Lovedale), in its issue of December 1, 1922, said:

"Formerly the term "Black Peril" described with vivid exactitude the ever present danger to which a small settler community, surrounded by savage neighbors, overwhelmingly in the majority, lay exposed. Connoting too often assault, outrage, and massacre, it was a synonym for barbarism, pure and simple in conflict with civilization. That "peril," if not already past, is rapidly receding. But to-day it is by a new and very unconvincing form of the Black Peril that some would arouse our fears. By an illogical and altogether unwarranted distortion of the facts, the term Black Peril is now applied (not as of old to barbarism) but to the progress of the Black Races along the lines of industrial development! Having feared the Natives because of their lack of civilization we are now shewn the greater danger of their repairing this deficiency; having dreaded their savagery, we are now asked to dread equally their lack of savagery!

> The real root of the whole problem must be traced to the growing prevalence of false standards of life among us. There is a certain rapidly increasing-type of White man who finds no joy in his work. If he could drop it and still live he would do so. For such, work is not a thing that gives zest to life and makes it "worth while:" it is the price to be paid, in drudgery and boredom, for the real joys which lie outside it.
>
> He would not mind others becoming proficient in the work that he himself despises if only their efficiency did not bid fair to jeopardize his own position. If it is a question of "enforced" labour for the Natives, the White man rants about the Dignity of Labour—for those who, forced into it, secure his ease. But when the Native is acquiring (or, in some few cases, has acquired) that dignity, the employer's attitude then is that the "dignity" gained should be its own sufficient reward; and should it threaten to be more than an empty one—to do more, in fact, then secure unearned increment to himself (the White man)—he clamors for colour bars.

The Race Problem In South Africa.

Mr. Harold Wodson, editor of *The Natal Advertiser*, of Durham, Natal, in an article in May, 1922 in *The New York Times Current History Magazine* under the title "South Africa's Perilous Race Problem" said:

"Since union was accomplished twelve years ago the total population has increased by 1,064,000; the white population by 272,000, the Bantu by 780,000, and the Asiatic by 12,000. The white increase, of course, includes settlers and immigrants from overseas.

The position of the white man in South Africa is not that of a virile newcomer elbowing out a dying aboriginal race. The Bantu is fecund. He is tremendously loyal to his tribal system, which estimates wealth in terms of cattle and wives; and now that his males are no longer periodically decimated by warfare, his increase is likely to survive in yet more ominous numbers than hitherto. Industrialism, it is true, is one of the lesser handmaids of decimation. Other European vices also play their part. Nevertheless, unless white settlers come to Africa in very considerable numbers in the near future, the investment of this output of civilization by its potential enemies will become yet closer. Every natural factor is on the side of the aboriginal. The only hope of redress in number, so far as the white man is concerned, depends on colonization in the Union from the densely peopled areas of Europe, and colonization, sadly enough, is for political reasons, in strong disfavor in the Union at the present time.

No Diminution In Virility Native Life.

There is a white aristocracy of a million and a half souls. Confronting that aristocracy is the menacing and growing volume of native life whose increasing contact with the white civilization is weakening rather than strengthening the regard in which the white man is held.

> Native life detects no diminution in its own virility. It sees that its numbers are increasing in a greater ratio than the white man's increase. Education and the association of its leaders with Western theories are deepening daily a feeling that the native African has a destiny other than merely to fetch and carry for white men for all time. He sees a rigid resolve on the part of all but a negligible few Europeans to deny him access to any but the rudest forms of employment, and to forbid him to use the technical knowledge which—as in the gold mines on the Rand, for instance—long association with white overseers and workers has given him. His tribal system is inevitably breaking up as he merges more and more in the Western Ways which are being imposed on South Africa; and nothing has been put in its place. This, too, alarms him.

The tendency of these things is to breed suspicion that Western ideals rest on an a priori assumption that he has no future apart from the white man, and race consciousness is too deeply implanted in him for him to accept this view without demur.

Suggestions As To Policy With Respect To Indians, Natives, And Whites.

In civilizations the Aboriginal and the Asiatic are as dissimilar as can be. Were such a thing ever to occur that the black man in Africa rose against Western civilization, the natural place of the Indian would be alongside the white man and against barbarism. But the prevailing view in South Africa is that colour is the only test of civilization, and that there is no civilization where there is not a white skin The economic dread, too, that the non-European, if encouraged in the paths of Western progress, will undersell and underlive the white man and eventually drive him out of the country, is responsible for the deep-seated objections to any liberal legislation on colour questions. The Asiatic, of course, is hated and dreaded most but the fear regarding the black man is only momentarily less because he has so much further to go before he really becomes a competitive factor against the European.

> If, for political or other reasons, European South Africa does not intend to increase its numbers by immigration, the rational policy to pursue would seem to be to bring the Indian along, by easy stages, to be a willing and capable adjunct of European civilization against forces which might at any hour lapse back to barbarism. But the fetichof colour absolutely precludes this, and in the only considerable European settlement in Africa the white man is pursuing a course more likely to provoke coalitions against him than to strengthen the slender hold he has on the sub-Continent.

Black Workers And The Strike On The Rand.

In the first part of 1922, there was a strike of white workers against the mine owners on the Rand, which in its extent and violence amounted to a revolt. The military were called out to suppress it. Although the white male population on the Rand was 127,009 and the native male

population 266,082, the natives remained throughout the strike in the role of spectators.

During the weeks of the struggle their conduct was most exemplary. This despite the fact that unprovoked and wanton attacks were sometimes made upon them by the strikers. The natives received the commendation of the Government for their conduct. Soon after the outbreak of trouble the question of an increase in the proportion of native labour came to the front as a supplementary issue. The strikers claimed that the "colour bar" was to be let down and that white labor would be forced out of the mines. The owners denied this but insisted that a larger proportion of black to white labour was a justified economy. The existing proportion was approximately one white to eight coloured.

The "Colour Bar" And Industry In South Africa.

Although the subject was kept rather in the background by both employers and strikers, the question of the employment of native labour was generally held to be a fundamental issue in the controversy. The *"Queen's Town Daily Representative"* in commenting on the situation said: On the question of native labour the miners will also have to concede some points. . . . The miner on the Rand has to face the position as he finds it. A lot has been said of making the mines state owned. Trade unionists are particularly warm advocates of this, yet, if ever they did become state owned, the colour bar would have to go. At present the position is anomalous. A farmer can employ a coloured man or a native or as many coloured or as many natives as he wants to. But the mine owner and certain other industries have to observe the colour bar. That is to say, they cannot employ skilled native and coloured laborers, however good and however cheap these are, but must employ white labour, never mind how expensive. The result is that the development of industries in this country, the country which in reality possesses the cheapest labour in the world, is held up on account of that labour not being allowable because of its colour.

The Colour Bar Native Point Of View On.

The native paper, "*Umteltei Wa Bantu,*" gave the point of view of the natives. It said, "The colour bar must go, but the Chamber of Mines will not be responsible for its going. Nor will the trade union or any federation of unions be able much longer to keep it intact. The native people are politically much stronger than they were, and they are no longer voiceless. They have already made themselves heard, and Parliament has become conscious of duty undone. The public vision is clearer. It is now largely recognized that the issue is not bounded by the Witwatersrand, and that the industrial emancipation of the native people is an essential of the country's industrial development. Racial antagonism is fast disappearing; the native has found friends to second his fight against exploitation, and his industrial uplift will put a spur to progress and will do more than anything else to minimize white unemployment. The intelligent white workman will realize this and will accept the inevitable. It is only the incompetent who will howl. The colour bar must go, but the employers cannot of themselves hasten its going. It will go because the native demand for its abolition will be backed by European public opinion."

The Colour Bar And Native Labour.

The comment of *The South African Outlook* on the situation was that: "The South African Industrial Federation advocated as a means of extending the employment of white men capital should have the freest access

to Native labour throughout the length and breadth of South Africa for the performance of unskilled work.

By this means they consider that "industrial development can be accelerated to overtake the Native labour supply and create a natural and healthy demand for white labour at wages which will permit of a white man living decently." Every thoughtful person in the country desires to see industrial development, but industrial development with a horizontal colour bar running through it, will be on a no more healthy basis than has been the mining industry before the strike. Much native labour will certainly remain unskilled, but there is not to be steady, peaceful exploitation of the country's natural resources without recognition and utilization also of Native skilled labour. Our white Labour friends at times seem incapable of understanding the selfishness and narrow-mindedness of their policies. This is not a black man's country in the sense that Nigeria is, nor is it a white man's like Australia. The interests of both are intertwined."

Transvaal Supreme Court Ruled Protest Against Privileged Position White Labour.

In the latter part of 1923 "the Supreme Court of the Transvaal gave an important decision upon the colour bar in that Province. The Attorney-General had applied for a ruling on a question of law, a mine manager having been acquitted by a magistrate of contravention of the Mines Machinery regulations by allowing a native to be in charge of a locomotive on the ground that the regulation was ultra vires. Mr. Justice Krause, with two other Judges concurring, gave a considered judgement in which he said that the real point was whether the regulation was not ultra vires in that it discriminated between white and coloured persons at all, and he held that it was.

Whenever the Legislature has seen fit to place a restriction upon the rights of coloured persons it had done so in express and clear words, and in the absence of such clear expression of this intention, a very strong case would have to be made out before the Court would be justified in inferring that such power of discrimination had been granted by implication." *The Times* correspondent in Cape Town declares that the ultimate effect of this decision will be far reaching. "The attempt to bolster up the privileged position of white labour is impracticable," as Commission after Commission has pointed out. The idea of skilled labour being forever reserved for whites has been "the most fruitful cause of the poor white problem in South Africa."

Development Of Industry And Origin Of Poor White Class.

The origin of a poor white class, it is said, has come about because industry in South Africa had developed on a native labour basis, with the tradition of "Kaffir's work" and "white man's work." With the development of industry and the growth of towns, a large poor white class arose. It is reported that some 50,000 have been absorbed by railway and are doing work once regarded as native work. There is an Educational Campaign to elevate the poor white above the native. The Non-European is taxed for the education of white children. Hostels have been established where children of poor whites are housed, fed, clad and educated at the expense of the country. Technical and Industrial Schools have been founded. Juvenile Affair Boards were created in Industrial Centers.

An Apprenticeship Act was passed by the Legislature. In spite of these aids a great amount of unemployment still exists and there is difficulty in finding work for white youths and young men. In the Cape Province, under the law

a magistrate may remove children from parents who habitually neglect them and are likely to cause them injury in health. White children are placed in "homes" and are maintained at the expense of the State until they reach a certain age. Coloured children, however, may be apprenticed to a European until it reaches the age of 18 years.

Black Workers Form Labour Organization.

The growth of race consciousness among black workers in South Africa is indicated by their having formed a labour organization, "Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Africa." The third annual conference of this organization was held January 17-25, 1924 at Cape Town. The official proceedings of the meeting are published in a 40 page pamphlet. This organization also publishes a 4 page monthly newspaper under the title "*The Workers' Herald.*"

There was a discussion in "*The Workers' Herald* of the rumor that the South African Mine Workers Union, white, largest union among white workers, had decided to admit black workers into their union. This was opposed on ground that it would not be to the best interest for black workers to join white unions. It was suggested that black labour unions be recognized and that there be an affiliation between black trade union organizations and white trade union organizations.

Native Workers Replacing Coloured Workers.

In the *Workers' Herald* for August, 1923, under the above title attempted explanations were offered for the fact that native workers were replacing coloured workers at Cape Town. Politicians, it was stated, said that the native was preferred on the ground that he was cheaper.

A Correspondent of *The Workers' Herald* who signed himself "A black worker" pointed out that not only was the native labour cheaper but was more efficient than the coloured labour and was similar to the situation in England at the outbreak of the Great War when Germans were employed as clerks, accountants, etc., in the Commercial Houses of Great Britain on the ground that the employers found the German worker more efficient than his rival, the English worker, and the German worker was paid a lower wage than the English worker. The way out of the situation in Cape Town was that there should be one big union which would include both native and coloured workers."

Government Issues Statement Giving Information Concerning Natives Land Act.

The Department of Native Affairs on July 14, 1923 issued the following:

"From frequent allegations appearing in the press and from other statements brought to the notice of the Department of Native Affairs, there appears to be a great deal of misunderstanding not only on the part of the Natives, but also on the part of Europeans in regard to the action taken and the policy followed by the Government since the passing of the Natives Land Act, 1913, to enable Natives to acquire land or interest in land under the restrictions imposed by that Act.

The following statement has therefore been prepared and is published for general information by direction of the Prime Minister:

STATEMENT ON THE NATIVES LAND ACT, 1913, AND SUBSEQUENT ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

"1. The Natives Land Act, No. 27 of 1913, gives effect to the policy approved by Parliament that there should be a measure of territorial separation of land rights between the European and Native races.

"2. The restrictions laid down in section one of the Act check the indiscriminate occupation of land by Europeans and Natives with its attendant evils.

"3. Appended to the Act is a schedule of native areas in which no person other than a Native can acquire land or any interest in land without the special permission of the Governor-General. Outside of these areas no Native can purchase, hire, or acquire any land or interest in land from a European, nor a European from a Native, without the approval of the Governor-General.

"4. The areas mentioned in the schedule to the Act comprised all then existing Native reserves or locations throughout the Union, and in addition much land privately owned by Natives for tribal purposes.

"5. The Act maintains the status quo as regards the ownership and occupation of land in the Union relatively by Natives and by persons other than Natives—so far as that could be done without imposing undue hardship—"until Parliament should make other provision" in the direction of further legislation to be based on the report of the Natives Land Commission, for the appointment of which provision was made in section two of the Act.

"6. The Commission (commonly called the Beaumont Commission), whose inquiries were delayed by the war, submitted its report in 1916.

"7. In the following year the further legislation foreshadowed in Act No. 27 of 1913 was introduced into Parliament in the shape of the Native Affairs Administration Bill. The Native areas recommended by the Beaumont Commission were embodied in a schedule to the Bill, which after the second reading was referred to the select Committee on Native Affairs.

"8. After hearing a vast amount of evidence from both Natives and non-Native sources, the Select Committee found that the recommendations of the Beaumont Commission could not be accepted in their entirety, and recommended the appointment of "Local Committees" to revise the recommendations of that Commission. Local Committees were accordingly appointed in respect of (1) the Cape Province, (2) Orange Free State, (3) Natal, (4) Eastern Transvaal, and (5) Western Transvaal.

"9. The Local Committee reports were furnished in 1918, and the proposals put forward were received with the same antagonism as had been exhibited in many quarters on the part of both Europeans and Natives towards the recommendations of the Beaumont Commission as embodied in the Native Affairs Administration Bill.

"10. The Government decided therefore, that the Native Affairs Administration Bill covered too wide a field, that the various principles embodied in it might more suitably be dealt with in more than one legislative measure, and that it would be premature to ask Parliament to set aside definite Native and non-Native areas until some of the other principles had been dealt with.

"11. In other words, it was clear to the Government that the time was not ripe to deal finally with the position arising out of the legislation of 1913 until the recommendations of the Beaumont Commission and the various Local Committees had been co-ordinated and machinery devised for enabling Native opinion to be focussed on the proposals.

"12. Consequently the Government decided that before further action was taken to deal with the land question the more helpful course would be the passing of legislation having as its objects—

(a) The appointment of a permanent Native Affairs Commission with full advisory powers.

(b) The establishment of Native Local Councils, and

(c) The summoning of representative conferences for the purpose of ascertaining Native sentiment, feeling, and opinion in regard to any proposed legislative measure particularly affecting the Native population of the Union.

Legislation was accordingly introduced on these lines and became a law under Act No. 23 of 1920.

"13. In the meantime the Government, as will be seen below, has not hesitated to supply by administrative action indispensable requirements which it was

originally intended should be met by the further legislation foreshadowed in the Natives Land Act.

"14. In July, 1918, General Botha decided that applications by Natives to buy or lease land should be dealt with on the following lines:

(I) If the land was situated in an area recommended by the Beaumont Commission as well as by a Local Committee for Native occupation and it appeared that the price of rent was reasonable, the Governor-General should be asked to approve of the transaction.

(II) If the land was situated in an area recommended for Native occupation by the Beaumont Commission or by a Local Committee (but not by both) the proposed transaction might be submitted for approval after close scrutiny the likelihood of hardship resulting from a refusal being the deciding factor.

"15. This decision met the position in areas where there was considerable identity of recommendation, but proved of little advantage to the Native interest in districts in which the coincidence of recommendation was but slight.

"16. The position was consequently reconsidered by the Government in 1922, when it was decided that, in general, Local Committee areas were to be regarded as areas in which Natives could buy or lease land.

"17. The present position then is that the Government readily recommends for the sanction of His Royal Highness the Governor-General transactions where by Natives are to acquire by purchase or lease land or an interest in land in areas recommended for Native occupation by one of other of the Local Committees, and thus, in so far as these areas are concerned, relief is afforded from the restrictions imposed by section one of the Natives Land Act.

"18. It must be clearly understood that the Government, at this stage, does not propose to expropriate privately-owned land within Committee areas with a view to making such land available for Native occupation, nor does it propose to make free grants of land for tribal locations.

"19. Speaking broadly, and excepting, perhaps, certain re-adjustments and one of two special cases, the time has come when it must be recognized that any additional land which a man or a community now needs must be paid for either by way of purchase or of lease.

"20. As regards Crown Land in the Committee areas the Government does not purpose to authorize permanent alienation without Parliamentary authority. It recognized, however, that Natives should be given liberal rights of usher of such land, and has decided, therefore, that no further European rights shall be established. If an exception in this connection is made for very cogent reasons other land equally suitable for Native needs will be made available.

"21. This statement applies primarily to the Transvaal and Natal, as in the Cape Province the facilities for acquiring land and interest in land are, so far as Natives are concerned, exactly the same as they were prior to the passing of the Natives Land Act. In the Orange Free State, where Natives are debarred by law from acquiring an interest in land, the position cannot be modified except by legislation. The conditions in the latter Province are engaging the anxious attention of the Government with a view to the law being altered so as to enable Natives of the Barolong Tribe to purchase or lease land in that portion of the Thaba 'Nchu District which was recommended by the Local Committee as a Native area."

Natives Lodge Objections To Policy Underlying Native Land Act.

The land question was brought forward in some shape or form at most meetings and it was represented that the Natives Land Act, 1913, as well as the policy underlying it has caused the Natives much perturbation and has been the means of concentrating Native opinion on their grievances—real or imaginary. The following points were brought forward at the meetings:

"(a) Objection to being cut off and separated from the whites.

"(b) Freedom to purchase or lease wherever a man wishes and is able to do so, and not where the Government decides he may.

"(c) Aliens have greater rights and advantages than the aboriginal inhabitants of the land.

"(d) The policy shows distrust of the Natives which is undeserved for they have been loyal and law abiding people.

"(e) Natives evicted from rent paying farms should be allowed to go on to any other farm on rent paying terms—or Crown land should be provided on which they can reside on rent terms.

"(f) The Act has brought about a form of slavery for the Native is forced by circumstances to become a farm laborer and farmers have taken advantage of the position.

"(g) Natives are compelled by circumstances to enter into contracts with farmers under which their wives, their daughters and their sons must give labor. These conditions are regarded as a very great hardship.

"(h) The proposed Native areas are in most cases barren and unproductive.

"(i) Locations are overcrowded owing to the influx of evicted Native families, are overstocked and more land is required.

"(j) Local officers have advised tribes to purchase land, but even if the Chief. his councillors and the men agree to do so by a tribal levy, there is no means of compelling recalcitrant members to meet their obligations; a suggestion was put forward that failure to pay a tribal levy should be dealt with in the same way as failure to pay poll tax. The Commission replied in general terms to the various representations under this heading—admitted the loyalty of the Natives, repudiated any distrust on the part of the Government, explained the steps which the Government had taken since the passing of the Act, as well as the present intentions of the Government as regards the proposed Native areas, advised each Native to be loyal to his tribe and pay up levies, and said their representations regarding the position of the farm laborer would be brought to the notice of the Government. It was pointed out that if freedom to purchase anywhere were given to Natives, the whites should be free to purchase in Reserves and Locations which at present were protected, and history had shown that not only would those Reserves get into the hands of the Europeans, but most of the land owned by the Natives. Other matters of general interest brought forward as grievances were the enforcement of dipping; the discrimination in the Dog Tax Law which allowed a European farmer to have one watch dog free from tax while a Native farmer did not have the same privilege; the non-recognition in law of marriage according to Native custom; the increase of miscegenation and the differential treatment under the law of white men and black men having immoral relations with women of opposite color; the alleged miscarriage of justice in cases where Europeans are charged with crimes of violence against Natives."

On January 1, 1924, the Natives (Urban Areas) Bill went into force. During 1922, "the Commission on Native Affairs brought the terms of the Bill before bodies interested, both European and Native. The Bill may therefore be considered as a very earnest attempt to bring into harmony the often conflicting views of Europeans and Natives. There are probably few instances in the history of legislative measure where a Bill has been more thoroughly and more widely amended. Its importance as a very distinct forward movement in the conduct of urban Native Affairs would naturally claim for it such consideration, but apart from this there was also the desire on the part of the Commission, and without doubt of the country to give effect to the spirit underlying the Act of 1920 that the Natives as well as the European bodies concerned should be consulted on all matters affecting Native interests."

Provisions in Proclaimed Areas.

"(a) Requiring the compulsory registration of contracts of service entered into by male adult Natives with their employers:

"(b) Requiring every male Native entering a proclaimed area to report his arrival and obtain certain documents.

"(c) Enabling the entrance of residence of a Native under 18 years of age to

be prohibited unless he is accompanied by a parent or guardian willing to support him.

"(d) Enabling the establishment and control of such accommodation as may be necessary for Natives seeking work.

"(e) Enabling the licensing of casual Native laborers.

"(f) Requiring Natives out of employment to report to prescribed officers and to reside at prescribed places.

"(g) Requiring a Native to leave a proclaimed area if unsuccessful in finding work."

The main purposes of the Urban Areas Bill are:

(I) To improve the present unsightly, unhygienic and demoralizing conditions of Native town life by making provision for (a) Native villages where the better class permanently urban areas dwelling Native could own land, build his house, and enjoy some of the amenities of city life; (b) Locations where the less well-to-do town Natives could own or occupy houses erected either themselves or by the municipality and (c) Hostels for single Natives, male and female, or for transient married Natives, or under the management and control of the Municipality.

(II) To associate with the Municipality in the management of urban Native Affairs including the control of the Native village location and hostel an Advisory Board of Natives to whom all Regulations affecting Natives in the town will be referred for opinion.

(III) To give power to the minister to compel any local authority to make adequate provision for the housing, management and control of Natives in the urban areas under penalty of having the control of Native Affairs assumed by the Government and carried on at the charges of the local authority.

(IV) To prevent the acquirement by purchase, rent or hire of land within the location by persons other than Natives.

(V) To confer upon the local authority the right to require all Natives to live within the prescribed area except (a) Owners of property of the value of 75 Pounds; (b) Registered voters in the Cape Province; (c) Domestic servants for whom employers provide suitable accommodation and (d) Other Natives specially exempted.

(VI) To prevent the establishment within three miles of the borough boundary of private locations or other congregations of Natives which might affect adversely the Native situation within the urban area.

(VII) To facilitate the raising of money by urban authorities for the improvement of their native areas.

(VIII) To Create and safe-guard a special municipal fund to be known as the Native Revenue Account into which all moneys derived from the Natives shall be paid and from which all moneys for Native service shall be disbursed.

(IX) To improve the standard and status of municipal officers responsible for Native Affairs by requiring them to be licensed by the Native Affairs Department.

(X) To provide for the periodical inspection of municipal Native areas and conditions by competent Government officials.

(XI) To provide for the arrest, trial and deportation either to his home or to a Labor Colony of idle dissolute or disorderly natives and for the association with the Magistrate or Native Commissioner of two Native members as assessors.

(XII) To allow for the creation of a Native Beer Monopoly System by the Municipality where both the urban authority and the Natives are in favor of the manufacture and sale of kafir beer, such system to be conducted under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister.

(XIII) To restrict trading in the Native area to either Natives or the Municipality itself.

(XIV) To authorize the Municipality after reference to the Native Advisory Board to make regulations on matters affecting the local management of Natives.

Native Townships.

The question of Native townships came before the Commission during the year. "It is acknowledged that the congregation of Natives into villages and closer settlements outside municipal areas has raised

problems of government, housing, sanitation which are not met either by existing or pending legislation. If these settlements or townships could be brought under the control of urban authorities so much the better, but there may be instances where the municipalities will not be willing to assume control, especially if the Native townships are some distance outside the boundaries of municipalities. The Commission is therefore of opinion that special legislation is necessary along these broad lines:

"(a) The legislation should be of the particular rather than general application, so that it need not be applied until the conditions are such as to render the application of the law desirable.

"(b) Provision should be made for the levying of a rate sufficient to meet the cost of certain defined public services.

"(c) The management should be in the hands of a Native Council elected by the ratepayers with the Resident Magistrate (or other official) as chairman. All estimates of proposed expenditure and revenue should be considered and passed by the council and then forwarded to the Minister of Native Affairs for consideration.

Requirements And Restrictions Of Registration Of Natives.

The Registration and Protection Bill, of 1923, is an endeavor to unify the past laws at present in force within the Union. It requires every Native (male) member of an aboriginal race or tribe of Africa over the age of eighteen, and permanently resident within the Union, to apply for a registration or exemption certificate. When traveling or residing outside his home area, every Native who is not exempted must carry with him and produce on demand to any authorized officer his registration certificate. Home area in Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State means the area of an urban local authority, or village, location, farm or other place within or upon which such Native is permanently resident. In the Cape Provience the boundaries are much more liberal—the Transkei forms one area, British Bechuanal and another and the remainder of the Province a third. Those entitled to obtain exemption certificates are Natives who hold letters of exemption, Native registered voters in the Cape Province, Natives who have passed Standard V, chiefs and headmen, skilled artisans and Natives who have rendered long and faithful service in any employment. Every Native of twelve years whose permanent residence is outside the Union must apply for an identification certificate.

Any registered Native taking employment outside his home area is required to show his certificate to his employer and the employe, if he retains the Native in his service for a month or longer, must report the fact, together with the name of the Native and the number of his registration certificate, and also the termination of the engagement. Provision is made for declaring certain districts proclaimed areas within which additional powers may be exercised for the control and registration of Natives entering in these areas in search of work, such as the registration by the employer of any contract of service entered into by a Native, the employer to pay the registration fee not exceeding 2s per month; exempted Natives to report their arrival within the area and obtain a document stating that they have so reported; to refuse permission to any Native under a certain age to enter such area unless accompanied by a parent or guardian; to establish, equip, control and manage such accommodation as may be necessary for Natives and Native females seeking employment in the proclaimed areas: to require any Native in the proclaimed area to be medically examined at such times and places as may be prescribed.

At Ladybrand, Orange Free State several Native women were arrested for being without passes. It was reported that: "Hundreds of women and girls rushed the goal and demanded to be arrested and be imprisoned with their sisters, who were lodged in prison. They were armed with sticks and assaulted some of the police, who had attempted to stop their march to town. The next day they compelled every domestic to join them, and waited on the Magistrate and the Mayor, before whom they laid their grievances.

The Liquor Problem And The Natives.

Objection was raised to the section in the Native Urban Areas Bill on the provision for sale of Kaffir beer by Municipalities. This was held to be merely a money making provision. One Zulu orator put the position of the Municipalities as seen from a native point of view, thus "We (the Municipality) take away the license from you (the native); it is we who will sell all Kaffir beer to you: we direct you how to drink and after we have made you drunk, we shall, out of the proceeds, build you nice churches, school houses and a beauteous location." It was suggested that permission be given families to brew for purely domestic use in quantities limited to one gallon per family and urged that the disreputable trade of thousands of native women "in locations" be ended and that an effective police system together with a strong campaign, be installed and thus make it possible to reduce the sale and use of Kaffir beer to its primitive domestic dimensions.

Native Education In The Union Of South Africa.

The question of native education is occupying a good deal of attention in the Union of South African Parliament. The report "Education in Africa," by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, has had an important influence for good in stating the need of native education and what its content should be. According to the South African Outlook this should be very largely industrial as over against what is commonly spoken of as "book-learning."

Higher education for South African Natives is being developed through the South African Native College located at Fort Hare, Alice, Cape Providence.

The Native Affairs Commission recommends that:

"(1) Native education is the chief factor in moulding a Native policy for South Africa and therefore should be administered by the body responsible for that policy, viz., the Union Government.

"(2) While the several Native peoples will require different adaptations of education to suit their special requirements, there is need of a unifying policy for the country as a whole, and that policy should be prescribed by the Union. In particular, it needs to determine whether the education should be based on European practice, or whether a practice based on the particular needs and capabilities of the Natives should be set up.

"(3) The funds for Native education should come from Native sources and should be therefore derived from the body empowered to levy taxation."

The Natives And Taxation.

The recommendation of the Native Affairs Commission for 1923 provides for (1) a personal tax of 15s. per annum upon every male adult Native ordinarily resident within the Union. (2) In addition a location tax of 10 shillings per annum on every owner (or occupier) of every (8) hut or allotment of land in a Native location (not municipal) where

registration of huts or allotments is in force; but where such registration is not in force, the tax is to be paid by every adult male ordinarily resident in such location. (3) A wage tax, upon every Native who is liable to pay the personal tax and who earns more than 3 pounds per month, or 3 pence in each completed 10 shillings of wages received.

Should this become law Native men in reserves or locations will pay 25 shillings; Natives in towns or farms 15 shillings, plus the wage tax if earning is 3 pounds or more a month. It is stipulated that the whole of the wage tax be spent entirely on Native Education, and that three quarters of the location tax be spent on general Native interests.

With respect to methods of levying taxes the Native Affairs Commission points out:

> (1) Provincial Councils are debarred from imposing direct taxation on the persons, habitations or land of Natives:
> (2) Provincial Councils are required to provide funds for Native education, not less, proportionately to the whole sum spent on all education, than was spent in 1921-22; and
>
> (3) The Governor-General is empowered to make grants (from the revenue derived from the direct taxation of the persons, lands and habitations of Natives) for the "extension and improvement of educational facilities among Natives and for the adjustment of salaries of Native teachers subject to such conditions as to standards of education, qualifications, scales of pay and conditions of employment of teachers as the Governor-General after consulting with the Administrator concerned may from time to time prescribe."

Natives Object To Being Specially Taxed For Their Own Education.

Objection is raised by the natives to being specially taxed for their own education. A tax for native education is proposed for South Africa. The natives did not object to the tax but rather to the principle upon which the measure is based; that is, that the native would be the only person in the country taxed for his own education whereas he has to pay for the education of the European, colored and Indian children because he pays it in shop licenses as well as in direct ways through enhanced prices of goods following the putting up of the cost by trader in order to pay the taxes. Native would be the only person taxed for his self improvement; that is, one section of the contributors to the general revenue are called upon to pay a special tax for a service which should already be theirs by right of barest justice. (Note: This similar to some efforts that were made following emancipation in the United States to specially tax Negroes for their education.)

> According to figures quoted in the report of the Natives Affairs Commission for 1923 there is great disparity in the amounts levied in direct taxation and also the proportion spent on education of the Natives in the four Provinces:
> TRANSVAAL: Native population 1,219,845 is 72.34 per cent of total population.

	Pounds.
Amount from Poll Tax	400,000
Amount from Pass Fees	350,000
Amount spent on Education	56,000

> ORANGE FREE STATE: Native population 325,824 is 61.69 per cent of total population.

Amount from Poll Tax	86,000

Amount spent on Education	5,000
NATAL: Native population 953,398 is 79.24 per cent of total population.	
Amount from Hut Tax	270,000
Amount spent on Education	32,000
CAPE: Native population 1,519,939 is 59.26 per cent of total population.	
Amount from Hut Tax	175,000
Amount spent on Education	170,000

The following resolutions of the Cape Native Teachers' Association are Interesting and Instructive:

"1. That in view of the inadequacy of the native teachers' salaries, this association resolves respectfully to request the Union Government to take steps to put into operation the provisions made for native education, in the Financial Relations (Fourth) Extension Art, Section 10, sub-section 2; that immediate attention be devoted to the improvement of educational facilities among natives, and the adjustment of salaries of native teachers and scales of payment and grading of schools.

"2. That this Conference requests the Union Government to earmark the 12,000 pounds formerly war bonus granted to some married teachers, now on the Estimates, as a permanent increase of salaries of native teachers.

"3. That this conference of Native Teachers of the Cape Province strongly protests against the proposed municipalization of Kafir beer and the exclusion of colored and Asiatics from native locations or townships as contemplated in the Native (Urban Areas) Bill now before Parliament.

"4. That this Conference urges the Education Department to consider the necessity of paying every teacher who is appointed to a new post either the same or a higher salary than that which he received at the last post he relinquished.

"5. That the Conference calls the attention of the Education Department to the inconsistency and irregularity obtaining in some inspectoral areas relative to the appointment of female teachers, where married teachers are given preference to unmarried ones; experienced widows and unmarried lady teachers should receive the first consideration."

The Native And Agriculture Improvement Of.

"In the year 1919, the last year for which figures are available, Natives owned or occupied 3,769,588 acres of land, of which 324,130 acres were irrigated or capable of being irrigated; and they possessed 5,761,270 sheep and goats, 1,680,270 head of cattle, 185,657 equines, and considerable numbers of pigs and poultry. Roughly speaking they own one-third of the cultivated land of the Union and one-fifth of the livestock."

The Report on Agricultural Education for the year 1919 says, "The majority of the Natives farm in a very primitive and wasteful way. . . in good years the returns are far below what they ought to be, and in bad ones they are unable to keep themselves, but they are impoverishing their land so rapidly that, unless changes are quickly effected, much of it will soon be almost useless for occupation."

Native Agricultural Methods are improving. It is reported that agricultural unions are multiplying among the Natives throughout the Cape Province. Twenty-seven (27) were reported in January, 1923. It is reported that the Transkeian General Council is developing the native demonstration system and carrying on agricultural training far beyond what the missionaries could ever hope to undertake. A set of resolutions from the Middledrift District Native Farmers Association on November 24, 1923, to the Minister of Native Affairs for the Union of South Africa among other things voted to help in any movement that would look toward the improvement of live stock, for the encouraging

of the native agricultural shows and efficiency in farm demonstration work.

Professor Edward H. Brookes of the Transvaal University College, Pretoria in a series of articles urged the importance of a campaign to increase the efficiency of the Native as to the cultivation of the soil and thereby encouraging him to remain in his own territory as a small farmer. He urged that if the natives were taught to work their land more efficiently not only would they be inclined to remain at home but their improved crop raising methods would enable the territory to support a larger population and so the economic pressure which now drives many of them out would diminish. The South African Outlook in commenting on Professor Brookes' articles said that "We cannot have ample cheap labor for all our industries and at the same time have a large white population living and working in those industries."

Health Improvement Knowledge of Increasing.

A formal request has been made for medical training for Natives. This is one of the crying needs of South Africa. The idea is to have a full medical course established at Fort Hare in connection with the South Africa Native College.

The South African Health Society Magazine, issued quarterly from the central office, South Africa (native and colored) Health Society, Victoria Hospital, Lovedale, has 5 1-4 pages in English and 11 3-4 pages in the native vernacular. This is significant in two ways: one, that there is an increase of knowledge of reading among the natives to the extent that communications can be put out in magazines and newspapers in their own language and second, that the spread of modern health information is being carried to the natives.

Native Law Advantages In Recognition Of.

The 1923 report of the Native Affairs Commission for the Union of South Africa dealt with the question of the recognition of native law, particularly with reference to marriage customs. The general tendency is to give some recognition to native law.

Professor Edgar H. Brookes of the Transvaal University College called attention to the fact that "in Java the Dutch did their ruling of Natives through Natives. The colour bar is horizontal. The Native official does not rule Europeans nor does the European Official rule Natives except through their Native colleagues, Each rural district has its two officials, the European resident and the Native Regent. The resident supervises and directs policies. Orders and counsels reach the Natives through their own regent. In South Africa "We have not made such progress in training Native officials; we have hardly conceived the necessity for providing specialized training for Native head men, or requiring of them high educational qualifications. In many cases they are still appointed from the most conservative, backward and ignorant sections of the native community."

With reference to the participation of Natives in Government, the Native Affairs Commission in its 1921 report said: "The extent to which Natives should take part in the government of the country has not been finally determined, but it seems clear that the majority of the European population, while it is perfectly willing to honor the arrangement regarding the Cape Native franchise made by the Act of Union in 1910, is strongly opposed to any extension of the Parliamentary franchise to Natives. All Europeans, however, are agreed that in Native areas it would be wise,

as well as fair, to allow Natives a voice in the management of their affairs. This opinion is based not only on the inherent right of this large section of our population to a share in its government, but also on the conspicuous success which has attended the Native Councils which have already been established.

> Difficulties have arisen and will undoubtedly continue to arise as to how far this self-government should extend, but the general principle seems to be accepted that while the Native Councils should be merely advisory with regard to matters affecting South Africa as a whole. They can be allowed to become executive and to a certain extent legislative in local matters in their own areas. This view is shared by a considerable body of Natives, though in all Provinces the Commission has found an almost pathetic belief in the power of the vote, and Natives in the Cape have expressed to the Commission their apprehension lest their franchise privileges should be withdrawn."

Unequal Justice.

Justice in South Africa appears to be very much like justice in the southern United States. Complaint of justice as administered to whites and natives is that it is much more lenient with whites; as for example, a coloured woman and a white man were jointly charged with illicit liquor selling. The man was let off with a suspended sentence while the woman was fined 100 pounds or $500 and sentenced to twelve months hard labour. Brutal treatment of coloured prisoners by white policemen in Cape Town is mentioned. It is said that such instances were common. "Coloured men were brutally treated by police for no offences whatever." (Note This is a complaint common to any place where whites rule over coloured; *e. g.* Haiti, Southern part of the United States and South Africa.)

> Under the heading "Unequal Justice and Natives," *The Anti-Slavery Reporter* and *Aborigines' Friend* for July, 1924, says, "We have often had to draw attention to the differential treatment of Natives and Europeans in Courts of Justice, and *The Star* (Johannesburg) recently published a vigorous leading article upon the inadequate penalties imposed on Europeans found guilty of assaults on Natives. In a recent case in Rhodesia a European who was found guilty of culpable homicide of a native by heating him with a sjambok, was fined 10 pounds," $50.
>
> "Such sentences are, as this editorial points out, in glaring contrast with those inflicted upon natives for breaches of the Pass Laws—that constant source of irritation to the people. The whole matter was the subject of resolutions passed by the Provincial Missionary Conference held at Grahamstown in November last, which declared its conviction that "there are repeatedly grave inequalities of justice," and called upon the Government for a revision of the Pass Laws and the substitution in the higher courts for trial by jury of a judge with assessors. These resolutions were endorsed by the Diocesan Synod at Johannesburg in May last."

Native Conferences Held By Native Affairs Commission.

The Natives Affairs Act of 1920 provided for the summoning of a body of Natives with whom the Native Affairs Commission could take counsel. The first of these Native Conferences was called at Bloemfontein in May, 1922. Twenty prominent Natives were present—seven from the Cape Province (including three from the Transkeian Territories); four from Natal; five from the Transvaal; and four from the Orange Free State.

"The Commission," said its report, 'found the Conference exceedingly helpful as a means of getting at the definite Native opinion on an important matter. The Natives themselves also appreciated this expression of the Government's desire to know their view on a question which concerned them so vitally. This attitude of mind has been reflected in the principal Native newspapers. It is hoped that such a conference will become an annual event. The venue of the meetings might be altered from year to year so as to bring the whole Union into touch with the conferences. In this first conference the members were chosen because of their knowledge of or interest in urban matters, but in later conferences a wider interpretation should be given to the purpose of the meetings.

Such questions as Councils, Native Education, Agricultural Improvements, Land Tenure, Native Customs and Laws, might very well form subjects for consideration, and thus the personnel as well as the venue of the conference might change from year to year. The value of such conferences needs no pressing. One of the great hindrances in the past to the securing of some sound evidence on important concerns from Native sources has been the lack of Native Indabas where opinion would be freely and wisely expressed. Yearly meetings, such as the one held this year at Bloemfontein, will do much to obtain adequate judgment, from the Native point of view, on great and grave questions. In process of time these conferences might represent the focussed opinion of the general councils scattered over the land.

The second of these Government Native Conferences was held at Pretoria in September, 1923. The number of Native delegates to the Conference was fixed at 26, apportioned as follows: Cape Province, 10, (including 5 from Transkeian Territories); Natal, 5; Transvaal, 7; and Orange Free State, 4. The Conference was asked to consider the following specific matters (although other subjects were mentioned or discussed):

(a) The Natives Registration and Protection Bill amending the Pass Laws which had been introduced into Parliament in 1923, and from which certain provisions had been incorporated in the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923.
(b) A draft Native Marriage Bill prepared by the Native Affairs Department to grant relief in "lobolo" claims.
(c) How future Conference under the Native Affairs Act, 1920, might be constituted.

The Conference held at Bloemfontein was in private and the Native delegates were 20, while the Pretoria Conference was held in public, the press in attendance and the number of delegates six more. The Government has agreed to such Conferences being annual and the number must, in terms of the Act, be selected by the Governor- General. But, as there is a desire on the part of a section of the Natives to nominate their representatives for the consideration of the Governor-General the Conference, as stated above, was asked to suggest how Conferences should be constituted in order to see whether the Government could in any way meet the wish. The debate which took place on the subject was most interesting and a few of the views expressed were as follows:

Delegates must be entirely elected otherwise suspicion would be aroused in the Native mind: delegates should be partly elected by Native political associations, partly nominated by Chiefs and partly nominated by the Government: election would cause friction; the best delegates would not be obtained by popular election; delegates from the Cape should be chosen by the Native registered voters and from the other three Provinces by exempted Natives: the Government should nominate all delegates: Conferences were a new thing, therefore, let the Government carry on as in 1922 and 1923: delegates should be elected only by Natives owning landed property valued at 75 pounds and over or earning wages of at least 50 pounds per annum. The Conference seemed to realize that the

absence of machinery constituted a great difficulty in allowing popular representation and as indicated above resolved that the question of the constitution of future conferences should stand over until 1924.

On July 25, 1924 a Joint Conference of all Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives, Native Welfare Societies and other similar bodies was held at Johannesburg. Important among the matters considered were: the administration of the Native (Urban) Areas Act, Model Regulations for Native Locations and for Advisory Boards, the plans now being put forward by municipalities for Native housing, and the desirability of securing some form of model lease.

Federal Council Dutch Reformed Church Holds Conference On Native Affairs.

"A Conference on Native Affairs held at Johnnesburg on October 27th to 29th, 1923, was a remarkable success as those who attended it testified. It was convened by the Federal Council of the Dutch Reformed Churches. It was unique in that it was the first at which Natives along with Englishmen and Dutchmen sat down at a "Round Table" to discuss together the inter-relation of the races; not only on religious matters; but also social, educational, economic and political.

It was remarkable especially for the spirit that prevailed throughout. These men had met to try to solve racial problems by viewing them from a Christian standpoint and dealing with them in a Christian manner. They were frank yet sympathetic, critical yet practical and constructive. There was a remarkable agreement. Dutch, English, black and white, were all at one on most points in the great intricate problems. This does not imply that there was never differences, or that not more than one Native was guilty of strong and exaggerated language when giving vent to his feelings on his lawful grievances. The disagreements were limited to minor points; on essentials they were all unanimous. One can truly say that the Conference forms a turning point in the history of the inter-relation of two races in this land. The following resolutions were adopted.

THE CONFERENCE.

"That this Conference of Representatives of various Christian Churches and races of the Union of South Africa, in meeting assembled, wishes to place on record its profound sense of gratitude, admiration and appreciation of the wise, timely and thoughtful appeal and invitation which has been addressed by the Federal Council of the Dutch Reformed Churches to the Churches and other bodies engaged in philanthropic work among the Bantu people of this country, calling upon them for co-operation and united effort and action in dealing with the solution of the Native question.

Native Education.

"This Conference recommends that the Government should as soon as possible consider the advisability of introducing a Native Education Act, the objects of which will be:

"(1) To place Native Education under the direct control of the Union Government.

"(2) To provide funds to place the salaries of Native Teachers on a uniform and equitable scale.

"(3) To remodel our system of Native Education so that it shall be characterized by the greater adaptation of subjects and methods to practical needs, and that a larger place shall be given to industrial and agricultural training, domestic economy and hygiene.

"(4) To provide a special place in the curricula for Biblical and simple doctrinal knowledge, which should form a subject of examination, as the Conference

is of opinion that there is no force like religion for raising the Native, and greatly deplores the tendency towards the neglect of religious and moral training in Native schools due to its not being a subject of examination.

"(5) To arrange for the administration of Native education under Government control by Advisory Councils on which the Government, the Missionary Societies and the Natives will be represented.

Christian Native Policy.

This Conference of Christian leaders among the European and Native sections of the population desires to declare its most emphatic conviction that the only sound and safe Native policy for our country is one based on the teachings of Christianity, and would therefore impress upon the Christian Churches and other responsible bodies and persons, the urgent need of employing every means for educating public opinion with reference to this subject of supreme importance. The Conference would especially call upon the Churches to do all they can to stir up interest in missionary effort among their members, and to quicken their sense of responsibility towards the Native and his conditions and aspirations. With an eye to this end the establishment of Native Welfare Associations is heartily recommended, and the training of the young to take an interest in their fellow citizens of another colour.

"The Conference further resolves to appoint a Committee to co-operate with the standing Committee of the S. African General Missionary Conference and the Native Welfare Associations in order to influence public opinion, inter alia, through Municipal and Divisional Congresses, and to watch proposed legislative measures, and if necessary to bring influence to bear on the Government in order to safeguard the rights of the Natives.

Urban Areas Act.

"(1) Regulations. *Resolved*, That this Conference approach the Government through its Board of Officers, with a view to ensure that no regulations, either by Government or by Urban local authorities, shall be gazetted until they have first been published and time has been allowed for the full expression of public opinion thereon, both Native and European, and that the minimum period of 7 days provided in Sec. 23, Sub. Sec. 3, is not adequate; and further that in the framing of regulations by the Governor General, the Minister, or the local Urban Authority, the spirit of consultation should be observed.

"(2) Leases. *Resolved*, That this Conference urge upon the Government and the local Urban Authorities that the system of leasehold tenure in Native villages established under the Act be generally adopted and generously administered, so as to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Native for security of homestead tenure. To this end the Conference urges that the Government prepare and submit to Urban local authorities model leases.

This Conference also commends to the Native Welfare Societies, the working out of a common policy as to the terms and conditions of such leases, especially with reference to period of tenure and fairness of conditions.

"(3) Building. Conference urges that in the construction of Native Villages, facilities may be given whereby Natives may be encouraged to build their own houses (and also that Native contractors be allowed to tender for the erection of such houses as may be erected by the Urban Local Authority.) N. B.—The words in parenthesis were added by the Conference.

"(4) Superintendents. That the Conference urge upon Urban Local Authorities the exercise of the greatest care in the selection of Location Superintendents as the successful working of the Act will depend in a large measure upon the securing of suitable men of broad human sympathy for these posts.

Social Betterment.

"(1) In the opinion of this Conference the conditions under which the Natives live in urban areas, and the paucity of the opportunities available to them for social improvement and social expression made it urgently necessary that efforts for social betterment of Natives in urban areas be inaugurated.

"(2) That such efforts should aim at providing similar facilities to those provided for Europeans by the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and that organizations for the carrying out of such efforts should be on Christian and interdenominational lines.

"(3) That this Conference notes with gratification the inauguration of such efforts in several South African cities and commends the subject to the attention of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., with a view to the extention and co-ordination of such efforts.

Segregation.

"That this representative Conference respectfully recommends the Government of the Union of South Africa to convene a Conference representative of the Government, the Churches, the European community and the Bantu population to consider and report upon the question of the advisability, desirability or feasibility or otherwise of segregation of the races as the best possible solution of the problem of race adjustment in this country.

"(1) This Conference is in favour of the principle of the differential development of the Bantu, so far as such differentiation is based on Bantu traditions and requirements, and is not used as a means of repression.

"(2) So far as this general differential development can be described as "Segregation," the Conference is in favour of segregation.

"(3) Understanding 'Segregation' in its limited geographical sense, the Conference believes that complete segregation is neither possible nor desirable. It considers, however, that a partial possessory segregation (*i. e.*, segregation based on prescriptive or other rights to the occupation of land) while not providing a panacea for the Native problem, is a useful subsidiary measure tending to facilitate, administration, and it therefore especially recommends that the integrity of the existing locations be respected and preserved.

The Land Question.

"(1) That it would call the urgent attention of the Government to the very serious unsettlement and anxiety caused amongst the Natives generally by the operation of the Natives Land Act, by the confusion and uncertainty with regard to its provisions, and especially by the failure to make adequate "further provision" as recommended by the Beaumont Commission and the local Committees.

"It being the intention of the Act that any prohibition to purchase land arising under Section 1 of the Act should be counterbalanced by the power to purchase other lands to be defined by the Commission appointed under Section 2. The two should be inseparable.

"The increased and increasing congestion in Native areas is intensifying competition between white and black in the labour market, and therefore it is in the interest of both races to proceed immediately to relieve that pressure by the provision of land for Natives.

"(2) That with regard to provision of land for Natives.

"(a) The Government should give earnest attention to the possibility of organizing financial help by Land Settlement Board, Banks, or other means to facilitate the acquisition of land to be held by Natives on individual tenure.

"(b) That it will also be necessary for some time to come, to provide land for Natives to be held on tribal or communal tenure.

"(3) That, in order to clear up the confused position that has arisen under the Act, definite answers be requested to the following questions:

"(a) What local Councils have been recommended to the Governor-General by the Native Affairs Commission under Section 5 of the Native Affairs Act, 1920?

"(b) What local Councils have been appointed by the Governor-General as the result of these recommendations?

"(c) What recommendations as to land have been made by the local Councils appointed?

"(d) Under Section 14 of the Native Affairs Department Statement, the Governor-General can be asked to approve of Natives buying or leasing land in areas recommended by the Beaumont Commission and a local committee if the price or rent was reasonable. Are there cases of the Governor-General's approval having been asked for? If so, (a) What is the number of farms bought or leased by Natives in Committee areas? (b) What is the proportion of Committee areas still occupied and owned by Natives?

"(e) What steps have been taken to inform Natives of the available land in each area? How may a Native ascertain this information?

"(f) Under Section 18 the Government does not propose to "expropriate privately-owned land in areas with a view to making such land available for Native occupation." Is it not, therefore, the case that action under Section 14 can be completely blocked by any individaul European holding land to-day in such areas placing upon it an unreasonable price or rent?

"(g) Has the Commission discussed with the Government the position of Crown Land in the Committee Areas, and has any land whether Crown Land or privately owned in these Areas been alienated or leased to Natives?

"(h) Has the Government decided not to alienate any more Crown Lands whether to Europeans or Natives? In any cases, have there been alienations of Crown Lands in Committee Areas to non-Natives since the Act came into operation?

"(i) Will the Government bring up the whole question of Native Lands, for the consideration of Parliament at its next session?

Self-Government.

"(1) This Conference believes the time has come for the State to devise machinery aimed at granting to all the Natives of the Union some method by which they may be enabled to have a voice in the management of their affairs.

"(2) That in response to the legitimate claims made by their representatives, a beginning should be made in training the Native people on safe and wise lines in the forms of self-government by the establishment of Native local councils as contemplated under Act 23 of 1920.

Native Welfare Societies The Beginning Inter-Racial Co-operation.

The growing interest in Native affairs among the general European public and the desire to improve the local conditions under which Natives live have led to the establishment of Native Welfare Associations in several of the towns of South Africa. As an indication of the growing spirit of co-operation between Europeans and Natives it may be mentioned that in Johannesburg the body consists of an equal number of Europeans and Natives while all the associations have frequent meetings with organized or unorganized groups of Natives.

The objects of these associations are to make a study of Native matters, more particularly as they exist in the town concerned, to educate the European public, through the press and by means of addresses, to a sense of its responsibility towards the Native section of its population and to press for improved conditions for local Natives. The subjects considered have been housing, wages, recreation, hygienic conditions, care of infants and children, morality, passes, etc., etc. Native education should be controlled and administered by the Union Government.

Bantu Presbyterian Church Of South Africa.

This important event in South African history is due to the United Free Church of Scotland adopting in the Union the initiation of a policy similar to that which has followed for some time in India which aims at the devolution upon the Native Church of as much freedom of control as possible and at replacing European missionaries by Natives in marked Native areas.

The immediate result is that the Mother Church has approved of the missions and the missionaries under her control forming themselves into a "Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa" affiliated to, but not under the jurisdiction of, the Assembly of the parent Church. The same applies to a considerable portion of the Missions and Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa. The Bantu Church as now constituted will have on its roll of Assembly all Euro-

pean missionaries as members of equal standing with Native ministers and elders. The agents of the Mother Church are ecclesiastically under the Bantu Church. The salaries of European missionaries will for a time be paid from Edinburgh, but the agents will be subject to the discipline of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa. The Mother Church will retain for a time its mission properties, but, it is understood that these will be handed over to the South African Church when there is unquestionable evidence that the latter Church can control them satisfactorily. The Bantu Church will not have any form of control over the educational institutions of the Mother Church other than representation on the Lovedale and Blythswood Councils. The ordained missionaries of those institutions will be members of the new Church and will have a seat on the courts of the new Church.

Exercise The Franchise Native And Coloured In South Africa.

The exercise of the franchise Native and Coloured in the Union of South Africa is described as follows by J. H. Oldham in his recently issued book on "Christianity And The Race Problem:"

"In the Cape the franchise is based on the principle of racial equality. There is an educational test of a simple nature, and a voter must also have a property or wage earning qualification. These tests do, in fact, exclude many Native voters. The number of Native voters is at present about 14,000 out of a total Native population of 1,500,000, while of a coloured population (including Indians) of 435,000, nearly 27,000 are registered voters. In Natal, while the Natives and coloured people may legally acquire the vote on certain conditions, in practice they are almost entirely excluded. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State the franchise is explicitly restricted to whites, all adult white males who are British subjects having the right to vote. The Union safeguards the Cape franchise by making any alteration of it dependent on two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament, sitting together, but it provides that only persons of European descent shall sit in Parliament, and assigns to the Cape Providence a proportionate representation in the Assembly on the basis of its European voters only, the coloured and Native voters being left out of the reckoning. The South Africa Act thus marked a decided set back to the principle of racial equality in political matters."

Natives Demanding A Large Exercise Of The Franchise.

The Native Affairs Commission in its 1923 report notes that in all meetings with Natives "four main grievances were brought forward, namely, Taxation, Education, Passes and Land. It is to be noted, however, that other grievances are mentioned in resolutions drawn up by Native organizations.

Representations of The African People's Organization presented in 1922 to the Union of South Africa Parliament a petition concerning the political disabilities imposed by the "Colour Bar:"

(1) That under the Franchise Laws presently in force in the Union of South Africa, the non-European sections of the population of the Union are, save within the Province of Natal, debarred from political rights and privileges, and are disqualified from voting at the election of Members of Assembly or of the Senate.

(2) That, furthermore, a person who, though a British subject, is not of European descent, is under and by virtue of the South Africa Act 1909, section 23 (d) and 44 (c), debarred and disqualified from being, or being elected as a member of the House of the Assembly or as a Senator.

(3) Your Petitioners feel aggrieved that merely on the ground of colour, these discriminations are made against a portion of the inhabitants of the Union, who have proved themselves a loyal and law-abiding community and have shown

their capacity for exercising political rights and privileges with judgment and discretion wherever they have enjoyed such rights and privileges.

(4) Your Petitioners respectfully submit that the removal of the Colour Bar will be an act of even-handed justice, which will bring contentment to those whose interests they represent, and will make for that peace, harmony and goodwill and respect among all sections of the population, which is essential for the progress and prosperity of our great country.

Wherefore, Your Petitioners humbly pray that it may please your Honourable House as to make such provision as may be necessary for the removal of the Colour Bar, by granting to non-European subjects Franchise Rights in all the Provinces of the Union, and the right of being elected as members of Legislature.

African Political Association Demands An Extension Of The Franchise Rights.

At the 1922 Congress of the African Political Association held at Potchefstroom on April 14, 1922 the following resolutions were passed.

(1) This Congress protests strongly against Law 4, 1885, which gives the Native Affairs Department the power of deposing native chiefs and head men without hearing before the ordinary courts, and begs the Government to amend it.

(2) That the Morality Law of 1903, Section 19, Sub-Section 1 and 2, must be repealed, and that the same punishment should be meted out to any white man, as to any native, for similar offences.

(3) That, in consequence of failure on the part of the Government to appoint District Councils, as laid down in the Natives' Act of 1920, we must urgently request Government to recognise this Congress as the official organ for native views and opinions.

(4) That land on which they may live in peace and quiet be granted to natives driven from neighboring territory by white farmers, and to natives who, as a result of differences between one another, are obliged to migrate from neighboring districts to the Transvaal.

Convention Native Voters Emphasize Native Needs For The Whole Union.

On May 16, 1924, a Convention of Native Voters was held at King William's Town to consider and decide upon a common course for the impending general election. Commenting on the Convention Imvo (South Africa Native opinion) said:

"Native voters, instead of being a party tool, should face all parties and candidates alike with a manifesto of their own and thus shift the emphasis from party politics to a clear enunciation of the chief Native needs in the whole Union.

Hence the manifesto and resolutions published last week. To-day we have a new orientation in Native politics. The Natives are not to be an Irish party. They wish to educate the white public and parliamentarians on their grievances with an undivided voice."

The following resolutions dealing with vital phases of Native life were adopted:

(1) This Convention is of opinion that the time has come for the Government to open facilities for Natives to enjoy the privileges of the Agricultural Land Bank from which they are at present debarred.

(2) This Convention strongly desires that the Urban Areas Act of 1923 be amended so as to permit the Natives to acquire freehold rights in urban areas.

(3) This Convention urges that the Natives Land Act of 1913 be either repealed or amended in accordance with the recommendations of the European Bantu Conference.

(4) This Convention suggests that European Court interpreters should be replaced by Natives.

(5) This Convention urges upon Parliamentary representatives the desirability of extending the franchise rights to Natives of other Provinces of the Union.

(6) This Convention urges that the pass laws as they at present operate in the Northern Provinces be abolished.

(7) With regard to the Native Affairs Act of 1920, this Convention recommends:

(a) That Local Councils be established for communities that desire them.

(b) That the number of delegates invited to the Annual Government Conference be enlarged so as to secure more adequate representation for many districts heretofore unrepresented.

(c) That the inclusion of Native members in Commissions is desirable.

(8) This Convention feels that the time has come for the appointment of a whole time Minister of Native Affairs.

(9) This Convention is opposed to the importation into the Union of ultra Union labor.

(10) This Convention desires to express its approval of minimum wages regulations which would protect workers in all kinds of occupations by compelling employers to pay not less than a fixed minimum wage for all skilled and unskilled labor irrespective of race or color.

(11) This Convention calls upon Parliamentary parties or candidates to define in detail their segregation policy before the polling day of the pending general election.

(12) This Convention resolves:

(a) That Native primary education be transferred from the Provincial Council and be placed under the direct control of the Union Parliament.

(b) That a uniform system of Native education be inaugurated throughout the Union.

(c) That a Superintendent-General of Education be appointed to direct Native education throughout the Union.

Pass Laws. This Convention is drastically opposed to any form of pass law in the Cape Province, and that the sections in the Native Urban Areas Act relating to the pass system be amended by Parliament.

Colour Bar. (a) This convention deems it time to agitate and bring to the notice of the Union Government the necessity of removing the colour bar from the Act of Union, to enable non-Europeans to have direct representation in the Union Parliament and enjoy all privileges as British subjects and citizens of the Union of South Africa, which is the only solution of the Native problem.

(b) This Convention is strongly of opinion that, when on the first day of August, 1834, the Province of the Cape of Good Hope was solemnly dedicated to freedom by the Imperial Government of Great Britain on behalf of the British nation, by the proclamation of the passage of the emancipation ordinance and the subsequent grant of Responsible Government to this Province, slavery of every shape or form throughout all British Dominions was abolished, the object of which was the establishment of a permanent Government based upon the British ideal of complete equality, opportunities, protection and rights to all British subjects without distinction of color and race, a Government of all the people by all the people and for all the people, not a Government of some of the people for some of the people and by some of the people.

Death sentence for rape. This Convention views with alarm and consternation the gross injustice that is being meted out to the subject races of South Africa, in that it is the duty of the State to give full protection to every man, woman and child in their person and property in their rights to pursue justice and happiness under the British flag. This Convention is strongly of opinion that the defective nature and anomaly of the law at present in force for the prevention of social and sexual intercourse between black and white, and in respect of which there are reasonable grounds of complaints and dissatisfaction, should without delay be so altered and amended as to include in its scope, application and operation all classes of the community without discrimination of colour or race.

Further, this Convention recommends the Government to consider the advisability of altering or amending the law which excludes Native citizens in the Cape Province from serving on the jury in all cases affecting them.

Attitude Of Government Toward Native Franchise.

The *New York Nation* of October 22, 1924, reported an interview of its South Africa correspondent with General Hertzog, the new Premier

of the "Union South Africa." In answer to the question "What is your attitude toward the Natives?" he said:

Of the native the party holds that he is a child, requiring all the care, but also the discipline, necessary for the child's welfare We are convinced that the giving of the franchise to the native is neither to the advantage of the white man nor of the native himself. In order to advance his well-being it will be necessary for many years to come to follow a policy of differentiation as ever against the European (*i. e.*, the white man) both politically and industrially; whereas social equality cannot be thought of.

Native National Congress Receives Recognition By Government.

The eleventh Convention of the Native National Congress held at Bloemfontein was notable for the increased recognition given it by Government and Municipal officials.

At the opening of the Congress the Resident Magistrate delivered a noteworthy speech in the course of which he said: "The Government found it hard to discover the real mind of the native, and such conferences were of undoubted advantage in helping them to ascertain native opinion. The Government and the white people of the country had never been more sympathetically inclined towards the natives than at present, not because of the extravant demands that they might have made but because of their broadmindedness and the fact that when the white sections of the community were at strife the native had kept peace. It was a happy thing that people who had descended from such warlike ancestors should now be held up as example of a peaceful people. He advised them to go slow, and not be led away by hotheads."

The following Bill of Rights and Resolutions were adopted:

Bill Of Rights South African National Congress.

"BILL OF RIGHTS."

"The South African National Congress, in annual convention assembled at Bloemfontein on the 24th day of May, 1923, and being representative of the Bantu population of the four Provinces of the Union of South Africa, hereby solemnly resolves to place on record the following declaration, statement or Bill of Rights, viz.:

"1. That the Bantu inhabitants of the Union have, as human beings, the indisputable right to a place of abode in this land of their fathers.

"2. That all Africans have, as the sons of the soil, the God given right to unrestricted ownership of land in this the land of their fathers.

"3. That the Bantu, as well as their coloured brethren, have as British subjects, the inalienable right to the enjoyment of those British principles of the "liberty of the subjects, justice and equality of all classes in the eyes of the law" that have made Great Britain one of the greatest world powers.

"4. That the Bantu have, as subjects of His Majesty King George, the legal and moral right to claim the application or extension to them of Cecil Rhodes' formuia of "equal rights for all civilized men south of the Zambesi" as well as the democratic principles of equality of treatment and equality of citizenship in the land, irrespective of race, class, creed or origin.

"5. That the people of African descent have, as an integral and inseparable element in the population of the great Dominion of South Africa, and as indisputable contributors to the growth and development of the country, the constitutional right of an equal share in the management and direction of the affairs of this, the land of their permanent abode, and to direct representation by members of their own race in all the legislative bodies of the land, otherwise, there can be no taxation without representation.

"Congress, therefore, respectfully urges members of the great European races of the Union to take the whole question into their serious consideration, and calls upon Parliament to take steps in the direction of so amending the South Africa Act of 1909 as to make provision for some adequate representation of the non-European races domiciled within the borders of the Union of South Africa in the Parliament of the Union and in the Provincial Councils thereof."

Resolutions.

"That the South African National Congress in annual convention assembled at Bloemfontein on this the 24th day of May (Empire Day), 1923, records its full conviction of the determination of the Union Parliament to reduce the Bantu people to a position of perpetual serfdom, as indicated by the trend of legislation since 1923, and solemnly expresses its alarm and disappointment at the rejection by the House of Assembly of the principle, as contemplated by the Native (Urban Areas) Bill of 1923, of the right of Bantu ownership of landed property in Urban areas set apart for Native occupation.

"This Congress further declares that the Bill in its amended form is utterly unacceptable to the population, whom the measure purports to benefit.

"Further, that the declaration by Parliament that the Black man, the man of African descent and origin has no right to ownership of land in this, an African land, and that only the man of European country has, is injustice of the grossest magnitude; is a direct challenge to the loyalty of the Bantu and an insult of a most provocative character to the sense of fairness to the Bantu.

"Also, that the incorporation of certain clauses from the Registration Bill into the measure under review, without first consultation with the Bantu population, is a contravention of the provision of the Native Affairs Act, 1920, and is calculated to shake the confidence of the Bantu people in the word of honour of the members of the ruling race in this land.

"This Congress appoints a deputation to proceed to Cape Town and place the views of the Bantu population before the authorities with a view to respectfully requesting them to recommend to His Royal Highness the Governor-General to withhold his assent to the Bill, and that the subject matter of the Bill be referred to the Government for reconsideration.

"That in view of the political situation confronting this country and people of the Union this session of the Annual Convention of the National Congress be adjourned pending the return of the deputation from Cape Town.

"That whereas it is expedient that all people of African descent domiciled within the borders of the Union of South Africa and other parts of the continent of Africa, and whereas it is in the best interests of the African people that all existing Bantu organizations such as the Inter-denominational Native Ministers' Association, the Native Farmers' Association, the Workers' Union, Bantu Women's Leagues, Vigilance Committees and so forth, shall be affiliated with this African National Association, it is resolved that the Native National Congress shall henceforth be known and described for all intents and purposes as "The African National Congress."

The Coloured People Of South Africa.

A name for a race over a million persons (numerically almost as strong as the White race in South Africa), "The Coloured People," generally understood to mean a large and respectable class of people found everywhere in South Africa who are neither pure Europeans not yet Natives.

It is somewhat surprising that politicians and statesmen sometimes discuss the future of the White and Black races in South Africa as though the Coloured race was not in existence. Problems of segregation, locations, Natives in Urban areas, education, and the like, are constantly being discussed, but of the Coloured

People's problems we hear little. Yet the race is in existence, with many problems crying for solution, and by its existence preventing many a problem between White and Black being brought to a final solution. The Coloured People are not naturally agitators, and because of this the great mistake is often made of ignoring them. Nevertheless they are a complication in every race problem in the Urban Areas of the Cape Providence, a complication making final solutions almost impossible. The White race is mainly responsible for the existence of the Coloured race and has no right to shirk that responsibility or treat it lightly. It must shoulder its own burden, reap what it has sown, what it is sowing.

The Coloured People are still adding to their numbers, from both White and Black sources, as well as from their own natural increase.

West Africa And Administration Of Justice.

In its issue of July 19, 1924, "*West Africa*," a publication issued from London says:

"In the administration of justice, practically the whole of West Africa, British and French, is at present taking especial interest. Recent questions in the House of Commons, as well as in the Nigeran Council, have revived feeling regarding representation by counsel in Nigeria, while a case in Sierra Leone, in whch the opinon of assessors was overruled, has led to a parliamentary query, and, at the Gold Coast, distrust of unpopular legislation has aroused a spirit of jealous conservatism regarding any change in Native jurisdiction. Save in the last Colony, it will be seen that interest is concentrated on the introduction of European systems, where they are at present unknown.

In French West Africa, on the other hand, the cause of interest is the introduction by M. Carde, the Governor-General, of a re-organized judicial system, by which minor cases are relegated to Native tribunals, the higher courts—the Chambre d'Homologation, and Tribunal Colonial—only trying cases where the penalties are over 10 years' imprisonment, or from 3 to 10 years respectively. In the past, two series of courts have existed, for Moslems and non-Moslems, but in future all Africans will be treated alike, and by a system of assessors the customary procedure of each party will receive full consideration, Natives who are not French citizens being treated like the others, although they will still have the right to demand trial under the French code. This will solve anomalies such as occur where Africans of the same tribe, but born in different Colonies, receive different treatment, but, as the "Depeche Coloniale" points out, it may lead to difficulties owing to the absence of any definition of "Native custom."

The difficulty foreseen is apparently that which existed in a case last year in Lagos, where the Christian Daughter of Moslem parents sought, and obtained, freedom from a forced marriage, but obviously, if justice to the individual be placed first, such a problem becomes one of a clash between civilization and Native custom, and its solution assists in the formulation of more progressive ideas."

West African Natives In Business The Professions And The Trades.

It is pointed out that "if a West African Native has the merits entitling him to any position, he has every chance of getting it. Natives of West Africa to-day hold many important positions in the Government Secretariat at Lagos; they also act as Customs officers, post office

and railway officials; there are many of them station masters and engine drivers; they are employed in all branches of business.

> "You will find in all the big towns on the Coast and up-country that your West African Native is running and driving his own motor car, owning stores and shops, trading, etc. There are barristers, doctors, and solicitors practicing to-day. . . Cape Coast is particularly noted for its educational colleges for both sexes. There are black men acting as surveyors, overseers, engineers, carpenters, brick-layers, masons, etc., practically in every mine and trading station in West Africa. The large trading companies are employing Native accountants, cashiers, clerks, storekeepers, etc., and often giving them the necessary tuition to fit them for their jobs."

The Skilled Labour Problem In Nigeria.

The skilled labour problem in Nigeria is discussed in the July 1924 issue of *West Africa* where it is pointed out that: "It is true that in Nigeria there is not much incentive for the workman to endeavor to obtain technical instruction, but whence is the incentive to come?

> The Government cannot, without waste of public funds, create a demand for skilled labour, nor can the trading firms employ unlimited numbers, and the incentive to become, say, a carpenter and joiner among a people who build their own huts and use a minimum of furniture is not a strong one. The educated community could help by fostering home industries. For instance, one often sees more African-made furniture, mats, and ornaments in use in the quarters of the European than of the educated African, and indeed, some Africans seem to despise the productions of their countrymen.

Then there is comparatively little African capital in any trade employing skilled labour; it is chiefly utilized in commerce, where it employs more clerks, or in usury, which is an injury to the community, and it is to be feared that a good deal is lost to the country by the practice of sending sons and daughters on expensive educational tours to Europe, without thought of fitting them for any but a professional career, which, as the professions are full, only encourages the employment of clerks. Other agricultural countries possess the agricultural engineer, whose machinery is at the service of the farmer, and greatly expedites his work; Nigeria has to beg foreign capitalists to come in and erect oil-mills. Huge undertakings, of course, could not be expected of African capitalists at first, but there is such a thing as co-operation, and the satisfactory development of Africa, and consequently of permanent openings for skilled Africans, cannot be expected without a more satisfactory use by its possessors of African capital."

The Labour Problem on the West African Coast Question of labour for the mines and other industries in West Africa are receiving a great deal of attention from directors of industrial enterprises. It is frequently stated that it may soon be necessary to import labourers to make good the local deficiencies.

> A correspondent in the *African World* of September 1, 1923, takes the ground that it is "not necessary to look for sources of supply outside of the West African Colonies; that a century of industrial civilization in Western Europe trained the proletariat to accept constant unremitting toil for wage as their inevitable destiny while the sociai conditions leave them only a choice between the acceptance of that wage paid toil and starvation.

West African peoples, being land owners and agriculturists raisng their own food, are not driven to seek employment at a wage as the al-

ternative to starvation, while habituation to the intermittent work of the agricultural system makes them regard the constantly, daily, recurring, unremitting toil of industrial life on a task of which they do not understand the object, nor reap the profit, as a form of slavery to which they have no inclination to subject themselves.

When, however, West African Peoples have made a trial of working for wages and have experienced the advantages which a constant regular supply of money brings and have acquired a taste for the luxuries which that money enables them to procure they are ready to submit to the daily tasks which they carry out with industry and intelligence.

It is of interest to note that a somewhat similar problem exists in the South where the agricultural Negro in raising cotton has been brought up to labor more or less intermittently. This, however, is not true of the Negro population of the United States or of the South as a whole for thousands of these Negroes have always been in industries where toil was sustained and regular.)

Larger Participation Natives In Public Affairs.

Nigeria in 1922 was given a greatly enlarged constitution. Old legislative and Nigerian Councils were abolished. The personnel of the Council is 27 official members; that is, individuals holding official positions under the British Government, headed by the Government of the Protectorate who is President of the Council. There are 18 unofficial members, four of whom are elected and fourteen nominated. Eight of these members are to be nominated by the Governor and, as far as possible, to represent African interests in parts of Nigeria not sufficiently advanced to elect their own members.

The elected unofficial members are to have certain qualifications required of candidates. They will have to be British subjects or natives of the Protectorate of Nigeria. They will have to be the age of twenty-one before they stand for election, be in possession of an income of not less than 100 pounds per annum and be a resident of Nigeria for a continuous period of twelve months.

The Council will legislate for the Colony of Nigeria and for the Protectorate of the Southern provinces The legislation affecting the Northern province will continue to be enacted by the Governor. The four members to be elected will come from Lagos, 3; and Calabar, 1.

On December 15th, 1923, the Governor of the Gold Coast announced that arrangements were in preparation for the granting of the franchise or elective representation for the Gold Coast. This same provision is being made for Sierra Leone.

Elective Representation Tends To Bring Forward Persons Possessing Progressive Leadership.

It is said that: "In the comparative calm following the first organization of parties for the Nigerian elections, people have found time to ask themselves what immediate practical results are likely to follow, and what is the position of the chiefs and natural leaders in the new order. Greatly to their surprise they have noticed that in so heterogeneous a population as that of Lagos the franchise tends to discount the value of the old titular leaders, whose authority now depends more on the prestige accorded by African custom than on qualities of actual leadership. It is largely the sense of this deficiency in progressive leadership that has led elsewhere to the formation of the Congress of British West Africa among the literate sections of the population."

College For Natives Established On The Gold Coast.

Achimota College for the higher training of African youths is being established at Achimota, Gold Coast, West Africa, by the Governor of the Colony "The intention is that the school should have a sufficient staff to enable it, not only to do its own work properly, but to carry on research, more especially with reference to the best means of relating Western knowledge and culture with the African past."

National Congress British West Africa Holds SecondMeeting.

The second meeting of the National Congress of British West Africa was held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, from January 28 to February 17, 1923 The firstmeeting of this Congress was held at Accra, Gold Coast, from March 11-29, 1920 The resolutions of the second session were as follows:

I.

Constitutional (Including Municipal) Reforms.

1. "That the Congress, having taken into its deep consideration the matter of Constitutional (including Municipal) Reforms in the four British West African Colonies, re-affirms its resolutions, passed at its first session in March 1920 upon Legislative (including Municipal) Reforms and the granting of the Franchise; and records the view that, while appreciating the concession of Elective Representation by Government, none of the proposed constitutions grants effective representation."

2. "That in the opinion of the Congress the time has arrived for such a change in the constitutions of the several British West African Colonies so as to give the people an effective voice in their affairs both in the Legislative and Municipal Governments, and that the Congress pledges itself in due course to submit proposals for such further reforms as may be necessary."

3. "That a provision for Houses of Assembly, with financial members cooperating with the members of the Legislative Council in the imposition of taxes and in the control of expenditure would be a definite stage in effective representation."

4. "That the Congress places on record its regret that the Government of the Gold Coast has not yet made any definite pronouncement as to a change of constitution for the Gold Coast, and expresses the hope that there will be no further delay in the matter."

5. "That the Congress is of the opinion that the measure of Elective Representation granted to the Colony of the Gambia is wholly inadequate the Christian population being left entirely unrepresented and directs that representation be made at the right quarter."

6. "That the Congress, having seriously considered the question of British West African Federation with a Governor-General, is of the opinion that the matter should be kept in view, and, in due course, representations made to His Majesty's Government to take it into its deep and sympathetic consideration."

7. "That the Congress is of the opinion that such federation would promote the consolidation and solidarity of British West African Imperial interests and connection."

8. "That the Congress desires to renew its request that Municipal Corporations with full powers of local self-government be established in each principal town of the British West African Colonies; condemns the practice of undue interference in municipal administration by the Central Government; and favours the repeal of such existing Ordinances as do not give the Municipalities free scope."

II.

Judicial Reforms, With Particular Reference To The Assessors Ordinances And A West African Appellate Court.

1. "That the Congress, recognising that British Justice is the bulwark of the administration of British West Africa by His Majesty's Government, emphasies the reforms advocated in the resolutions passed at its last session on the subject of Judicial Reforms with particular reference to an Appellate Court."

2. "That at the same time the Congress feels it is duty to record its warm appreciation of the concession made by the Government of Nigeria in extending the privilege of trial by a qualified judge with the aid of Counsel in parts of the Northern Provinces, and the appointment in the Gold Coast of two Africans to the office of Police Magistrates, and a third to that of Crown Counsel. It, however, recommends generally that the provinces in the several Colonies be divided into Magisterial Districts with qualified legal men as Magistrates in different centres; and specifically that Ashanti in the Gold Coast be opened to legal practitioners."

3. "That the Congress particularly desires to emphasise the desirability of separating judicial from executive functions, and the importance of none but duly qualified and experienced legal men being appointed to judicial offices either as Commissioners, Magistrates or Judges, and directs that representations be made at the right quarter."

4. "That the Congress is of the opinion that higher judicial appointments should not be closed to experienced African legal practitioners, and recommends the view to the sympathetic consideration of Government."

5. "That the Congress specifically recalls its last resolution to the effect that for the protection of the life and liberty of a citizen of British West Africa charged with an offence by Counsel, it is highly desirable that he should have the right of defence by Counsel in every Court of Justice constituted under the authority of the Crown, whether in the Colonies of Protectorates of British West Africa, and that District Commissioners should have no right or discretion of refusing the appearance of Counsel, and directs that representations be made at the right quarter thereanent."

6. "That specifically the Protectorate Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, which denies 'Natives' of the Protectorate the right of appealing against the decision of the District Commissioner, be amended to allow such right of appeal in every case."

7. "That the Congress, realizing that the jurisdiction of the Aboriginal Courts is inherent in them and only requires regulation in some cases, condemns any legislation that strikes at the root of such inherent jurisdiction, and once more records the opinion that every effort should be made to bring such Aboriginal Courts to the standard of the present day ideas of the administration of justice, and that the Judges of such Courts be independent men appointed by or under the authority of the Aboriginal Chiefs."

8. "That there should be a right of appeal as of course against the decision of such Courts in the first instance to the superior Aboriginal Courts, thence to the Divisional Court, and thence to the Full Court and if necessary, to the Privy Council."

9. "That the Congress records its regret that, notwithstanding the imperative necessity and urgency of the matter, the widespread dissatisfaction throughout British West Africa as to the constitution of the Appeal Courts in which Judges sit on their own judgments, expressed in one of its last resolutions, has not received the attention which it deserves, submits that no considerations of finance should be allowed to weigh in giving effect to such an important reform, and directs that strong representations be made at the proper quarters with a view to the speedy establishment of a West African Appellate Court."

10. "That specifically, the Congress requests that the Criminal Codes of British West Africa, which introduce new offences not such by the English Common or Statute Law, be repealed as well as the Assessors Ordinances, the latter being an infringement of the liberties of the people as British citizens entitled to trial by their peers. The Congress further records the opinion that the time has come also for the trial of civil cases with the aid of a Jury."

11. "That, in this connection, the attention of Government is drawn to the widespread feeling throughout British West Africa that the operation of the

Assessors' Ordinances have a tendency to show convicted persons up as martyrs to an unjust procedure, and to make punishment lose its correcting influence. The Congress, moreover, records the view that the operation of the Assessors' Ordinances has induced a lack of confidence in the administration of criminal justice and therefore recommends their speedy repeal."

12. "That in view of the fact that there is the right of appeal in Civil cases, the Congress is of the opinion that a like right ought to prevail in criminal cases and emphasises the last resolution of the Congress that the benefits of the Criminal Appellate Act of 1908 be extended to citizens of British West Africa."

III.

Education With Particular Reference To A West African University.

1. "That this Congress, having taken into its deep consideration the matter of Education with particular reference to a West African University, reaffirms the principles enunciated in the resolutions passed at the session of Congress thereanent, and records specifically the following submissions and recommendations:"

2. "That, while appreciating the past and present educational efforts of Government and the European and American Missionary Societies and other Agencies in British West Africa, the time has come for Educators in Elementary and Secondary Schools, Colleges and other educational factors, to organize and cooperate in the several Colonies in the formation of Associations and Teachers' Institutes for the interchange of thought in educational progress."

3. "That greater and more systematic attention be paid to the training of teachers so as in time to provide a thoroughly efficient body of teachers to cope with the educational work in Elementary and Secondary Schools and Colleges.

4. "That to make the teaching profession attractive and to induce capable men and women to make it their lives' work, the standard of remuneration be so raised as to compare evenly, if not favourable, with other Departments of the Civil Service; and that, where necessary, Missionary and other educational bodies be subsidised by Government to enable them to keep up the required standard. It is further recommended that the teaching profession be made pensionable in every case."

5. "That in the view of Congress the amounts allocated in the Annual Estimates of the several British West African Colonies for educational purposes are wholly inadequate to ensure the educational progress desirable, and recommends that the matter should receive the sympathetic consideration of Government."

6. "That in large towns and cities compulsory education be enforced by Law, but that where enforced in rural districts, regard be had to the farm life and seasonal activities of the pupils."

7. "That the whole educational system of the several Colonies be so co-ordinated, strengthened and regulated that the highest form in the Elementary branch fits a pupil for the secondary school, and the highest form in the Secondary School for the College.

8. "That agricultural and industrial training for boys, with domestic training for girls, be not delayed for advanced years, but should be taught in all schools concurrently with literary work."

9. "That the teaching of English and standard African languages according to locality be taken up in all Schools, and that the classics and modern languages be also taught in the secondary schools and colleges."

10. "That the Congress, being of the opinion that African outlook is necessary in the training of African youth, condemns the interference with such African customs as are not repugnant to the best feelings of humanity and good conscience."

11. "That the Congress specifically invites attention to its previous resolution as to the founding of the British West African University, and recommends that the several British West African Colonies combine in the foundation of such a University."

12. "That Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, King's College, Lagos, and the proposed Government College in the Gold Coast be the nuclei of such University with a recommendation that the Gambian Government also promote the founding of a College to supplement the efforts of the sister Colonies."

13. "That the Congress, having had the opportunity of visiting Fourah Bay

College and bearing in mind its historical associations in the educational life of the peoples of British West Africa, deprecates any action by Government which may disturb the educational atmosphere of the institution, and specifically directs that the sympathetic attention of the Government of Sierra Leone be drawn to the matter as regards the proposed acquisition of the site of the College premises and grounds or any part thereof."

14. "Specifically, that all Government Education Boards have on them experienced African Educationists so as to give scope for an African outlook in educational methods."

15. "That the paper on 'Education in British West Africa,' read by Professor Orisatuke Faduma, B. D., Ph. D., and discussed by Congress, be printed and circulated at the expense of Congress as embodying a comprehensive view of the educational needs of British West Africa."

16. "That in the opinion of the Congress none but qualified educationists be appointed as Directors of Education, and directs that the particular attention of the Government of the Gambia be drawn to the matter."

IV. Sanitary and Medical Reforms.

1. "That the Congress desires to place on record its warm appreciation of the creation of a number of posts in the several British West African Colonies for the benefit of African Medical practitioners but expresses its regret that its view in reference to the Trade Union spirit of the West African Medical Staff as contained in its last resolution has not received due attention."

2. "That the Congress specifically draws attention to the number of African appointments to the Gold Coast Medical Service decided upon by Government, and recommends that steps be taken to fill the posts with as little delay as possible."

3. "That in the opinion of the Congress the ratio of European and African Medical Officers to the West African populations, European and Africa, is unsatisfactory, and recommends the matter to the consideration of Government."

4. "That for surgical cases it recommends the appointment of skilled Surgeons capable of performing major operations, and recommends post graduate courses in surgery for African and European Medical Officers at Government expense to qualify them for the work."

5. "That the Congress is still of the opinion that private Medical Practitioners should have every facility of treating their patients in the public hospitals provided for the African community and of having their prescriptions dispensed at any Government Hospital at a reasonable charge without the consent of the Medical Officer in charge first had and obtained, and further that they should have the right of importing drugs free of duty, and directs that representations in the premises be made at the proper quarter."

6. "That at all Medical stations with responsible Medical Officers in charge care be taken that they are fully equipped as to medical and surgical materials and appliances."

7. "That the Congress favours the giving of Lectures at suitable medical centres to Nurses, Druggists and Dispensers so as to make them available in cases where first aid is necessary, but condemns strongly any policy which would flood the several communities with quacks at the expense of duly qualified Medical men."

8. "That the Congress specifically draws the attention of Government to its last resolution on the subject of segregation, records the view that impartial sanitation should be the object of Government and that every effort should be made to secure the same and directs that strong representations be again made thereanent."

V. Commercial Enterprise.

(1). That the Congress, having taken into its consideration the extreme importance of promoting British West African economical development in such wise as to develop a system of business co-operation in all its phases in the several communities, records the view that the time has arrived when Banking and Commercial and Agricultural interests should engage the attention of African financiers and others of British West Africa, and that the local Committees should take steps to educate public opinion thereon."

VI. Representation of West African Views in London.

(1). "That the Congress duly recognising the importance of the representation of West African views in London, directs that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee to consider and report."

VII. West African Press Union.

(1). "That the Congress is of the opinion that the formation of a West African Press Union is an absolute necessity, and recommends steps being taken to effect the same."

(2). "That, to this end, it directs the appointment of Select Committees in each Colony to make investigations and report to the General Secretary for submission to the President and Vice President, who will then cause copies of the reports to be circulated to all Editors of Newspapers in British West Africa and invite their opinion for the consideration of the Congress at its next session."

(3). "That in the meanwhile the paper by the Hon. C. May, J. P., on the West African Press Union at this session be circulated to the Editors of the British West African Press with a request to take into their consideration the suggestions therein made."

(4). "That the publication of the *British West African National Review* be started as soon as practicable."

(5). "That the Congress has learnt with profound regret of the death of the Reverend Samuel Richard Bew Attoh-Anuma, M. A., of the Gold Coast, an Educationist, Publicist and a great supporter of the Congress cause, and directs that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his widow and family."

(6). "That the Congress extends its sympathy to the widow, relatives and friends of the late Mr. J. S. Labor, the Editor of the *'Sierra Leone Guardian,"* and records its appreciation of his labours in connection with the progress and advancement of the country."

VIII. The Right of the People to Self-Determination.

"That the Congress directs the attention of His Majesty's Government to be specifically drawn to the Resolution passed at its last session to the effect—That it respectfully desires an assurance from His Majesty's Government, that under no circumstances whatever will it be a consenting Party to the integrity of any of the four British West African Colonies being disturbed and respectfully prays that His Majesty's Government may make the necessary pronouncement on the matter.

Non-White Populations South Africa Increasing More Rapidly Than White Population.

In South Africa there has been in recent years a notable increase in the native population. When the Union of South Africa was established n 1904, that country had 1,116,806 Europeans or whites; 567,962 Asiatics; etc., and 3,491,056 Natives.

In 1911, there were in the Union of South Africa 1,276,242 Europeans, 678,146 Asiatics, etc., and 4,019,006 natives; an increase for the seven years for the whites of 14.3 per cent, for the Asiatics, etc., of 19.4 per cent and for the natives of 15.1 per cent.

In 1913, the population was: whites, 1,330,053; natives, 4,216,365; and Asiatics, etc., 718,662. In 1920, the population was: whites, 1,503,904; natives, 4,937,700; and Asiatics, etc., 863,773. The increase for the sixteen years, 1904-1920, was: for the whites, 387,098 or 34.7 per cent; for the natives, 1,446,644, or 41.4 per cent and Asiatics, etc., 295,811, or 52.0. The average increase per annum for the sixteen years was: for the whites, 24,193; for the natives, 90,415; and Asiatics, etc., 18,488. The percentage of whites in the total population in 1904 was 21.5 per cent; in 1920 it was 20.6 per cent.

Mission Work In Africa.

It was reported that there are at work in Africa 5,365 European Missionaries, 29,651 African Preachers and teachers. There are some 2,000,000 natives professing Christianity.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES WORKING IN AFRICA.

The main areas of work of each are given as follows: N.—Senegal to Tripoli. NE.—Egypt, Abyssinia, Somaliland. E.—East. EC.—Nyasaland to Delagoa Bay and N. Rhodesia. M.—Madagascar. S.—South. WE.—Congo, Cameroons, Angola. W.—West.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 14, Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. N. S. WE.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 276, Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A. S. WE.

American Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

Angola Evangelical Mission, 3, Booth Street, Eccles, Manchester. WE.

Africa Inland Mission, 233, Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 78a, East Street, Baker Street, London, W.; 33, Grande Rue, Nogent-sur-Marne, Paris; Aba, Congo Belge, via Khartoum, Sudan; Box 240, Cape Town; 77, King Street, Sydney, N. S. W. E. WE. NE.

Board of Foreign Miss. of the United Lutheran Church in N. America; 18, East Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. W.

Algiers Mission Band, 2, Rue du Croissant, Algiers. N.

African Methodist Episcopal Church, 61, Bible House, New York City.

African Meth. Episcopal Zion, 420 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. W.

Board of For. Missions of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, 425, South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. M.

The American University at Cairo, 1120 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. NE.

Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft zu Basel (Basel Evan. Miss. Socy.), Missionhaus, Basel. W. WE.

Miss. Board of the Brethren in Christ of U. S. A., Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania. S. EC.

British and Foreign Bible Society, 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. 4. P. O. Box 78, Lagos. P. O. Box 145, Kampala, Uganda. P. O. Box 215, Cape Town. P. O. Box 639, Johannesburg. All areas.

Baptist Missionary Society, 19, Furnival Street, London, E. C. 4. WE.

Berliner Missionsgesellschaft (Berlin Miss. Socy.), Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin. E. EC. S.

Missionssallskapet Bibeltrogna Vanner (The true friends to the Bible) Stockholm, Sweden. NE.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 690, Eighth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A. WE.

Congo Inland Mission (Mennonites Central Conference), Meadows, Illinois. WE.

Church Mission to Jews (London Jews' Society), 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C. 1. N. NE.

Christian Missions in Many Lands (Brethren), 1, Widcombe Crescent, Bath, England. WE.

Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, London, E. C. 4. NE. E. W.

Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh. E. EC.

Christian Women's Board of Missions, College of Missions Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana. W.

Disciples of Christ, Congo Mission (U. C. M. S.), 1501, Locust Street, St. Louis, U. S. A. WE.

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(1) From "Bibliography of African Christian Literature" by C. F. Rowling and C. E. Wilson, London, 1923.

Evan. Miss. fur Deutsch Ostafrika (Evan. Miss. for German East Africa), Bethel bei Bielefeld. E.

General Missy. Committee of Dutch Reformed Church of S. Africa, Box 144, Cape Town. EC. S. W.

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsen (Evangelical National Soc. in Sweden) Mastersamuelsgatan 42, Stockholm. NE. E.

Egypt General Mission, 10, Drayton Park, London, N. NE.

Miss. des Eglises Baptiste de langue Francaise (French Baptist Miss.), Villa Beau Sejours, Boulevard de Metz, Blida, Algeria. N.

Fri Baptister (Independent Baptists), Rattvik, Sweden. S.

Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions, Mound, Edinburgh. S.

Friends' Foreign Mission Association, 15, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2. M.

Gen. Miss. Board of the Free Methodist Church of N. America, 1132, Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. EC. S.

Finska Missionssallskapet (Finnish Missy. Socy.), Tahtitorninkatu, Helsingfors, Finland. S.

Heart of Africa Mission, 17, Highland Road, Norwood. London, S. E. WE

Helgelseforbundet (Holiness Union), Gotabro, Kumla, Sweden. S.

Hephzibah Faith Miss. Assen., Tabor, Iowa. S.

Jerusalem and the East Mission, 12, Warwaick Square, London, S. W. 1. NE.

Kvinnliga Missions Arbetare (Women Missionary Workers), Stockholm, Sweden. N.

Board of Miss. of the Church of the Lutheran Brethren, 1516, Boulevard Avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dakota. M.

London Missionary Society, 48, Broadway, Westminister, London, S. W. 1. M. EC. S.

Evangelische-Lutherische Mission zu Leipzig (Evangelical Lutheran), Carolinenstrasse 19, Leipzig. E.

Board of Foreign Miss. of Methodist Episcopal Church. 150, Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A. EC. WE.

Meth. Epis. Church South, 810, Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee. WE.

Missionsgesellschaft der Deutchen Baptisten (Miss. of German Baptists), Missionhaus, Neuruppin, Germany. WE.

Board of Foreign Miss. of General Conference of Mennonites of N. America, Goessel, Kansas, U. S. A. WE.

Mission der Hannoverschen Evangelisch-Lutherischen Freikirche (Hanover Free Ev. Lutheran Church Miss. Socy.), Bleckmar, Post Bergen b. Celle. S.

Missionsgesellschaft der Brudergemeine (Moravian Miss. Socy.), 32, Fetter Lane, London, E. C. 4. E. EC.

Socy. of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel (Mor. Church), 67, West Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Federation of Churches of French speaking Switzerland (Mission Suisse Romande), Chemin des Cedres, Lausanne, Switzerland. EC. S.

North African Mission, 18, John Street, Bedford Row, W. C. N.

For. Mission Board of the Natl. Baptist Convention, 624, South 18th Street, Philadelphia. E. S.

National Bible Society of Scotland, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; 224, West George Street, Glasgow. W. WE.

Nyasa Industrial Mission, Kilmore, Stevenage, Herts. EC.

Neukirchener Missionsanstalt (N. Missy. Institute), Neukirchen, Kreis Maors, Germany. E.

Det Norske Missionsforbund (Norwegian Miss. Union), Bernt Ankersgate 4, III, Kristiania. S.

Norddeutsche Missionsgesellschaft (North German Miss. Socy.), Am. Doblin 123, Bremen. W.

Nile Mission Press, 22, Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells; 37, Sharia al Manakh, Cairo, Egypt. N. NE.

Norske Missionsselskars (Norwegian Miss. Socy.), Stavanger, Norway. M. S.

Orebro Missionsforening (Orebro Missionary Society), Orebro, Sweden. WE.

Societe des Missions Evangeliques chez les Peuples non-Chretien (Paris Evan. Miss. Socy.), 102, Boulevard Arago, Paris XIV. M. WE. S. W.

Domestic and Foreign Miss. Socy. of Protestant Episcopal Church in U. S. A., 281, Fourth Avenue, New York City. W.

General Board of For. Mission of the Pilgrim Holiness Church, Kingswood, Kentucky, U. S. A. S.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, 8, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C. EC. W.

Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., 156, Fifth Avenue, New York City. WE.

Missions of the Presb. Church of the U. S. (South), P. O. Box 330, Nashville, Tennessee. WE.

Qua Iboe Mission, 109, Scottish Provident Building, Belfast. W.

Regions Beyond Missionary Union, 60, Gower Street, London, W. C. 1. WE.

Rheinische Missionsgesellschaft (Rhenish Miss. Socy.), Missionshaus, Rudolfstrasse 137-9, Barmen, Germany. S.

Religious Tract Society, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E. C. 4, or 4, Bouverie Street, E. C. 4. All areas.

South African Baptist Missionary Society, 6th Avenue, Parktown North, Johannesburg. S.

S. African Compounds and Interior Mission, P. O. Box 50, Roodepoort. Transvaal, S. Africa. Box 2815, Johannesburg. EC. S.

South Africa General Mission, Box 988, Cape Town, or 17, Homefield Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. S.

Scandinavian Alliance Mission of North America, 20, North Ashland Boulevard, Chicago. S.

S. African Wesleyan Missionary Society, Methodist Book Room, 23, Strand Street. (P. O. Box 708). Cape Town. S.

Mission Board of Southern Baptist Convention, 8, North 6th Street, Richmond, Virginia. W.

Svenska Baptisternas Mission, Dobelnsgatan 12, Stockholm. WE.

Societe Belge de Mission Protestante, 34, Rue de Stassart, Brussels. E.

Den Norske Kirkes Mission ved Schreuder (Norwegian Church Miss. org. by Bp. Schreuder), Stensgate 1, Kristiania. S.

General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists Denomination, Tacoma Park Station, Washington, District of Columbia. E. WE.

Scandinavian Ind. Baptist Denomination, P. O. Box 325, Britt, Iowa. S.

Sudan Interior Mission, 860, College Street, Toronto, Ontario. W.

Svenska Kyrkans Mission (Church of Sweden Mission), Upsala, Sweden. S.

Sierra Leone Mission, 41, Holborn Hall, London, W. C. W.

Southern Morocco Mission, 64, Bothwell Street, Glasgow. N.

Svenska Missionsforbundet (Swedish Miss. Society), Barnhusgatan 10, Stockholm, Sweden. WE.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2. (Anglican.) All areas.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. EC. M. S. W.

Svenska Alliansmissionen (Swedish Alliance Miss.), Jonkoping, Sweden. S.

Sudan United Mission, Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4. Littell Building, Union Place, Summit, N. J., U. S. A. NE. W.

Foreign Miss. Socy. of the United Brethren in Christ, 1409, United Brethren Building, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A. W.

Home and For. Miss. Society of the United Evan. Church (Conn. with S. U. M.), Evangelical Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. W.

For. Miss. Committee of United Free Church of Scotland, 121, George Street, Edinburgh. EC. S. W.

United Methodist Church Missy. Socy., 13, Silver Birch Road, Erdington, Birmingham. Address to Rev. J. E. Swallow, 8, Cranley Gardens, Wallington, Surrey, at present. E. W.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S. W. 1. E. EC.

Board of For. Miss. of United Presbyterian Church of N. America, 200, North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. NE. WE.

Vereenigning tot Uitbreiding van het Evangelie in Egypt (Union for Propagation of Gospel in Egypt), Admiral van Ghentstraal 39, Utrecht, Holland. NE.

Miss. Socy. of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, Syracuse, New York, U. S. A. W.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 24, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2 S. W.

Young Men's Christian Association, Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1. International Committee, 347, Madison Avenue, New York City, U. S. A. (Foreign Secretaries). NE. E. S.

Zambesi Industrial Mission, 11, Chapel Street, Milton Street, London, E. C. EC.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY AND FOR AFRICANS

EAST AFRICA

Name	Place
Ebifa mu Buganda,* ("Uganda News"), Monthly	Kampala, Uganda
A Kuka ka Mixo,* Monthly	Inhambane, Portuguese, E. Africa
Munyoyozi, Fortnightly	Kampala, Uganda
Sekanyolya,* (The Stork that looks out on the world)	Nairobi, Uganda

West Africa

The African Messenger*	Lagos, Nigeria
Elete Ofi*	Lagos
Gold Coast Independent*	Accra, Gold Coast
Gold Coast Leader*	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Gold Coast Nation*	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Kalat' a Mwendi, Monthly	Cameroons
Lagos Record	Lagos
Lagos Standard*	Lagos
Liberian News*	Monrovia, Liberia
Nigerian Chronicle*	Lagos
Nigerian Pioneer*	Lagos
Nkiki Ndua, Monthly	Gabun, French Eq., Africa
Sierra Leone Guardian*	Freetown, Sierra Leone
Sierra Leone News*	Freetown, Sierra Leone
Times of Nigeria*	Lagos
Yoruban News*	Ibadan, Nigeria

South Africa

Abnatu-Batho,* ("The People"), Xosa-Zulu-Sesuto-English	Johannesburg
A. P. O.* (official organ of the African People's Organization), (English)	Cape Town
Friend of The Bechuanas* (English)	Kimberly
Ilanga lase Natal*	Ohlange, Natal
Imvo Zabantsundu*, (Native Opinion); Xosa-English	King William's Town
Indaba Zovuyo, (The Joyful News), Xosa monthly religious magazine	Pondoland
Izindaba zabantu, (Native Affairs), Monthly	Mariannhill, Natal
Izwi La Kiti,* (Zulu-English)	Dundee, Natal
Izwi lama Afrika, (The African Voice), English-Xosa	Cape Town
Leselinyana la Lesotho, (The Little Light of Basutoland)	Mafeteng, Basutoland
'Ma-Bana, (The Mother's Magazine), Quarterly	Morija, Basutoland
Mochochonono, (The Comet)	Mafeteng, Basutoland
Mofalimeni (The Sentinel), Religious Monthly	Morija, Basutoland
Molome oa Batho (English-Bantu)	Johannesburg
Munyai wa She, Bi-monthly	Morgenster, Rhodesia
Naledi ea Lesotho,* (Basutoland Star)	Mafeteng, Basutoland
Nyeleti ya Miso (Monthly)	Dundee Natal
South African Clarion*	Cape Town
South African Health Society Magazine, (Quarterly)	Lovedale
Umteteli wa Bantu,* (Spokesman of the People), English-Xosa-Sesuto	Johannesburg
The Workers Herald*	Cape Town

*Published by Africans.

POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN POWERS IN NEGRO AFRICA.

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all those parts of Africa in which black races are indigeneous are controlled by European powers.)

NATION	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION			
		White	Asiatic	Natives	Total
GREAT BRITAIN:					
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,400	3,500	10,000	3,386,500	3,400,000
Protectorate of Somaliland	68,000	----------	----------	310,310	310,310
British East Africa:					
†Kenya Protectorate	246,822	5,362	17,000	2,784,638	2,807,000
Protectorate of Uganda	110,300	847	3,500	3,318,000	3,336,147
Protectorate of Zanzibar	1,020	250	10,000	196,733	206,983
Protectorate of Nyasaland	39,573	1,015	515	1,202,208	1,203,738
South Africa:					
The Union of South Africa:					
Cape of Good Hope	276,966	618,825	25,000	1,519,000	2,643,825
Natal	35,291	121,931	140,000	1,000,000	1,261,931
Orange Free State	50,389	181,678	----------	400,000	581,678
Transvaal	110,450	499,347	*40,000	1,300,000	1,839,347
Northern Rhodesia	291,000	2,945	----------	930,945	933,990
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	38,000	3,000	770,000	811,000
Basutoland	11,716	1,396	----------	404,507	405,903
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1,692	----------	123,658	125,350
Swaziland	6,678	1,800	200	100,000	102,000
West Africa:					
Northern Nigeria	256,000	----------	----------	8,670,000	8,670,000
Southern Nigeria	76,000	1,650	----------	8,900,000	8,901,650
Gold Coast and Hinterland	80,000	2,500	----------	2,000,000	2,002,500
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate	31,000	800	----------	1,500,000	1,500,800
Gambia	4,130	50	----------	240,000	240,050
BELGIUM:					
Belgian Congo	909,654	6,971	----------	11,000,000	11,006,971
FRANCE:					
French West Africa:					
Senegal	74,112	4,113	----------	1,200,000	1,204,113
Guinea	95,218	1,200	----------	1,890,000	1,891,200
Ivory Coast	121,976	1,030	----------	1,406,000	1,407,030
Dahomey	42,460	590	----------	860,000	860,590
French Sudan	617,600	975	----------	2,200,000	2,200,975
Upper Volta	154,400	100	----------	3,000,000	3,000,100
Mauritania	344,967	144	----------	256,000	256,144
Military Territory of Niger	347,400	225	----------	700,000	700,225
French Equatorial Africa	1,037,131	1,500	----------	9,000,000	9,001,500
French Somaliland	5,790	----------	----------	208,000	208,000
Comoro Islands	760	500	----------	104,336	104,836
Madagascar	228,000	18,258	6,279	3,521,038	3,545,575
FORMER GERMAN COLONIES:					
Cameroon:					
(British Mandate)	30,000	500	----------	600,000	600,500
(French Mandate)	166,489	1,000	----------	1,940,000	1,941,000
Togoland:					
(French Mandate)	20,072	300	----------	660,000	660,300
German Southwest Africa (Union of So. Africa Mandate)	322,400	19,432	----------	200,000	219,432
German East Africa:					
(British Mandate)	354,000	5,000	15,000	5,800,000	5,820,000
ITALY:					
Eritrea	45,800	3,000	----------	450,000	453,000
Italian Somaliland	139,430	----------	----------	650,000	650,000
PORTUGAL:					
Angola	484,800	5,000	----------	414,000	419,000
San Thome & Principe Islands	360	1,570	----------	57,337	58,907
Potuguese Guinea	13,940	----------	----------	289,000	289,000
Portuguese East Africa	426,712	9,000	5,000	3,106,000	3,120,000
SPAIN:					
Spanish Guinea	9,470	----------	----------	200,000	200,000
Fernando Po and Other Islands	814	500	----------	24,500	25,000

†Formerly Protectorate of East Africa.
*Includes mixed races.

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POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY RACES
(Estimated)

Race	Number
Yellow	703,000,000
White	560,000,000
Black	258,112,000
Total	1,521,112,000

Distribution and Number of Black People.

(Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and Pacific Islands. The black or Negro people of the world include true Negroes, those without admixtures of other races, and Negroids, those with admixtures of other races.)

Continent	Number
Africa	180,000,000
Southern Asia (Principally the Dravidians of India)	50,000,000
Pacific Islands (Melanesians, Papuans, and Negritos)	2,500,000
North America	17,777,000
South America	11,000,000
Total	261,277,000

Proportion of Black Population to White in Western Hemisphere.

Country	Total Population	Negro Population	Per cent Negro of Total Population
Canada	10,000,000	40,000	0.4
United States	105,710,620	10,800,000	9.9
Central America	5,255,000	500,000	9.0
Bermudas	20,801	13,682	65.8
West Indies	9,177,563	6,424,000	70.0
Brazil	26,542,402	9,000,000	33.0
Remainder of South America	32,500,000	2,000,000	6.0
Total	189,206,386	28,777,682	15.3

WHERE BLACK MEN GOVERN.

ABYSSINIA.

The empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is made up of the kingdoms of Tigre and Lasta, in the Northeast; Amhara and Gojam in the West and center; Shoa in the South; and territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the South, and Harar in the Southeast. The area is 350,000 square miles. The population is estimated to be 8,000,000.

Consists of Abyssinians, Gallas, Somalis, Negroes, and Falashas, with considerable number of non-natives, Indians, Arabs, Greeks Ar-

menians, and a few Europeans. Harar, the largest town has a population of about 50,000. The capital, Adis Ababa, has a population of about forty or fifty thousand.

Abyssinia is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews. When the first European explorers came into the country they found the inhabitants chanting the psalms of David. Tradition is that here was the kingdom of the queen of Sheba and that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelik, son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. The Abyssian Church, while having relations with the Coptic Church, is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna" (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians.

The adherents of the Abyssinian Church number about 3,000,000.

In 1889 Menelik, king of Shoa, became emperor. He died December, 1913, and was succeeded by the son of one of his daughters, Li Yasu, born 1896. September 27, 1916, he was deposed and Waizeru Zaoditou, another daughter of Menelik was made Empress. She was crowned Feb. 11, 1917. An agreement was signed December 13, 1906, whereby Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to respect and endeavor to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. Neither power is to be granted an industrial concession that will work an injury to the other two powers. They are to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, to make agreements concerning railroad construction in Abyssinia. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

On September 28, 1923, Abyssinia was formally admitted to membership in the League of Nations, with an agreement that she would abolish slavery.

LIBERIA.

Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817, to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged and firmly established. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The colony then became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The coast line of about 350 miles extends from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west to the French colony of Ivory coast on the east. The greatest width is about 200 miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The number of Americo-Liberians, according to the latest estimate, is about 12,000. About 50,000 of the Coast Negroes, including the Liberians proper, may be considered civilized. There is a British Negro colony of about 500 and about 160 Europeans. Monrovia, the capital, has including Krutown, an estimated population of about 6,000.

The executive power is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a cabinet of six ministers, and the legislative power in Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Formerly the President and the House of Representatives were elected for four years and the Senate for two years. In 1907 an amendment to the Constitution extended these terms to four and six years, respectively. The President

must be thirty-five years of age and have real estate property to the value of $600. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. Foreigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government. C. D. B. King now holds the office of President.

In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The commissioners were Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; George Sale, Superintendent of Education for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country.

In 1910 the United States Government expressed to the other powers its willingness to assist Liberia by taking charge of her finances, military organization, and boundary questions. The details of the scheme were approved in October, 1911, by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. An international loan of about $1,700,000 secured by the Customs, Rubber Tax, and Native Head Tax was made. Until the world war it was administered by an American controller and British, French, and German subcontrollers. The American controller acts as financial advisor for the Government. For the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for maintaining peace in Liberia was established. Liberia was one of the allied nations in the world war. By the terms of the peace treaty Germany renounced all claims against Liberia. In September 1921, the United States arranged to loan Liberia $5,000,000 to assist in rehabilitating her finances which had almost been ruined by the war and the cessation of trade. Congress, however failed to approve the loan and it has not been made.

HAITI.

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island ceded to France.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles. The population estimated to be 2,500,500 is mainly Negroes. There are also, large numbers of mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are some 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent are white. The populations of the principal cities are Port-au-Prince, the capital, 100,000; Cape Haiti, 30,000; Les Cayes, 12,000; Gonaives, 13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French. Most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Francois Dominique Toussaint, called L'Ouverture; soldier, states man and liberator of Haiti, born 1743 near Cape Francois, Haiti, died April 27, 1803, in the Chateau Joux, near Besancon, France. Toussaint was one of the leaders of the insurrection of slaves in 1791. In 1796 he was made commander-in-chief of all the French forces in the Island. In 1799 he became the leader of the blacks against the mulattoes and in 1801 the whole island had come under his control.

He was a full-blooded Negro. He claimed to be descended from an African chief and that his father, a slave in Haiti, was the chief's second son. His surname at first was Breda. Afterwards it was changed to L'Ouverture because of his bravery in opening a gap in the enemies' ranks. As a child, he manifested unusual ability and succeeded in obtaining a good education. He had the con-

fidence of his master and was made overseer of the plantation. In the uprising of 1791 he won a prominent place among leaders of the insurrection. After the proclamation of freedom of 1793, Toussaint came over to the side of the French Republic and became the recognized leader of his race. In 1797, as commander-in-chief of the French forces on the island, he distinguished himself by compelling the surrender of the English who had invaded the island. In 1799 in the civil war between the blacks under Toussaint and the mulattoes under General Andre Rigaud, he crushed his opponent, and made himself master of the island. After 1801, under his rule, the island's prosperity revived. A constitution naming Toussaint president for life, was drawn up and submitted to Napoleon, who saw in this a move toward independence, and determined to put down Toussaint. Napoleon proclaimed the re-establishment of slavery in the island. Toussaint replied by a declaration of independence in July, 1801. Napoleon sent General Leclerc with 30,000 men to subdue the island. Leclerc resorted to treachery, and by fair promises Toussaint was induced to submit. He was then treacherously arrested and carried to France. There he was imprisoned without trial and died from cruelty and neglect. When the news of Toussaint's death reached Haiti the Negroes, aroused to fury by the treachery, renewed the war, and the same year that Toussaint died drove out the French.

The Island was declared independent in 1804 and France recognized the independence of Haiti in 1825.

The constitution first adopted in 1805, and remodeled in 1889, provides that the president be elected for seven years by the senate and chamber of communes in joint session. His cabinet of four members is nominated by himself.

The communes consist of ninety-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the chamber of communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same as in France. Foreigners, and particularly white foreigners, are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The president is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of a Senate of twelve senators and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-four members. The term is four years. The President is chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years.

The area of Santo Domingo is estimated to be over 19,000 square miles and the population in 1921 was 894,587. The population is mainly composed of Creoles of pure Spanish descent, and mixed race of Europeans, Africans and Indians. There are also many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The populations of the principal cities are: Santo Domingo, the capital, 22,000; Santiago, 12,000; Puerto Plata, about 10,000.

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A Negro Was The Discoverer of Arizona And New Mexico.

1528. The expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida

The expedition was unsuccessful. Estevancio, "Little Steve," a Negro, was a member of this expedition. Estevancio was afterwards the discoverer of Arizona and one of the first persons to cross the American continent. The survivors were wrecked on the coast of what is now Texas on November 6, 1528, and were made captives by the Indians. Estevancio, with two other companions, wandered over the plains of Texas and Mexico for eight years, until on the 24th of July, 1536, the city of Mexico was reached. In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and discovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of Estevancio still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend, which, among other things, says: "It is to be believed that a long time ago, when roofs lay over the walls of Kya-ki-me, when smoke hung over the housetops, and the ladder-rounds were still unbroken in Kya-ki-me, then the Black Mexicans came from their abodes in Everlasting Summerland. Then the Indians of So-no-li set up a great howl, and thus they and our ancients did much ill to one another. Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of Kya-ki-me, one of the Black Mexicans, a large man, with chilli lips."*

REFERENCES: Lowery. Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-1861, Wright, Negro Companions of Spanish Explorers, American Anthropologist. Vol. IV. N. S. 1902.

1539. African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

1540. The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.

1542. Three Negroes who accompanied the Corondo expedition remained behind at Triguex, near where Santa Fe, New Mexico, now is.

1562. The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.

1564-65. The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.

1565. Pedro Menendez de Aviles had a company of Negro slaves when he founded St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturists.

Matthew A. Henson.—Born in Charles County, Maryland, August 8, 1866. Most noted of all the Negro explorers. Accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary on all his expeditions in search of the North Pole except one. Henson was the only civilized person with Peary in his final dash to the pole, April 7, 1909. Henson made eight trips to the Artic regions. In describing Henson's part in the discovery of the North Pole, Commander Peary said:

On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the stars and stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common object.

Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on

*Lip swelled from eating chilli pepper.

each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and, secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, except some of the best Esquimo hunters themselves.

REFERENCE.—A Negro at the North Pole (Autobiography); Henson, M. A., New York, 1912.

SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.

1619. Ship load of Africans landed at Jamestown, Virginia.
1628. Slavery in New York; abolished 1827.
1628. Slavery in New Jersey; abolished 1746.
1630. Slavery in Massachusetts; abolished 1780.
1631-36. Slavery in Connecticut. Gradual abolition begins 1784.
1636. Slavery in Delaware; abolished 1865.
1642. Governor Calvert of Maryland bargains with a certain ship-master for the delivery of thirteen slaves.
1646. Massachusetts and Rhode Island make slave raiding a capital offense.
1647. Slavery in Rhode Island; gradual abolition begins in 1784.
1649. Estimated there were three hundred Negroes in Virginia.

REFERENCE: Virginia Magazine of History. Vol. XVII p. 232.

1650. Connecticut passes an act making man-stealing a capital offense.
1651. First Negro landowners in Virginia.
In that year patents were granted to Negroes as follows: Anthony Johnson, 250 acres of land; John Johnson, 550 acres; and John Johnson, Sr., 50 acres. Richard Johnson, probably the first Negro to enter Virginia as free man, arrived the same year. Anthony Johnson and his wife are named among the twenty-three Negro "servants" listed in the census of 1624-5 as residents of the colony.

REFERENCE: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. p. 24.

First Record Negro Slave Owner In United States.

1653. First record of Negro slave owner in the United States.
In that year John Castor, a Negro of Northampton County, brought suit against Anthony Johnson to obtain his freedom. He claimed, according to the records "Yt hee came into Virginia for seaven or eight years of Indenture, yt hee had demanded his freedom of Anth. Johnson, his Mayster; & further sd yet hee had kept him a servant seaven years longer than hee should or ought."
Anthony Johnson referred to is evidently the same Anthony Johnson who with his wife, Mary, were among the twenty-three African residents in the colony 1624-5 when they were listed as servants. It is evident, if the complaint of John Castor is true, namely, that Johnson had held him as a servant seven years beyond the period for which he was indentured, that Anthony Johnson must have been a free man as early as 1635. It is a record that Johnson was successful in the suit which Castor brought against him and retained the services of Castor apparently for life.
1665. Slavery in South Carolina.
1669. Slavery in North Carolina.
1679. New Hampshire founded, slavery probably established; abolished 1783.
1681. Pennsylvania ceded to William Penn; slavery probably already established. Gradual abolition begins 1780.
1695. Maryland places a tax on imported slaves.
1699. Virginia imposes tax to check importation of slaves.
1710. October 9. First use in Virginia of legislative power to emancipate a slave. Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, of Surry County, Virginia, given his manumission papers by the General Assembly for revealing a slave conspiracy.
1712. Legislature of Pennsylvania passes an act restricting the increase of slaves.
1749. Slavery introduced in Georgia. From date of founding, 1733, to this time had been forbidden. Abolished, 1865.
1752. Maryland Assembly passes act forbidding manumission by will or otherwise during the last illness of the master.

1760. South Carolina attempts to restrict slave importation.
1773. Eight petitions presented to the New Jersey Assembly from the inhabitants of six different counties, asking that the importation of slaves be prohibited and the opportunity of manumission be increased.
1774. October. Connecticut prohibits the importation of slaves.
1774. October 20. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "neither import nor purchase any slaves," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."
1776. April 16. The Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "No slaves be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."
1777. October 13. Continental Congress decides that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.
1778. Virginia passes an act prohibiting the slave trade.
1780. Pennsylvania prohibits further introduction of slaves.
1783. April 1. Continental Congress decides that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.
1784. Continental Congress votes not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.
1784. Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibit the importation of slaves.
1786. North Carolina declares slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."
1786. New Jersey passes law against slave importation.
1787. July 13. Ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passes. One section declares "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

First Compromise Federal Government With Slavery.

1787. September 17. Constitution of the United States adopted. Article 1, Section 2 contains the following passage, the first of a series of compromises of the Federal Government with slavery:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Article 1, Section 9 contains the following provision relative to the slave trade:

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding Ten Dollars for each person.

1788. October. Connecticut enacts law forbidding any inhabitant of State to receive on his vessel "any inhabitants of Africa as slaves."
1790. April 2. Congress accepts from the State of North Carolina the territory now included in the State of Tennessee, with the proviso "that no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves."
1790. July 16. Congress passes act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia upon condition that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the Districts, "until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."

Congress Passes First Fugitive Slave Law

1793. February 12. Congress passes first fugitive slave law, giving the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "before any magistrate

of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.

1794. Congress passes an act to prevent the fitting out in ports of the United States of vessels engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.

1797. January 30. Petition presented to Congress by four North Carolina Negroes who had been freed by their masters. They had fled to Philadelphia and had been seized under the Fugitive Slave Law. Their petition denied by a vote of fifty ayes, thirty-three noes.

1800. May 10. The transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another prohibited.

1802. April 2. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi, on condition that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.

Federal Government To assist In Restricting Importation Slaves.

1803. February 28. Congress enacts that the Federal Government should cooperate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.

1804. Gradual abolition begins in New Jersey.

1805. Maryland Assembly instructed the State's representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution that would put an end to slave importation. The Assembly sent a copy of the resolutions to the Governors of all the States with the request that it be laid before the different legislatures for their concurrence and adoption.

1806. May 1. Law passed in Virginia requiring manumitted slaves to leave the State within twelve months from the time their freedom occurred; or, if under age from the time they reached their majority; otherwise they might be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor for any county or corporation in which they were found for the benefit of the poor of such country or corporation.

Congress Passes Act Prohibiting Importation Slaves.

1807. March 2. Congress passes an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808."

1810. Post Office Department organized. Enacted under a penalty of $50, that "no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying mail."

1819. March 3. President empowered to employ Navy for suppression of slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for return to Africa of illegally imported Negroes. Former acts authorizing their enslavement by the State governments repealed. Government aid given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.

1820. March 6. Missouri Compromise. Terms of, admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36 degrees, 31 minutes N.

1820. May 15. The African slave trade made piracy.

1831. June 1. Maryland forbids importation into State of any slaves for sale or to reside there.

1846. Slavery abolished by statute in New Jersey.

1847. Connecticut, by a large majority, rejects proposal to allow Negro men the ballot.

1850. September. Compromise of 1850. The bill provided that (1) California be admitted as a free State. (2) Territories of Utah and New Mexico be organized without any provision concerning slavery. (3) Texas be paid $10,000,000 as compensation for the territory of New Mexico. (4) Slave trade be prohibited in District of Columbia. (5) A more stringent fugitive slave law be passed.

1850. September 18. Second Fugitive Slave Law passes, providing Commissioners with jurisdiction concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. Testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. Enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of the Federal officials.

1853. The State of Georgia by legislative enactment purchased Ransom Montgomery, a slave as a reward for his having saved a bridge on the Western and Atlantic Railroad over the Chattahoochee River. This railroad is the property of the State of Georgia. Under the law of slavery it was not allowable to grant absolute freedom so the legislature purchased Montgomery and authorized the chief engineer of the railroad to employ him at a reasonable wage. In this manner he was practically free during the remainder of his life. This is perhaps the only instance where a state of the Union purchased and became the direct owner of a slave.

1854. May 31. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing compromise of 1820, provided that "all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

1857. Connecticut passes last statutory act relating to slavery; decrees that any person held to service as a slave in any other State or country, and not being a fugitive from another of the United States coming into this State or being therein, shall forthwith become and be free.

Dred Scott Decision Declares Negro Not A Citizen.

1857. May 6. Dred Scott decision.
Dread Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been, in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois, a State prohibiting slavery, and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota, a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 he sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a free man. The United States Supreme Court decided Scott was not a citizen of any State, and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts, also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

1861. May 24. General B. F. Butler declares slaves contraband of war.

1861. August 6. Congress passes a confiscation bill, one section of which declares that the claims of owners should be forfeited to those slaves who should be required to take up arms or should be used in any way against the National Government.

1861. August 31. General John C. Fremont issues premature proclamation of emancipation in Missouri. September 2nd, President Lincoln modifies Fremont's proclamation.

President Lincoln Proposes Compensated Emancipation.

1862. March 6. President Lincoln proposes to Congress compensated emancipation.

1862. March 13. Congress amends Military Code forbidding Federal officers to surrender fugitive slaves.

1862. April 2. Congress passes act offering compensated emancipation to the border slave States. No State claimed its benefits.

1862. April 16. Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Owners of slaves were compensated; $100,000 appropriated to colonize the Freedmen beyond the limits of the United States. Each emigrant was to receive $100. The President calls a committee of colored persons to meet him in order

to work up sentiment among the Freedmen in favor of colonization, the Freedmen refused to be colonized.

1862. April 24. An efficient treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

1862. May 9. Maj. General David Hunter at Hilton Head, S. C., issues proclamation declaring slaves free in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. May 19, President Lincoln rescinds General Hunter's proclamation.

1862. May 9. Freedmen first armed as soldiers in war of rebellion.

1862. June. Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in all the present territories of the United States, and any territory that should hereafter be acquired.

1862. July 22. Congress passes the second confiscation act declaring forever free the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion and also the slaves of rebel owners, who took refuge within the lines of the Union Army or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government; and denying the protection of Fugitive Slave Law to any owners of slaves except those loyal to the Union.

Emancipation

Proclamations
1862 And 1863.

1862. September 22. Preliminary proclamation of emancipation.

1863. January 1. Emancipation Proclamation issued.

1863. June 19. West Virginia admitted as a State with a constitution providing for gradual abolition.

1864. January 11. Constitution of Missouri amended, abolishing slavery.

1864. March 14. Constitution of Arkansas amended, abolishing slavery.

1864. May 11. Constitution of Louisiana amended, abolishing slavery.

1864. June 28. Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 repealed.

1864. July 6. Constitution of Maryland amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. February 3. West Virginia abolishes slavery.

1865. February 22. Constitution of Tennessee amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. March 3. Congress passed a bill declaring free the wives and children of Negro soldiers.

1865. July 13. James Johnson, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Georgia.

1865. July 20. Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor of Alabama, proclaims "There are no slaves now in Alabama."

1865. July 21. Constitution of Mississippi amended abolishing slavery.

1865. June 19. General Robert S. Granger, who had command of the District of Texas, issues a proclamation to the colored people of Texas, telling them that they are free.
July 25, General A. J. Hamilton, provisional governor, formally declares slavery abolished in Texas.

1865. August 3. William Marvin, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Florida.

1865. September 28. Constitution of South Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. October 2. Constitution of North Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. December 18. The Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution adopted. Slavery abolished in the United States.

THE CIVIL STATUS OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE NEGRO.

THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE.

First Africans
Brought To Virginia
Not Slaves But Servants.

1619. August. First African Immigrants landed in Virginia. They were probably not slaves, but servants indentured for a term of years. "About the last of August (1619) came in a Dutch man-of Warre, that sold us twenty negars." Narrative of Master John Rolfe.

It was not an uncommon practice in this early period of ship masters to sell white servants to the planters; hence an inference that these twenty Negroes were slaves, drawn from the fact that they were sold to the colony or planters would be unjustified. Prior to 1619 every inhabitant of the colony was practically "a servant manipulated in the interests of the company held in servitude beyond a stipulated term" * * * * According to a census made in 1624-5 there were in the colony twenty-three Africans. They were listed as "servants," thus receiving the same class name as white persons enumerated in the lists. According to Thomas Jefferson, "the right to these Negroes was common or perhaps, they lived on a footing with the whites, who, as well as themselves, were under absolute direction of the president." * * * * In the records of the county courts dating from 1632-1661, Negroes are designated as "servants," "Negro servants," or simply as "Negroes," but never in the records which we have examined were they termed "slaves."

REFERENCES: Russell, the Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. pp. 22-25; Ballagh White Servitude in Virginia, p. 45.

White Servitude Legal Basis For Negro Slavery.

White servitude preceded and formed the legal basis upon which Negro slavery was erected. The first Africans brought to Virginia were servants of the colony, received in exchange for public provisions and were put to work upon the public lands to support the governor and other officers of the Government.

Slavery grew up in Virginia and other States by the gradual addition of incidents modifying the law and custom of servitude, as applied to the Negro. From the very first, however, servitude in the case of the Negro was different in practice, though not in law, from servitude in the case of the white man.

For example, in Providence Island, where slavery came into existence at about the same time and in the same manner as in Virginia, it appears that in 1633 twenty or thirty Negroes were introduced for public works and it was recommended "that they should be separated among various families of officers and industrial planters to prevent the formation of plots." This apparent difference in the treatment of the black and white servants, due to fear of an alien and pagan people, is no doubt typical of other differences and distinctions made between the races, which, as they became traditional and gained the sanction of custom, gradually modified the status of the African and transformed Negro servitude into Negro slavery.

The transition from servitude to slavery was effected in the case of the black man when the custom established itself of holding Negroes "servants for life."

"The distinguishing mark of the state of slavery is not the loss of liberty, political and civil, but the perpetuity and almost absolute character of that loss, whether voluntary or involuntary in origin. It differs then, from other forms of servitude limited in place or time, such as medieval vassalage, villainage, modern serfdom, and technical servitude, in degree rather than in kind; its other incidents being very similar and in many cases even identical with theirs." The efforts of planters to lengthen the terms of service of their servants which failed with the white servants succeeded with the black. Public sentiment supported the change because the blacks were regarded as dangerous if left uncontrolled.

The second step by which Negro servitude was converted into Negro slavery was taken when the condition and status of the mother was extended to and continued in her offspring.

This change which had undoubtedly been effected in custom long before it was formally sanctioned by law, was recognized by statute in Virginia, 1662; Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; North Carolina, 1741.

The transmission from mother to child of the conditions of slavery for life grew naturally out of the fact that the master necessarily controlled the child, controlling the mother. It was evident that parents, under an obligation of life service, could make no valid provision for the support of their offspring, and that a just title to the service of the child might rest on the master's maintenance, a principal which was later commonly applied in cases of bastardy in servitude.

REFERENCES: Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 28-29; Turner,—The Negro in Pennsylvania, pp. 18-25; Brackett,—The Negro in Maryland, p. 30.

Original Heathenism Becomes Test for Slavery.

The theory of slavery, developed in Europe under the influence of the Christian Church, was that slavery should be confined to the heathen and that when an individual was accepted into the fellowship of the Christian religion he should not be longer held in slavery. The Negro, being a heathen, fell naturally into the same category as Jews, Mohammedans and Indians.

One excuse first advanced for slavery by the Spanish conquerors and later adopted by other apologists for slavery was, that in this way it was possible to give the infidel races the benefit of the Christian religion. The effect of this doctrine, however, was to induce masters to neglect the religious instructions of their slaves, since membership in the church seemed inconsistent with servitude for life.

Baptism Did Not Alter Condition Of The Person As To His Bondage Or Freedom.

To meet this difficulty the Virginia Legislature passed a law in 1667 declaring:

"Baptism doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom; in order that diverse masters freed from this doubt may more carefully endeavor the propagation of Christianity."

From this time on, original heathenism began to be a nominal test for slavery. It also began to be declared that it was not inconsistent for Christians to hold Christians as slaves if these slaves had formerly been heathens. In 1670 Virginia passed a law declaring "all servants not being Christians imported into this colony by ships" to be slaves for life.

In 1671, Maryland Assembly declares that conversion of the Holy Sacrament of baptism does not alter the status of slaves or their issue.

1682, Virginia denies the benefit of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom to all Negroes, mulattoes, hostile Moors and Turks, and to such Indians as were sold by other Indians as slaves.

An act was passed repealing the law of 1670, and making slaves of all persons of non-Christian nationality thereafter coming into the colonies whether they came by land or sea, and whether or not they had been converted to Christianity after captivity.

1670. Law passed in Virginia declared "no Negro or Indian, though baptized and enjoined for freedom, shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their own nation."

Free Negroes often purchased their slave wives and children and held them as bond slaves. This was particularly true after the passing of the law of 1806 that made illegal the continual residence of free Negroes manumitted from May 1, of that year.

First Record Negro Servant For Life Otherwise A Slave.

1639. January 6. First discrimination in law against Negroes in Virginia. The General Assembly requires all persons "except Negroes" to secure arms and ammunition or be subject to a fine.

1640. First record of a "Negro servant for life," otherwise a slave, in Virginia. His name was John Punch.

In that year three servants of Hugh Gwyn, a Dutchman called Victor, a Scotchman named James Gregory, and John Punch ran away. They were captured, given thirty lashes each. The Scotchman and the Dutchman were condemned to serve four years beyond their indenture—one year to their masters and three to the colony. John Punch was condemned to serve for life. Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia," says: "The most reasonable explanation seems to be that the Dutchman and the Scotchman being white, were given only four additional years to their terms of indenture, while 'the third, being a Negro,' was reduced from his former condition of servitude for a limited time to a condition of slavery for life."

Statutory Recognition Slavery.

1641. Statutory recognition of slavery in Massachusetts.

Statutory recognition of slavery by other American colonies was as follows: Connecticut, 1650; Virginia, 1661; Maryland, 1663; New York and New Jersey, 1664; South Carolina, 1682; Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, 1700; North Carolina, 1715; and Georgia, 1755.

Slavery Is Made Hereditary.

1655. First record of voluntary emancipation in Virginia.

Richard Vaughn, of Northampton County, in emancipating one of his negroes said in the following declaration: "These testify that Mr. Richard Vaughan doe hereby acquit and discharge one Negro Boye known by the name of James from all claymes or Demands of service for myselfe, heyers, Exors., adma. provided the negro does not covenant with any person but shall keepe himselfe free."

1661. March 1. First formal recognition of slavery in Virginia.

Assembly declares that "Negroes are incapable of making satisfaction (for the time lost in running away), by addition of time."

1662. Slavery in Virginia made hereditary by the decree that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition.

Slavery was declared hereditary in the other colonies as follows: Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; and North Carolina, 1741.

Slaves Not To Be Allowed To Buy, Sell Or Borrow.

1715. North Carolina passes law declaring slaves shall not be allowed to buy and sell or even borrow.

1741. North Carolina enacts a law declaring that any Negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, be found to have testified falsely, he shall have his ears nailed to the pillory then cut off, after which he was to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back.

The Growth Of Conception That The Slave Was Property.

The most important disabilities incident to the condition of the slave grew out of the fact that, under a condition of servitude, the master

had not merely a right to the services of his servant, but he had also the right to sell those services, to transmit them by inheritance, etc. The effect of the conception where applied to the slave was "to completely confound and identify the person of the slave with the thing owned."

The conception of the slave as property made him liable to be seized in payment of his master's debts. Even after such slaves had been emancipated they were still liable to seizure for the payment of debts contracted prior to their emancipation.

> In 1805 certain Negroes set free by a deed of gift from their owner were, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of appeals, taken in execution for the satisfaction of the debts of the slave-owner's wife, notwithstanding the fact that the Negroes belonged to their owner before he married the wife for whose debts the Negroes were held.
>
> The courts were generally opposed to the separation of families, and in 1695 the General Court of Virginia declared that devises of unborn children to be neither "convenient nor humanitarian," as the owner of the mother would not be careful of her pregnancy nor of the children when born, "and many children might hence die; and besides," said the court, "it was an unreasonable charge" without benefit to the owner of the mother. Still cases of "devise of increase" continued to come into court for adjudication. In 1727, Isaac Warner bequeathed "To Wife Ann . . . a Negro woman named Sarah . . . To daughter Ann Warner, an unborn child of the above named Sarah."

The conception of the slave as property rather than as person, added a further disability to the legal or civil status. He could neither own nor enjoy property in his own right.

> "A limited property right, not unlike the Roman peculium, was allowed the slave by custom, though not by law. Masters frequently gave them horses, cattle or hogs for free disposal in their own right, and the Negro servants reduced to slavery in 1661 doubtless were possessed of property. This right was taken away by law in 1692, which converted such property for the use of the master, and upon his neglect to appropriate it, it was to be forfeited to the parish for the support of the poor. The custom, however, of masters assigning to slaves such property for management as peculium continued in spite of the law, and extended even to small tracts of land.
>
> A slave could not make a legal contract. He could not therefore engage in trade. Slave marriages had no standing in court. In spite of this fact, masters did frequently enter business contracts with their slaves, granting them the license required by law for freedom of movement and the right to trade in consideration of a stipulated payment to be made by the slave."

Recognition Person Of Slave In Law And Custom.

The conception of the slave as property was not, however, absolute and the law recognized the person of the slave in various ways.

> Negro slaves, male and females, were taxed along with male whites, Indian servants 16 years of age and free Negroes. This liability to taxation was retained upon free Negro women up to 1769, and was an inheritance from servitude.
>
> By the acts of 1779 and 1781 slaves were still liable to a poll tax of five pounds and ten shillings, respectively, to be paid by the owners.

The court of Chancery also recognized slaves "as rational beings entitled to the humanity of the court," and the chancellor often protected freedmen from sale under a creditor's execution and would even enforce a contract between master and slave which had been wholly or in part complied with on the part of the slave, although the common law courts refused to recognize the ability of the slave to make a contract.

The slave's personal liberty allowed by custom on holidays and Sundays and during free time and his right to free movement was not restricted in Virginia until 1680.

"Hitherto they had been allowed to assemble freely at feasts and burial as was their custom, and to absent themselves from their master's plantation. Now the right of free movement was limited upon certificate from his superior, master or overseer, which could only be given on special and necessary occasions. Without this the slave could not absent himself from his owner's plantation nor could he carry any weapon, offensive or defensive."

The slave has the right to personal security. Maiming a slave according to the unanimous decision of the General Court on the act of 1805 was as much a penitentiary offence in Virginia as maiming a free man.

It was partly to protect the master in his property rights, but partly also, in recognition of the slave's personal rights that slave-stealing was early made a grave offense. A law of 1798 in Virginia made it punishable by death without benefit of clergy, but after the construction of a State penitentiary this was changed to imprisonment from three to eight years.

In Maryland the legislature went to considerable pains to prevent the sale South of Negroes, who were "slaves for a term of years" and not for life. "As early as 1789, the attention of the House of Delegates was called by the Society of Friends and by others, to the exportation by fraud or violence of slaves for terms of years, and for a generation thereafter, efforts for stringent and effective legislation were frequently made, especially by the Society of Friends.

"In 1839, two men attached to a New York schooner stole a Virginia Slave, and a requisition for them was refused by Governor William H. Seward of New York on the ground that they had not committed treason or felony within the provisions of the United States Constitution, which did not embrace State laws; that there was no such crime as a slave stealing in common law, as slavery was not so recognized; that New York had abolished slavery and the offense was a crime by statute law of Virginia. For this action the Governor was accused by several New York and Massachusetts papers of having infringed not only a precedent of one of his predecessors in office, but also a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, and of violating a provision of the United States Constitution."

REFERENCES: Ballagh, History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 72, 73, 75, Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, 60, 61.

Right Of The Master To Punish Slave.

The right of the master to punish his slave was based not on conception of the slave as property but on the authority of the master as head of the patriarchal organization represented by the plantation and was common to English servitude, villianage, apprenticeship and indentured servitude.

"Developed as an incident of servitude, corporal punishment was retained when this status passed into that of slavery. Humanity and self-interest were at first supposed to be sufficient motives to limit the extent of this power of the master to its rational use, but when they failed to do so the law intervened."

In 1829 a case arose in North Carolina, however, in which a master was indicted for beating a slave. The court in rendering its decision acquitted the master and affirmed the master's right to inflect any kind of punishment upon his slave short of death. In this decision chief justice Ruffin expressly denied that the relation of master and slave had any of the patriarchal element about it.

It was a mistake, he declared, to say that the relations of master and slave were like those of parent and child. The object of the parent in training his son was to render him fit to live the life of a free man, and, as a means to that end, he gave him moral and intellectual instruction. With the case of the slave it was different. There could be no sense in addressing moral considerations to a slave. The Chief Justice summed up his opinion upon this point in these words:

"The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity to live without knowledge and without capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral consideration shall be addressed to such a being to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

Not Liable To Prosecution For Killing Slaves.

Until 1723, if a slave chanced to die as a consequence of "a lawful correction" it was viewed as a lamentable and accidental homicide. In that year an act was passed in Virginia making such killing of a slave manslaughter, and not liable to prosecution or punishment. But if a single creditable witness declared that the slave was killed "wilfully, maliciously, or designedly," the person who perpetrated the crime might be punished as a murderer. In 1788 this law was repealed, and thenceforth the killing and maiming of a slave was made punishable as if he were a free white man.

"There was nothing, however, to prevent excessive beating of a slave that did not result in death or maiming, except the "deep and solemn reprobation of the tribunal of public opinion," though a person who cruelly beat a horse or other beast was subject to a fine of $50.

In 1850, a master convicted of torturing and killing a slave was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Hanover, Virginia, to five years in the penitentiary. "This penalty was so manifestly inadequate to the offense that the case was carried up to the General Court, where it was unanimously adjudged not manslaughter, but murder in the first degree. The presiding judge declaring as his belief that the records of criminal jurisprudence do not contain a case of more atrocious and wicked cruelty."

The following item from the *American Weekly Mercury*, April 29, 1742, is the kind of punishment in Pennsylvania of a white man who killed a black:

"Yesterday at a Supreme Court held in this City, sentence of Death was passed upon William Bullock, who was . . . Convicted of the Murder of his Negro Slave."

Slave Punished For Intention As If Committed Crime.

For more serious crimes and for offenses committed outside of the master's household, the slave was punishable by the State. So far he was regarded as a legal person with the same liability as any other free agent. Prior to 1692, slaves guilty of capital crimes were entitled to the same procedure, including trial by jury, as free whites. After that time they were given a summary trial by a commission selected by the sheriff, who indicated and convicted offenders without the intervention of a jury. In 1705, a master was allowed to appear in defense of his slave.

"The chief discrimination against the slave involved in punishment for capital crimes was that bare intention or attempt to commit a felony, though unsuccessful or not resulting in actual breach of the peace, was punishable as if the offense had been committed, while in the case of free whites intention was not punishable as it was in the case of slaves, unless the deed was committed. An attempt

against the virtue of a white woman by a free white was a high misdemeanor, not a capital crime. Free Negroes were likewise punished by confinement in the penitentiary for three or more years for many crimes that were capital in the slave.

The following crimes were misdemeanors punishable by whipping: (1) hog stealing, first offense; (2) unseasonable killing of deer, if on the slave's own responsibility; (3) presence at unlawful meetings; (4) going abroad without leave; (5) carrying offensive or defensive weapons or ammunition without permission; (6) raising his hand against a Christian white unless wantonly assaulted. The penalty in each case was corporal punishment upon the bare back, the number of lashes varying from ten to thirty-nine, being specifically stated. Free colored persons and whites received like punishment, though a fewer number of lashes, where, like the slave, they could not make satisfaction by money payment. By 1847 the crimes of (7) provoking language, as well as a menacing gesture to a white; (8) making a seditious speech; and (9) selling, keeping or administering medicine in other families without consent, were specifically added, and punishment was not to exceed thirty-nine lashes at one time.

REFERENCES: Ballagh—History of the Negro in Virginia, pp. 77, 81, 83, 87; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 36.

By 1776, when the Virginia Declaration of Rights was adopted, in which more explicitly than in the Declaration of Independence the natural equality and inalienable right of every man "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is affirmed, slavery had come to be so thoroughly accepted as the natural condition of the Negro, that hardly a question was raised as to the effect of this declaration on the institution of slavery. the rule that whenever one person claims to hold another in slavery "the burden of proof lies on the claimant," on the ground that freedom is the birthright of every human being. But the Virginia Court of Appeals disclaimed the decree of the Chancellor so far as it related to "native Africans and their descendants," who had been and were then held as slaves, but approved it as related to whites and American Indians. In the case of the Negro the presumption was that he was a slave until he was proven to be free.

Somerset Case Brings Out Distinction Between English And Colonial Law.

1772. Somerset, James, brought by his master from Boston to England, was set free by Lord Mansfield on a writ of habeas corpus. The Somerset case brought out the distinction between the English and the Colonial law. Lord Mansfield allowed writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reason, moral or political. It is so odious that nothing can be offered to support it but positive law.

REFERENCE: Hurd, Freedom and Bondage I, 189-191.

The Amistad Case.

1839. August. The slaver, Amistad, captured by the United States brig, Washington, off Montauk Point, Long Island. The capture of this slaver gave rise to the Armistad Case which resulted in freeing the slaves on board who had revolted, taken possession of the ship, and sought to make their way back to Africa.

March 9, 1840, Justice Story gave the opinion of the Supreme Court, "that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to America, and did not become pirates and robbers in taking the Amistad and trying to regain their country.

The Amistad had brought African slaves, kidnapped in April, from Lenboko in the Mendi country near Liberia. Fifty-three of these slaves were purchased by Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montes, and were re-embarked on the Amistad at Havana for Guanajah, Porto Principe. On the fifth night out, the slaves rose under the leadership of Joseph Cinquez, killed the captain and the cook, slew two men of the crew and tried to return to Africa. The ship was two months on the ocean during which time it was boarded several times, once by an American Schooner from Kingston, which remained along side for twenty-four hours and traded with the Negroes, finding that they had plenty of money. The ship was finally captured on August 26th.

The owners of the cargo claimed the ship and its passengers on the ground that they were pirates and should be tried for their crimes in Cuba. The case of the Africans was taken up by the anti-slavery people, who claimed that the Africans had been kidnapped from their homes, that they were free and had the rights of all free people to use whatever force necessary to regain their freedom. This view was quoted by the decision of the court, and thirty-five Africans who still survived were returned to Africa, November 25, 1841. From this band of Negroes on the Amistad sprang the Mendi Mission.

THE STATUS OF THE FREE NEGRO.

Origin Of Free Negro Class.

As Negro Servitude preceded Negro slavery, the first Free Negroes were recruited from the class of indentured servants. Others, as for example, Richard Johnson in 1651 probably came in not as servants but as free men.

As late as 1673 a judgment was rendered by the general Court against George Light for holding a Negro-indentured servant beyond his contract of five years. It was ordered that the Negro should "be free from his master and that said Mr. Light pay him Corn and Clothes according to the Custom of the Country and four hundred pounds of tobacco and cattle for his service done him since he was free and pay costs."

After 1682 no Negroes were permitted to come into Virginia as servants and acquire freedom after a limited period of servitude. Not until the non-importation law of 1778 declared, "that every slave imported into this commonwealth, contrary to the time, intent and meaning of this act, shall upon importation become free," did Virginia recruit its class of few Negroes from imported Negroes.

A certain number of Free Negroes were descended from white women by Negro men. They were free according to the law that the children followed the status of the mother.

Benjamin Banneker, the Negro astronomer, was, through his grandmother on his mother's side, descended from a white woman, Molly Welsh, who after serving seven years as a redemptioner had purchased a farm with two slaves one of whom she emancipated and married.

Complaint was made in North Carolina in 1723 of immigrants "that several of them have intermarried with the white inhabitants; in contempt of the acts and laws in those cases made and provided;" and it was ordered that all white persons so married be subject to the same tax as was imposed on Negroes.

REFERENCES: Bassett—Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. pp. 68-70. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 61.

Free Negroes And Manumitted Slaves.

The first law recognizing the right of the master to manumit his slaves was one that restricted it. In 1691 a law was passed in Virginia declaring that no Negro or Mulatto was to be set free unless the person so doing should pay the charges for transporting the manumitted Negro beyond the limits of the colony. By an act passed in 1723 a master was forbidden under any pretext whatever to manumit a slave without the license of the governor and the council. If the law was violated, it became the duty of the church wardens of the parish to apprehend the Negro and sell him "by public outcry."

Negroes And Mulattoes Declared To Be Real Estate.

1681. Maryland Assembly passes an act declaring children born of white servant women and Negroes are free.

1692. Maryland Assembly decrees that the issue of the union between any white woman or any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term.

1705. October 4. General Assembly of Virginia presents an act declaring Negroes, mulattoes and Indians to be real estate.

The right of the master to emancipate his slave, so far as it existed in the customary law was derived, like slavery itself, from the conditions of white servitude.

"Before slavery as an institution had fully diverged from identured servitude it borrowed from that institution the practice of manumission by individual masters. † † † † Now, in the seventeenth century the processes by which masters set Negroes free, whether they were recruits for time or for life, were more like discharges from servitude than manumission from slavery."

REFERENCES: Russell the free Negro in Virginia, p. 46.

In Maryland, the first law defining the rights of manumission was passed in 1752. It declares that to be manumitted slaves must be sound in body and mind and capable of labor and not over fifty years of age. The purpose of this law was to prevent masters abandoning their slaves after they ceased to be profitable. By the provisions of this act, masters were bound to take care of all slaves unable to support themselves "in fitting food and clothing" and keep them from begging. Manumission was declared illegal when it would operate to the prejudice of creditors.

North Carolina, by a law enacted in 1715, prohibited masters from liberating slaves except for meritorious conduct, and in 1741 this law was modified so that meritorious conduct must be judged and certified by the county court.

New Jersey, by the terms of a law passed in 1744, provided that masters should not manumit their slaves only on condition that they enter into "sufficient surety" with "two sureties in the sum of 200 pounds" to pay the Negro an annuity, of twenty pounds ($100) per year. This law was apparently, like the first law on this subject in Maryland, intended to prevent the abandonment of worn out slaves. A similar motive led to the passage of the Connecticut law of May, 1702, which provided that slaves set free and coming to want must be relieved by their owners, their heirs, executors or administrators. To this was added a law providing that if owners refused to maintain the slaves they had emancipat-

ed, it should be the duty of the selectmen of the various towns to do so and then to sue the owners for the expenses incurred. A similar law was passed by Pennsylvania in 1725-27.

REFERENCES: Brackett, The Negro in Maryland. p. 149. Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. p. 65. Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey. p. 45. Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut. p. 14. Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania, 1639-1861.

War Of Independence And Manumission Of Slaves.

Sentiment aroused by the War of Independence in favor of personal liberty and of natural rights resulted in the passage of the law of May 1782, giving masters in Virginia the right to free their slaves. From this time on the number of free Negroes multiplied. The reason for emancipation is frequently stated as a "conviction and persuasion that freedom is a natural right," or "that freedom is the natural right of mankind."

Directly after the War of Independence a number of slaves in New Jersey who had become the property of the State as a result of the confiscation of Tory estates were set free by special act of the legislature. 1786 a law was passed by the terms of which slaves between the ages of 25 and 35, and able to support themselves, might be set free by their masters without security being given for their support.

From this time on the courts interpreted the law regulating manumission in a liberal spirit. Verbal declarations by a master that a slave should be free after the master's death were declared by the courts to have the effect of an actual manumission to take effect after the master's death. Slaves left by will to be sold for a term of years and then set free were held to be free from the time of sale and to have the status of indentured servants.

By law passed in May, 1777, in Connecticut, slaves were able to procure by bounty hire, or in any other way, such a sum as they were reasonably worth, to be paid to their masters, might enlist in the Patriot army and were thereupon declared de facto free, and the master was exempt from the support of such a free man in case he became dependent and unable to support himself.

The law of 1725-27 in Pennsylvania seems to have had less effect in limiting the number of emancipated slaves than in other colonies, for the reason that the Germans and Quakers who were the first settlers in Pennsylvania were conscientiously opposed to holding slaves. March 1, 1780, a law was passed providing that after that date no child born in Pennsylvania should be a slave, but if born of a slave mother should be held as a servant until he or she were twenty-eight years of age; and that all slaves not registered before November 1st should be free.

The Free Negro And Divergence North And South On Slavery.

The year 1782 marks the beginning of the divergence in sentiment between the Northern and Southern States in regard to slavery. In Northern States like New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, the movement for emancipation never lost the impetus which it had gained during the Revolutionary War. Virginia was divided. That part of the State which is now West Virginia was strongly anti-slavery, but the tide-water region on the other hand became increasingly pro-slavery.

By 1806 liberal sentiment aroused by the war had subsided. By the terms of the law passed in that year all slaves manumitted after May 1, 1806, were required to leave the State within twelve months of the date of their Emancipa

tion. With the passage of this law a new method was introduced for getting rid of free Negroes and at the same time giving freedom of conscience to those who desired to emancipate their slaves. This was the Colonization Movement.

In North Carolina, at the beginning of the War of Independence, complaint was made that "some evil-minded persons intending to disturb the public peace," liberated their slaves and left them at large in the community. The authorities of Perquimons and Pasquotank Counties took them up and resold them into slavery. The legislature confirmed these sales and provided that other such slaves might be sold in the same way; provided that this law did not extend to such Negroes as had enlisted in the Patriot army. The evil-minded persons referred to were Quakers.

The harshness of this law led to the adoption of several subterfuges to escape its provisions. In 1817 William Dickinson conveyed a slave to the trustees of the Quaker Society of Contentnea to be kept at work but to receive the profits of his labour. Chief Justice Taylor declared that this was emancipation in everything but name and, being contrary to the policy of the law, was void.

Free Negroes Not Welcome In Any Part United States.

One of the immediate results of the passage of the law of 1806 in Virginia which compelled emancipated slaves to leave the State, was the passage of countervailing acts forbidding free Negroes from other States to take up permanent residence within their borders. Law forbidding the immigration of free Negroes into their territories were passed by Maryland in 1806; Kentucky and Delaware in 1807. Similar laws were passed in the course of the succeeding twenty-five years, in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Free Negroes were not welcomed in any part of the United States. A refugee slave was more likely to be received hospitably in the Northern States than a free Negro. The *Philadelphia North American*, quoted in *Dubose's Commercial Review*, Volume XXVII p. 731, said, "If there is one fact established by steadily accumulating evidence it is that the free Negro cannot find a congenial home in the United States. He is exotic among us." When John Randolph's 325 emancipated slaves reached Mercer County Ohio, having left Virginia in compliance with the laws, they were not allowed to remain even for three days upon land purchased by them in that county, although they were able to comply with Ohio's law, requiring immigrant free Negroes to give a bond for good behavior.

The Virginia law of 1806 remained in force with slight modifications until the close of the slavery regime. In 1850 it was made part of the constitution of the State. The effect of this law was to diminish the number of manumissions. Coupling freedom with banishment not only made manumission more difficult to the masses, but freedom less desirable to the slave.

"Many of (slaves) preferred to continue as slaves in their master's household rather than be sent homeless into a strange land. Lucinda, a Negro woman manumitted about 1812 by the last will of Mary Matthews, refused to be moved to Tennessee with other Negroes set free by the same will, deliberately remaining in the State long enough to forfeit her freedom and petitioning the legislature to vest the title to her in William H. Hose. Sam, a Negro petitioner, declared to the legislature in 1808 that he preferred slavery to being forced to leave his wife and family, all of whom were slaves." (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 76.)

A secondary result of the Virginia law of 1806 was that many free colored men who had purchased their wives and children continued to hold them as slaves. In 1809 a colored man by the name of Frank died in Amelia County, Virginia, who had purchased his wife and children and although he had intended that they should be virtually free, had not made them actually so because he would then

have had to remove them from the State. The legislature intervened in this case because the purchase by Frank of his family took place before the enactment of the law of 1806. Bowling Clark, a free Negro of Campbell County, had purchased his wife a few years after the act of 1806 went into operation. As both were declining in years, they preferred to maintain the status of master and slave rather than accept the alternative of banishment.

Liberia And Colonization Free Negroes.

After the great slavery debate in Virginia in 1832 there arose a new school of apologists for slavery represented by Thomas R. Dew, Professor of History and Metaphysics in William and Mary College; George Fitzhugh, and Alfred F. Bledsoe, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. These men contended that slavery so far from being an economic and political evil was a positive good. About this time the rise of the Abolition Movement in the North made slavery a distinct sectional issue.

In 1831 a law was passed in Maryland declaring that all blacks thereafter emancipated should be turned over to the Maryland Colonization Society, and either with or without their consent removed to Liberia.

If any person manumitted should refuse to leave Maryland the sheriff should be called upon by State Board of Managers to arrest and transport such persons. In case any slaves manumitted could not be removed without separating the family it was provided that the slaves might renounce their freedom and remain at home as slaves. The Board of Managers could hire out manumitted persons whom they might have to remove to pay the expenses of the removal.

In practice these stringent regulations were not enforced. There is only one instance recorded in which the sheriff was called upon, under the law of 1831, to remove a manumitted slave from the state. On the other hand numerous petitions were granted by the legislature allowing manumitted slaves to remain within the limits of the State. In 1835, a free Negro was empowered to manumit his wife and four children whom he had purchased but could not free under the law. When a certain free colored man died in 1834 without manumitting his wife and children as he had intended to do, the legislature declared them free, capable of holding property, and heirs of each other. One freedman left at his death several hundred dollars and a slave,—his only son. The children of his old master petitioned that the slave might be bought with the money and freed, and this petition was granted.

Anti-Slavery Controversy Causes Laws Prohibiting Manumission.

Fear of insurrections and excitement over the anti-slavery controversy tended to increase the pro-slavery sentiment and tighten the laws regarding the manumission of slaves. In 1858 a law was enacted in Maryland that no slave thereafter manumitted by a deed or a will upon condition of leaving the State or any other condition should be entitled to freedom until the condition had been performed. In 1860 manumission was totally prohibited in Maryland and free blacks over eighteen years of age were empowered if they chose to get permission through the courts to renounce freedom and choose masters.

Regardless of what views he might hold respecting slavery in general, many masters continued, in recognition of long and faithful service to manumit their slaves.

In 1859 Edmond Ruffin, lamenting the abuse of testamentary manumission by slave owners "of morbidly tender consciences, ... especially of old men and old women" compared the motives of such slave owners to the motives appealed to by priests in the dark ages "when inducing rich sinners to smooth and pay their future pass to heaven."

The will of J. A. Schwartz, of Nottoway County, affords a striking illustration of the way in which the reflections of slave-masters in their last illness often impelled them to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to their slaves while there was opportunity. With his slaves standing around him as he lay upon his deathbed, Schwartz questioned them separately before dictating orally what was intended for his will in respect to them.

'Bob, do you wish to be freed?'

'I am willing to serve you, but I had rather be freed than have another master,' said Bob.

'He should be free,' answered the master.

When a similar conversation had taken place between Frank and the dying man with a like result, Polly enquired: 'What are you going to do for poor me?' 'Polly and her children,' said he, should be free.'

REFERENCES: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 85. Brackett, the Negro in Maryland; Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina; Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey; Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut; Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania.

Gradual Decline Status Free Negro With Growth Slavery.

Before slavery had been finally established in the English colonies and while there was as yet no clear distinction between white servitude and Negro slavery, the Free Negro, whatever his social status may have been, seems to have enjoyed all the rights of white men. As slavery extended and developed the status of the Free Negro declined and his freedom and liberty of action were abridged.

"But as slavery advanced toward a more complete inclusion and subjection of the Negro race in Virginia, the social and industrial privileges of the free Negro were gradually curtailed. The denial to him, by laws passed in 1723, of the right to vote, the right to bear arms, and the right to bear witness is proof of the fact that prejudice had extended beyond a demand for race separation and race purity to an imposition upon the Negro of a low and servile station."

The Free Negro had the right to acquire and hold property upon practically the same terms as the white man. However, a law passed in Virginia in 1607 declared that "no Negro or Indian though baptized and enjoy their own freedom shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their own nations." In 1832, a law was passed in Virginia which denied to Free Negroes the right to acquire slaves by descent other than husband, wife and children, and in 1858 they were prohibited from acquiring slaves except by descent.

"The courts still upheld the property rights of free Negroes by holding that when a bequest of slaves was made to persons in trust for free Negroes, the slaves must be sold or exchanged for a kind of property which free Negroes could lawfully possess, and that the proceeds of the sale must be distributed among the free Negroes according to the provisions of the will."

"In 1723, free Negroes, mulattoes, and Indians were forbidden to 'keep or carry any gun, powder or shot or any club or other weapon whatsoever offensive or defensive.' In many parts of the country Negroes were also forbidden to own a dog. In 1805, a bill was passed in Maryland allowing a free black man to keep one dog only, by a yearly license from a justice, and making any free black who should go abroad with any firearm, liable to forfeit the same to an informer, and to pay all costs, unless he had a certificate from a justice renewable yearly, that he was an orderly and peaceable person."

1832. Free Negroes in Virginia declared incapable of purchasing or otherwise acquiring permanent ownership except by descent of any slaves other than husband, wife and children. Contracts for any such purpose were declared void.

By the court of 1849, free Negroes were not allowed to purchase their own parents. Beginning March 31, 1858, the law was changed to read, "no free Negroes shall be capable of acquiring except by descent, any slaves." There is evidence, however, that this law was not enforced. Reuben West, a free Negro barber, who lived in Richmond from 1830-60 and paid taxes on real property valued at $4,420 is said by William Mundin, another barber living in Richmond in 1913, to have owned a slave house servant whom he sold for insubordination. James H. Hill, another contemporary of Reuben West, owned two slaves and one of them was a mulatto barber.

REFERENCE: Russell, Free Negroes in Virginia. Page 95. For Negro Slave Owners in Virginia previous to the war, see Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary. Vol IV, pp. 174-182.

Free Negroes Lose Standing In The Courts.

Prior to 1832, in the method of trial for crimes, Free Negroes were on the same footing as white men.

"In the session of the legislature following the Southampton insurrection in 1831, free Negroes were denied by statute the right of trial by jury, except for offenses punishable by death. Thereafter they were tried by courts of oyer and terminer, which had been in use since 1692 for the 'speedy prosecution of slaves . . . without the solemnity of jury.' No fewer than five justices of the county or corporation could sit as a unanimous decision was necessary for conviction. The decisions of the court comprehending both the law and the fact, were final."

The law of evidence, after many modifications came to be based strictly on the color line. "Colored persons, free or slave, could testify for or against colored but not in any case in which a white person was concerned."

"A free black of Somerset County asked leave of the Assembly, in 1832, to prove accounts against white persons but the House Committee deemed the prayer unreasonable. A free black of Anne Arundel, for instance, an industrious carpenter, who had undertaken large repairs on the farm buildings of a neighbor found himself unable, when the neighbor died, to prove the accounts to the executor, and had to enlist the interest of a white man, who knew of the work done, to testify of his statements."

Intermarriage between the races was always extremely rare, and in 1691 a law passed in Virginia prescribed for "any white woman marrying a Negro or mulatto, bond or free, the extreme penalty of perpetual banishment." Soon after Anna Wall, an English woman, was arrainged in the county court of Elizabeth City on the charge of "keeping company with a Negro under pretense of marriage." Upon conviction, she and two of her mulatto children were bound for terms of service to a man living in Norfolk County, and a court order was recorded to the effect that in case she ever returned to Elizabeth City, Norfolk County, she should be banished to the Barbadoes.

In Pennsylvania, "if a free Negro man or woman married a white person, that Negro was to be sold by the justices of the Quarter Session as a slave for life. For a white person offending the penalty was seven years of servitude, or a fine of thirty pounds. If the offense was fornication or adultery the free Negro was to be sold as a servant for seven years. The white person thus guilty was to be punished by whipping, imprisonment, or branding with the letter 'A.'

By the act of 1681 in Maryland, "children born of white servant women and Negroes were free. After 1692, the issue of a union between any white woman and any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term. By the act of

1715, ministers and magistrates were forbidden, by fine, to marry any white to 'any Negro whatsoever, or Mulatto Slave.' By this, a white and free mulatto could marry. And an act, two years later, to provide penalties against the parties marrying unlawfully, under this act of 1715, made a free Negro or mulatto liable to service for life—except mulattoes born of white women, who had to serve, like the whites, for only seven years. Again, by act of 1728, free mulatto women who might have children by 'Negroes and other slaves' were to be punished by the same penalty as white women for the same offense—which was declared to be as heinous for a free mulatto as for a white."

REFERENCES: Russell—Free Negroes in Virginia; 89, 94, 95, 104, 112, 113, 124 Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 216, 190, 191, 194; Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, p. 35.

Free Negroes Not Permitted To Move From One State To Another.

The right of free movement which the Free Negro possessed with little or no restriction in the colonial period, was more and more restricted in the later years of slavery. In 1793, Free Negroes in Virginia were forbidden to enter the State to take up permanent residence.

"A free Negro living within the State could not go from one town or county to another to seek employment without a copy of his register which was kept in the court of his county or corporation. Violators of this law were often committed to jail until they made proof of their freedom and paid the jailor's fee. If they were unable to pay this fee they were hired out to the highest bidder for a time sufficient to pay the charges. By an act of 1801, any free Negro who-even though in possession of 'free papers,' removed into another county or corporation was declared an intruder, and made liable to arrest as a vagrant. By a later act they were denied the right to change their residence from one county or town to another without permission from the court of the county or corporation to which they wished to go. After 1848 no free Negro could leave the State for the purpose of education, or go for any purpose to a non-slave-holding State and return."

The law of Maryland was still more stringent. "Any Negro who might leave Maryland and remain away over thirty days, would be deemed a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he should deposit with the county clerk a written statement of his plans, or on returning, could prove by certificate that he had been detained by sickness or coercion."

"A respectable colored minister of Annapolis—who paid taxes on property assessed at over Five Thousand Dollars—asked in 1846 for an act to allow his children to visit him from time to time, and again in 1861, to allow his sons to return to Maryland, but both petitions seemed to have remained with the committee."

"A free Negro of the District of Columbia obtained permission to visit his wife, a slave of Prince George's County, by giving bond with security in fifty dollars that he would not come there for employment, that he would not stay over four days at a time, barring illness, and that he would behave well." There were similar regulations in some of the Northern States.

White Women Exempt But Free Negro Women Compelled To Pay Poll Tax.

Free Negroes were frequently required to pay a higher poll tax than the free white man. Up to 1769, Free Negro women were compelled to pay a head tax in Virginia, although white women were exempt. In 1813, a special poll-tax of $1.50 was placed upon all male Free Negroes over sixteen years of age. This was later increased to $2.50.

"In 1814, $8,322 was paid into the treasury by 5,547 free Negroes, or about ninety per cent of the male free Negroes within the taxable age. In 1815, when the rate was $2.50, instead of $1.50, as in the two preceding years, and only such

as were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were taxable, 4,023 free Negroes paid their assessments, which amounted to $10,057.50."

The right to hold office was taken away from Free Negroes in Virginia and by a law passed in 1723, they were not allowed to vote. The act declared that "no Negro, mulatto, or Indian shall hereafter have any vote at the elections of burgesses or any elections whatever."

In Maryland Free Negroes had the right to vote down to 1783. In that year it was enacted that "no colored person freed thereafter, nor the issue of such, should be allowed to vote, or to hold any office, or to give evidence against any white, or to enjoy any other rights of a freeman than the possession of property and redress at law or equality for injury to person or property."

"An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1810, limited the right of suffrage to whites. The Declaration of 1851 repeated the words of the Declaration of 1776, that no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land—But added that "this should not be construed to prevent the Legislature from passing such laws as it might deem fit for the government and disposition of the free colored population.

Besides Georgia and South Carolina, which continued the distinction made in colonial times, between 1792 and 1834, the four border states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky absolutely forbade suffrage to Negroes; and every other slave State admitted by Congress came into the Union with a constitution prohibiting Negroes from voting. In the remaining slave State, North Carolina, every freeman who paid a public tax was entitled to vote, and it was notorious that Negroes could and did take part in elections till, in 1835, a constitution excluded them from the suffrage.

REFERENCES: Russell—Free Negro in Virginia pp. 107. 114, 119; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 180, 181, 187; Hart—Slavery and Abolition, pp. 82-3; Turner—The Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 113; Bassett—Slavery in North Carolina, p. 42.

Free Negroes Denied The Right Public Assemblage.

In many States, and this was especially true after 1831, the year of the Southampton Insurrection, the right of assembly was denied or greatly restricted. By the act of the Maryland legislature in 1831, persons were "forbidden to assemble or attend meetings for religious purposes which were not conducted by white licensed clergymen or by some respectable white of the neighborhood authorized by the clergyman."

"In 1842, the judges of Baltimore City Court communicated to the Assembly the presentment by the Grand Jury of a number of associations of blacks in Baltimore for secret purposes." The Grand Jury of Baltimore County had similarly called the attention of the County Court to such societies professing to be Masonic. There was enacted accordingly that any free colored person convicted of becoming, or of continuing to be, a member of any secret society whatever, whether it held its meeting in Maryland or without, should be deemed a felon, and be fined not less than Fifty Dollars—half to the informer, half to the State—or, in default be sold for a term of service sufficient to pay the fine. For a second offense, the penalty was sale out of the State as slave for life. "In 1845, Negro camp meetings and other protracted out door meetings were forbidden, as being deemed nuisances to the public."

Free Negroes were permitted to engage in most occupations open to white men, but in the later years of slavery these occupations were greatly restricted. In Maryland they were not allowed to navigate vessels of the size required by government laws to be registered.

"In 1838 a free black asked leave to sail his own boat, but the House Committee reported unfavorably. In 1856, a bill passed the Senate without opposition to allow two free blacks of Harford County to run their own vessel to and fro between Baltimore City and the Bush and Gunpowder Rivers, but the House

threw it out by a vote of forty-four to five; and the petition of another black, two years later, to run a vessel without a white on board, was left on the table."

Free Negroes were permitted to sell liquor in Maryland up to 1831, after obtaining the customary license, but after that time licenses were granted to them only by the order of the court, instead of by the clerks, as in the case of the whites.

In 1852, this law was made still more stringent and no white person was allowed to employ a Negro clerk.

"In May, 1860, a resident of Baltimore was indicted, under the act of "52, for employing as his clerk in a retail store in Annapolis a colored man of that city. On pleading guilty before Anne Arundel Circuit, he was fined Five Hundred Dollars and costs, for the payment of which, the father of the clerk, a prosperous and respectable mulatto of Annapolis, became his surety."

REFERENCE: Brackett—Negro in Maryland, pp. 199, 201, 207, 209.

Schools Denied Free Negroes In Virginia And Education Restricted In Maryland.

Several insurrections of the slaves in the early part of the century led the legislatures in those States where there was any large body of Free Negroes to pass laws denying to Free Negroes the opportunities of education.

"By an act of April 7, 1831, 'all meetings of Free Negroes or mulattoes at any school-house or other place of teaching them reading, or writing, either in the day or night, under whatever pretext,' were declared to be unlawful assemblies. If a white person attempted to teach free Negroes for pay, he was liable to a fine of Fifty Dollars and imprisonment. After 'Brother' Nat Turner's insurrection the ban was put on upon Negro preachers and teachers by an act declaring it unlawful for Negroes, whether ordained or licensed or otherwise, to preach, exhort, or conduct any meeting for religious or other purposes."

"Some free colored persons who possessed sufficient means began sending their children to the North to be educated; but in 1838 all such efforts were forestalled by an act declaring that any free person of color who should go beyond the State for education should be considered to have emigrated. From 1838 to the close of the Civil War the only educational advantage that could lawfully be given to the free Negroes was strictly private instruction. Rarely and with difficulty did some free colored families procure white persons to teach their children privately."

In 1841, a law passed in Maryland declared it to be a high crime punishable with imprisonment for ten or twenty years "for any free colored person who should, knowingly, call for or receive at any post-office, or receive or have in his or her possession, any abolition hand-bill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of any inflammatory character."

"At the April term, 1857, of the circuit of Dorchester County, a free black was tried—before the court of his choice—on two indictments. On one he was found not guilty, but on the other, for knowingly having in his possession 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' he was given a minimum term of ten years."

The status of the Free Negro at the close of the slavery regime was succinctly stated by General Broadnax, a leading member of the Virginia Legislature. "In truth," he said, "free Negroes have legal rights but no constitutional ones."

REFERENCES: Russell—Free Negro in Virginia, pp.143, 145, 122.

Many free Negroes owned slaves. There were in Charleston, S. C. in 1860, 132 Negroes who owned slaves. It is estimated that in the course of slavery in this country there were in the South 6,000 Negro slave owners and that in that time 18,000 slaves were held by Negroes.

REFERENCES: Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Vol. I, p. 203-209; Hart "Slavery and Abolition;" Brackett, "Negro in Maryland;" Wilson, "Negroes Who Owned Slaves." Carnegie Institute Studies, 1912; Free Negroes Owners of Slaves in the United States in 1830, Journal of Negro History January 1924. Bassett," Slavery in the State of North Carolina;" Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia." Phillips, "American Negro Slavery."

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This takes no account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti, by which that country gained its Independence. 1804 the Republic of Haiti established.

1526. First insurrection of Negro slaves within present limits of United States in Ayllon's colony, on the coast of what is now South Carolina.

1664. Insurrection planned in Virginia by white bondmen and Negro slaves. At that time there was hardly 1,000 Negroes in the colony.

1687. Attempted insurrection of Negroes in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Negro population was about equal to that of whites.

1710. Negro insurrection planned in Surry County, Virginia. One of the conspirators, Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, revealed the plot and as a reward was emancipated.

1712. First serious insurrection of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies in New York. The garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.

1720. Charleston, South Carolina, white people attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three slaves arrested, of whom six were convicted and three executed.

1722. Armed body of about 200 Negroes gathered near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, for the purpose of attacking the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered.

1723. April 13. Governor Dummer, of Massachusetts issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villainous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9 of which said, that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."

1730. August. Insurrection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1730. Rebellion of slaves reported from South Carolina.

1734. Conspiracy of slaves to gain their freedom by massacre of the whites discovered near Somerville, New Jersey. About thirty Negroes apprehended two hanged, some had ears cut off, others whipped.

1739. Slave conspiracy in Prince George's County, Maryland. The leader was tried and executed.

1740. Insurrection at Stone River, in South Carolina, was led by a slave Cato. Houses were burned and men, women and children murdered.

1741. Insurrection in New York City; population 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen conspirators burned alive, eighteen hung, and eighty transported.

1741. Rumors of an insurrection among Negroes around Hackensack, N. J. Seven barnes were burned, two Negroes charged with the crime burned.

1768. Insurrection of slaves planned in Savannah, Georgia. A disagreement about the method of procedure, caused plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

1772. Insurrection at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, threatened.

1775. Reported insurrection in Pitt, Beaufort and adjoining counties in North Carolina; a number of slaves arrested and some whipped severely, but none were proven to have been connected with any conspiracy.

1800. Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Bowler, were leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. A thousand Negroes marched on the city of Richmond. Forced by a swollen stream to halt, they disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot was discovered and Gabriel and Bowler were caught and executed.

1802. Slave insurrection reported in Northeastern part of North Carolina in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hert-

ford, Martin, Bertie, Beaufort and Washington. June 10th had been set for the beginning of the insurrection. Two of the leaders were executed.

1805. Slave insurrection occurred in Wayne County, North Carolina. One Negro burned at the stake and two hanged.

1811. Parish of St. John the Baptist, thirty-six miles above New Orleans, about 500 Negro slaves organized and marched toward the city. They destroyed plantations on the way and forced other slaves to join them. Insurrection suppressed by the garrison from Fort St. Charles.

1816. Insurrection planned by slaves at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was betrayed. The leaders were hanged. In this same year slave uprising reported at Camden, South Carolina.

1818. Rebellion of slaves at Charleston, S. C.

1819. Attempted insurrection at Augusta, Georgia.

1822. Extensive conspiracy organized at Charleston, South Carolina, by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were concerned in the uprising. The plan was to slaughter the whites and free the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators, is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. After a month's investigation, only fifty of the thousand supposed to have been concerned were apprehended. Vesey, with thirty-four others, was put to death. They died without revealing their secrets.

1831. Southampton Insurrection, Southampton County, Virginia, Nat Turner, the leader of this insurrection, a slave preacher. His mother, it is said, taught him that, like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21, he set out with six companions, the band soon numbered sixty or more. Sixty white persons on different plantations killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out, and after more than a hundred insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Fifty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged.

1831. October 4. There was to be an uprising of the Negroes in Sampson, Dublin and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina. They were to assemble at Wilmington. Plot was revealed by a free Negro.

1845. Slave insurrection in Charles County, Maryland.

1853. April. Rumored uprising of slaves in Dorchester, Maryland.

1857. Rumored slave insurrection in Prince George's County, Maryland.

1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. This was the last of the attempted slave insurrections. Of the five Negroes who accompanied him two were killed; two were captured and executed, one escaped. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania, died, December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, Jr., for a time a student in Oberlin, was born free, August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina; executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green, born a slave escaped from slavery on a sailing vessel from Charleston, S. C.; executed December 16, 1859; he was said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker, was born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835; killed October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed, October 17, 1859.

1859. After the John Brown raid, rumor spread that there was to be a slave insurrection in the eastern portions of Maryland and Virginia.

1859. October 19. Rumored slave insurrection at Frederick, Maryland.

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ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE COLONIES.

1652. First enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. No person, black or white, to serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years.

1688. First protest of a religious body against slavery made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Penn., under the leadership of Francis del Pastorious.

1696. Yearly meetings of Friends of New Jersey and Pennsylvania votes to recommend to Friends that they cease from further importation of slaves.

1711. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns importation of slaves.

1716. New Jersey Yearly Meeting of Friends advises against Friends buying or selling Negroes.

1716. Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asks the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."

1729. Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.

1729. "The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery, published by Ralph Sandiford.

1737. Benjamin Lee publishes a volume condemning slavery.

1740. The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends raises question of freeing slaves.

1746-67. John Woolman, of New Jersey, travels in the middle and southern colonies and preaches that "the practice of continuing slavery is not right."

1750-80. Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, anti-slavery agitator, establishes and teaches gratuitously a school for Negroes, also influences Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.

1770. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, attacks slavery.

1773. Dr. Benjamin Rush, eminent physician and philanthropist, publishes in Philadelphia an address against slavery.

1775. April 14, first Abolition Society in America organized for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. (This Society is still in existence. See below Mission Boards of White Denominations, also Educational Funds, the "African Third.")

1775. Petition presented to New Jersey Assembly to "pass an act to set free all the slaves now in the colony."

1776. New Jersey Friends deny the right of membership in their society to slaveholders.

1777. Vermont abolishes slavery. First colony to do this.

1778. Governor Livingstone asks the New Jersey Assembly to make provision for the manumission of slaves.

1780. Bill for gradual emancipation passes Upper House Connecticut Legislature.

Slavery Declared To Be Contrary To Laws God Man Nature.

1778. Virginia passes an act prohibiting the slave trade.

1780. Pennsylvania prohibits further introduction of slaves.

1780. The meeting of the Annual Methodist Conference at Baltimore put this question and answered it in the affirmative: "Does this conference acknowl-

edge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man and nature and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience, pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours; do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?"

1782. May. A law bearing the title "An act to authorize the manumission of slaves" passed by the Virginia legislature.
The free Negro population of Virginia at that time was probably less than 3,000. It was more than doubled in the space of two years. In 1790 the number of free colored persons was 12,866; in 1800, it had reached 20,000, and according to the census of 1810 it was over 30,000.

1783. Every Negro in Virginia who fought or served as a free man in the Revolutionary War was given the legislative pledge of protection by the Virginia Assembly and every slave who had rendered honorable service to the American cause was freed by special act at the expense of the State.

1785. June 25. New York Abolition Society formed, John Jay, president and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.

1785. December. Citizens of Queen Anne's Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester, Talbot, and other counties in Maryland, present petitions to legislature relative to abolition of slavery. Petition rejected by vote of 32 to 22.

1786. New Jersey provides for manumission without security.

1786. Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in New Jersey formed.

1786. The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns the slavery system.

1786. Rhode Island Abolition Society organized.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE STATES.

1787. Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends presents petition for the Emancipation of slaves to the legislature. Petition rejected by vote of 30 to 17.

1789. Bill to promote gradual abolition of slavery and to prevent rigorous exportation of blacks from Maryland presented to legislature.

1789. September 8. Maryland Society organized for promoting the abolition of slavery and for ameliorating the condition of Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage.

1789. Rhode Island Anti-slavery Society founded by Jonathan Edwards and others.

1790. Connecticut Abolition Society organized, Dr. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, president.

1791. Virginia Abolition Society organized.

1792. Abolition Society formed in New Jersey.

1794. First convention of Abolition Societies meets in Philadelphia, January 1; ten states represented; Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in War of 1812, presiding, recommends that annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery" and that there be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address is sent forth to the people of the United States, and a memorial presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations, and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. This same year Congress passed a bill to that effect.

1795. American Convention of Abolition Societies sends addresses to South Carolina and Georgia, calling upon them to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them, also an address to the people of the United States demanding the universal emancipation of slaves.

1797. Bill presented to Maryland legislature by citizens of Harford County for the abolition of slavery.

1816. Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina, with several slaveholders as members.

1826. Abolition Societies hold convention in Baltimore. Estimated that there

were one hundred and forty of these societies, one hundred and six of which were in the South. Eighty-one represented at the Baltimore convention Seventy-three of them from Southern States and forty from North Carolina alone.

1827. About this time Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.

1828. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Baltimore.

1829. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Washington.

1831. January 1. Publication at Boston of the Liberator begins.

1831. First annual convention of the People of Color, June 6-11, Philadelphia.

1832. The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded January 6.

1833. Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.

1833. New York Anti-Slavery Society founded.

1833. The National Anti-Slavery Convention meets in Philadelphia, December 4. Ten states represented. At this convention American Anti-Slavery Society organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

1837. Memorial presented to United States Senate from General Assembly of Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

1845. Schism in the ranks of the Democratic Party over the question of extension of American slave territory. Barn Burners opposed and Old Hunkers supported extension.

1848. Connecticut decrees "that no person shall hereafter be held in slavery in this State and that no slave shall be brought into Connecticut." A law had already been passed (1784) providing for gradual abolition, but this law put an absolute end to slavery in that State.

1851. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, begins as a serial in the *National Era*, Boston. First edition issued March 20, 1852.

1857. "The Impending Crisis" by Hinton Rowan Helper, representing the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Demanding the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South.

1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Of the five Negroes who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, one escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. (See Slave Insurrections.)

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as "underground railroads." Friends of the fleeing slaves, by systematic and co-operative efforts, aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters.

There were at convenient distances "stations," that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed, shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons known as conductors who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington, written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the northern States were dotted with the underground stations, and covered with a net work of underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860 over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by

way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000, fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. A number of slaves also escaped from Texas and the Southwest into Mexico. There is at present at Nacimiento Coahuila, Mexico, a colony of about 300 Negroes which is made up of the descendants of fugitive slaves and Negro soldiers who remained in Mexico when the United States Army went there to drive the French out of the country. When the American Army crossed the Rio Grande it was divided into two parts. One part went to help drive out the French. The Negro soldiers, under the command of Colonel Shafter, went westward and fought against the Indians. For services which these Negroes rendered, the Mexican Government granted them fourteen leagues of land which is at present held as a reservation so that it can be protected from intruders. The papers setting aside this grant were signed by the representatives of the government of Mexico and of the United States.

REFERENCES: Seibert "The Underground Railroad;" Mitchell "The Underground Railroad;" William Still "Underground Railroad Records;" "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania."

NEGROES CONNECTED WITH ABOLITION AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816.

As a boy, Brown worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843, he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books, the most important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun," and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, February, 1817. Died February 2, 1895.

In 1838 Douglass escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York, and began to publish an abolition paper, "*The North Star*." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions the more important of which were: Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District and Minister to Haiti.

Whipper, William.—Successful business man, anti-slavery agitator, editor of *The National Reformer*.

Mr. Whipper began the lumber business in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Stephen Smith. In order to have a better field for their operations they moved to Philadelphia and opened one of the largest wood and coal yards in the city. The firm owned many rafts and employed many boatmen and raftsmen. In 1849, the firm was said to hold, besides many thousand bushels of coal, 250,000 feet of lumber, 22 merchantmen cars running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and $9,000 worth of stock in the Columbia bridge. Their notes were accepted for any amount. Mr. Whipper gave much of his time to the advocacy to the freedom of the slave. In 1838 Mr. Whipper became editor of the *National Reformer*, a monthly magazine published by the American Moral Reform Society. This magazine was the first effort in journalism by Philadelphia Negroes.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1776; died March 4, 1842. Forten was a sail-maker by trade.

He was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absolom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. He was chairman of the first convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia, 1817. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times, by personal contributions, he enabled Garrison to continue the publication of the *"Liberator."*

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery, lecturer, writer and poet. Born of free parents, 1825, Baltimore, Maryland; died February 22, 1911.

Mrs. Harper went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 she moved to Ohio and began teaching, but later came to Little York, Pennsylvania, where he became acquainted with the workings of the underground railroad and thereafter determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 she began her career as a public lecturer, and in 1860 married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War she came South, but later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a time she had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. She published several books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best prose work.

Hayden, Lewis.—Born 1815, died 1889. Runaway slave from Kentucky to Boston, Abolitionist.

Mr. Hayden's home was a common meeting place for councils affecting his race. It was also a station of the underground railroad. He himself came as a fugitive from Kentucky in 1844. Through native strength of character he soon became a dominant figure in Boston's Negro colony, and so remained until his death. He was probably the only Negro office holder before the war. In 1859 he was appointed messenger to the Massachusetts Secretary of State, which position he held, except for a short interval, until his death. He was in 1873, elected to the State Legislature.

Ray, Charles B.—Anti-slavery Agitator. Agent Underground Railroad. Born Falmouth, Mass., December 25, 1807; died New York City, August 15, 1886. Congregational minister and editor of the *Colored American* from 1839 to 1842.

In 1833 became identified with the abolition movement. Was associated with Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappin and others prominent in the Anti-Slavery movement. Mr. Ray was secretary of the Local Vigilance Committee in New York City and also of the State Vigilance Committee. He was prominently connected with the work of the Underground Railroad. His home was an important station where almost daily fugitives were received.

Nell, William C.—Anti-slavery agitator and author of Boston. In 1840 was a leader in the agitation for public schools to be thrown open to Negro children.

Continued a leader in this agitation until they were opened to all children regardless of race. Mr. Nell's works are "Services of Colored Americans in the Wars of 1776 and 1812," Boston, 1852, and "Colored Patriots of the American Revolution," Boston, 1855.

Lane, Lunsford.—Born a slave at Raleigh, N. C. He is placed in Prof. Basset's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" among the four prominent abolitionists of that State.

It is said that Lane waited on LaFayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition was to be free, and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a Thousand

Dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for $2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge, Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience.

REFERENCES: Basset, Anti-Slavery Leaders in North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University Studies; Washington, The Story of the Negro; and W. G. Hawkins, Lunsford University Studies; Washington, The Story of the Negro; and W. G. Hawkins, Lunsford Lane, Boston, 1863.

Purvis, Robert—Anti-slavery agitator; chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad and member of the first Anti-slavery Convention in 1833.

Purvis was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. He was at that time the most prominent anti-slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier, the poet, and Elizur Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Redmond, Charles Lenox.—Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1810 died 1873. First Negro to take lecture platform as an anti-slavery speaker.

He was president of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society and was a vice president of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. In 1838 he took the field as a lecturer under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he canvassed New England. In 1840 he went to England as a delegate to the first World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London. While abroad he delivered many anti-slavery lectures. On his return he brought a remarkable document, an "Address" from the Irish people to their countrymen and countrywomen in America. With the name of Daniel O'Connell at its head, sixty thousand names were appended to this monstrous memorial. The Irish-Americans were called upon to treat the Negroes as brethren and everywhere to unite with the abolitionists.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica, 1799; died in Liberia, 1851. Editor of the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, the *"Freedmen's Journal,"* published in New York City, 1827.

Mr. Russwurm, one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; in 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools and editor of the *Liberia Herald*. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland in Liberia, in which position he died.

Tubman, Harriet.—Fugitive slave and one of the most famous of the Underground railroad operators, died March 10, 1913.

Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849 when between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and at once began to make trips into the South to aid others to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have led over three hundred fugitive slaves into the Northern States and Canada. She was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. After the war she founded a home at Auburn, New York, for aged colored persons. She retained much of her vigor until she was over eighty years old. For the two years previous to her death she was cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

REFERENCE: "Harriet, The Moses of Her People," Sarah H. Bradford, New York 1897.

Truth, Sojourner.—A noted anti-slavery speaker, born about 1775, in Africa. Brought when a child, to America, she was sold as a slave in the State of New York.

After slavery was abolished in New York in 1827, Sojourner Truth became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure in anti-slavery meetings. Sojourner Truth was noted as a public speaker. She was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other prominent anti-slavery agitators.

REFERENCE: Narrative Sojourner Truth, Boston, 1850.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821, in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Still's father purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the underground railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, David.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785.

Walker early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet, "Walker's Appeal," which was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the appeal as "seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

Gibbs, Mifflin Wistar.—Lawyer and anti-slavery agitator; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April, 1823. He died in Little Rock, Ark., July 11, 1915.

He was actively connected with the anti-slavery movement and the underground railroad. In 1849 he lectured on the anti-slavery platform. In 1850 went to California and engaged in the dry goods business. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria and established there the first mercantile house other than that of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1868, after having read law with an English lawyer at Victoria, he returned to the United States and entered the law department of Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1870. He settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was elected city judge, being the first Negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1877 he was appointed Register of the United States land office in Little Rock. In 1897 he was appointed United States Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. He has written an autobiography under the title of "Lights and Shadows."

Knights of Liberty.—In 1846 Moses Dickson and eleven other free Negroes organized at St. Louis, The Knights of Liberty for the purpose of overthrowing slavery. Ten years was to be spent working slowly and secretly making their preparations and extending the society.

At the end of this time because of changes in conditions North and South the plan of operation was altered and Underground Railroad work was done. It is said that the Knights of Liberty assisted yearly hundreds of slaves to escape. After emancipation Mr. Dickson in memory of the original organizers, established in 1871, The Knights and Daughters of Tabor Society.

The Union Benevolent Society.—Organized by free Negroes at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1843. Its purpose was to care for the sick, bury the dead, encourage education and industry among free Negroes

and help slaves to freedom. The white people knew of this society and aided it. In 1852 a lodge was permitted to be organized among the slaves. The masters did not know that this society was actively engaged in Underground Railroad work.

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS.

In connection with the anti-slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name	City	Date of 1st Issue
Freedom's Journal	New York, N. Y.	March 30, 1827
Rights of All	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	Jan. —, 1837
Colored American (W'kly Advocate changes to)		March 4, 1837
National Reformer	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. —, 1838
African Methodist Episcopal Church Magazine	Albany, N. Y.	Sept. —, 1841
The Elevator	Philadelphia, Pa.	1842
The National Watchman	Troy, N. Y.	1842
The Clarion	Troy, N. Y.	1842
The Peoples Press	New York, N. Y.	1843
The Northern Star	Philadelphia, Pa.	
The Mystery (Northern Star changes to)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1843
The Genius of Freedom		1845
The Rams Horn	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1847
The North Star	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1847
The Impartial Citizen	Boston, Mass.	1848
The Christian Herald	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848
The Colored Man's Journal	New York, N. Y.	1851
The Alienated American	Cleveland, O.	1852
The Paladium of Liberty	Columbus, O.	
The Disfranchised American	Cincinnati, O.	
The Colored Citizen (The Disfranchised American changes to)		
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1852
The Mirror of the Times	San Francisco, Cal.	1855
The Herald of Freedom	Ohio	1855
The Anglo African	New York, N. Y.	July 23, 1859

SLAVERY AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

1806. The first division of a religious denomination in the United States, on account of slavery, said to have occurred among the Baptist of Kentucky.

1821. The Alabama Synod of the associated Reformed Presbyterian Church severed its connection with the central body which had excluded slave holders from communion.

1829. The True Reformed Dutch Church embodied in its proposed rules that: "Slavery, and all trafficking whatever in human flesh and blood, if it still exists among us, shall be forever abolished in the True Reformed Dutch Church, immediately upon the adoption of these ecclesiastical ordinances."

1841. A small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, under the name of Wesleyan Methodists. May 31, 1843, at Utica, New York, Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

1845. May 7. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This done in accordance with a plan of separation adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in New York City in 1844.

1845. Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Georgia, and organized Southern Baptist Convention.

1845. The Free Presbyterian Church organized. This was a small group of churches which separated from the Old School Presbyterian Church because of the slavery question. The Free Presbyterians were earnestly opposed to slavery. Many members of this church in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were conductors on the Underground Railroad. The Civil War settled the slavery

question, and so in 1865, the Free Presbyterians again united with the Old School Presbyterian Church.

1854. General convention of the Christian Church adopted resolutions concerning slavery. The Southern delegation withdrew and formed a separate organization which continued until 1890 when a reunion was formed.

1855. A Classis of the German Reformed Church in North Carolina was refused admission into the Dutch Reformed Church because some of the members of this Classis were slave holders.

1858. Division in the Protestant Church, the Northern and Southern wings separated, reunited in 1877.

1858. The synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly; organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1861. July. The Southern bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Montgomery, Alabama and organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States. After the close of the war the different dioceses in the South became again a part of the General Convention.

1863. Number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

EMANCIPATION

PRELIMINARY PROCLAMATION OF EMANICIPATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore the war will be persecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An Act to Make an Additional Article of War," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and and observed as such:

Section 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands, for the purposes of returning fugitives from service to labor who may have escaped from any persons whom such service of labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, in the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate property of Rebels and for other Purposes," approved July 16, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves or persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming

under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is the lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by the acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EMANICIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22nd any of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, *to wit:*

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any States or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, henceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, *to wit:*

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, North Hampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable conditions will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, position, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

By the President:

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

13th AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted December 18, 1865.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Congress on March the 3rd, 1865, established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States.

Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years, were to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866, Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June, 1868, second bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in un-reconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. This was concluded in 1870. (See below under Education.) Over $20,000,000 was expended by the Bureau.

When the Bureau was discontinued, $200,000 of its funds were unexpended. A recent bill introduced in Congress proposed to use this money for the erection, in the District of Columbia, of a home for aged and infirm colored persons.

REFERENCES: Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; Report of the Freedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869; Williams History of the Negro; Freedmen's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901; and Washington, Story of the Negro.

FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION 1790 TO 1860

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1790.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine	----------	536	536
New Hampshire	157	630	787
Vermont	----------	269	269
Massachusetts	----------	5,369	5,369
Rhode Island	958	3,484	4,442
Connecticut	2,648	2,771	5,419
New York	21,193	4,682	25,875
New Jersey	11,423	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania	3,707	6,531	10,238
Delaware	887	3,899	12,786
Maryland and District of Columbia	103,036	8,043	111,079
Virginia	292,627	12,866	305,493
North Carolina	100,783	5,041	105,824
South Carolina	107,094	1,801	108,895
Georgia	29,264	398	29,662
Kentucky	12,430	114	12,544
Tennessee	3,417	361	3,778
Total	697,624	59,557	757,181

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine	----------	1,327	1,327
New Hampshire	----------	494	494
Vermont	----------	709	709
Massachusetts	----------	9,602	9,602
Rhode Island	----------	3,952	3,952
Connecticut	----------	8,627	8,627
New York	----------	49,005	49,005
New Jersey	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania	----------	56,949	56,949
Delaware	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and District of Columbia	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky	275,179	10,684	236,167
Tennessee	225,483	7,300	283,019
Ohio	----------	36,673	36,673
Indiana	----------	11,428	11,428
Illinois	----------	7,628	7,628
Michigan	----------	6,799	6,790
Wisconsin	----------	1,171	1,171
Alabama	435,080	2,690	437,779
Mississippi	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa	----------	1,069	1,069
California	----------	4,086	4,086
Kansas	2	625	627
Minnesota	----------	259	259
Oregon	----------	128	128
Texas	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado	----------	46	46
New Mexico	----------	85	85
Utah	26	33	59
Washington	----------	30	30
Nebraska	15	67	82
Nevada	----------	45	45
Total	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860.

Year	FREE		SLAVES	
	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census
1790	59,557	----	697,624	----
1800	108,435	82.1	893,602	28.1
1810	186,446	71.9	1,191,362	33.3
1820	233,634	25.3	1,538,022	29.1
1830	319,599	36.8	2,009,043	30.6
1840	386,293	20.9	2,487,355	23.8
1850	434,495	12.5	3,204,313	28.8
1860	488,070	12.3	3,953,760	23.4

The Census Bureau estimates that the value of the slaves in the Southern States in 1860 amounted to $1,500,000,000. (See abstract of special bulletin, "Wealth, Debt and Taxation 1913," page 10.)

DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Haiti	1793	Danish West Indies	1848
Guadaloupe	1794	French West Indies	1848
Chili (October 24)	1811	Venezuela	1854
Columbia (July 24)	1821	Peru	1856
Central American States	1823	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	1863
Bolivia	1825	United States (December 18)	1865
Mexico (September 15)	1829	Porto Rico	1873
British Possessions in America	1834	Cuba	1886
Ecuador	1845	Brazil	1888

THE NEGRO AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Status Free Negro At Beginning The Civil War.

Questions relative to the political and civil status of Free Negroes became prominent in 1862. United States Attorney General Bates, in an elaborate opinion, concerning the right of a Negro to be master of a vessel, engaged in the coasting trade, ruled that free persons without distinction of race or color if native born, were citizens.

He then distinguished between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. "All citizens," he said, "have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privilege of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office."

For the purpose of drafting soldiers, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered Negroes as well as whites to be enrolled. The attorney general of the State justified the order on the ground that "Congress and the War Department both leave out the word white from the description of the class to be enrolled."

In contrast to the above it was decided in Illinois that Negroes were not citizens. One W. C. Lowry had contracted with the trustees of a certain school district in Montgomery County of that State to teach their school. The trustees were enjoined from paying Lowery on the ground that he was one-fourth Negro. The court in rendering its decision, sustaining the injunction said, "The Constitution of this State, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to and settlement in this State of such persons. They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold offices, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties." In June of 1862 the electors of the State of Illinois voted upon the adoption of a new constitution. The results with reference to that part relating to Negroes were as follows: For the continued exclusion from the State of Negroes and mulattoes, a majority of 100,000; against granting the right of suffrage or to hold office to Negroes or mulattoes, a majority of 176,000.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech in Congress, said: "The Negro race is looked upon by the people of Ohio as a class to be kept by themselves, to be debarred of social intercourse with the whites, to be deprived of all advantages which they cannot enjoy in common with their own class. They have always been deprived of the elective franchise in this State, and no party among our citizens has ever contemplated that they should be given the right of citizenship and for aught that appears to the contrary, the colored man in Ohio will not, in all future time that he may remain an inhabitant of the State, attain any material improvement in the socal or political rights over what he now enjoys.

REFERENCES: Annual Cyclopedia 1862, pp. 752, 753, 754.

Emancipation Proclamation Gives Freedmen Status Free Negroes.

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. Between 1865 and 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the Freedmen who were considered to have the same status as the Free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery and gave the legislature power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the Freedmen. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or Mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, or any other proclamation of the United States, to migrate, or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1865 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must within twenty days after his arrival, give bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment.

Restrictions Placed Upon Occupations Of Freedmen.

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. South Carolina enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servants of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statue in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same.

Under the same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. Alabama made it unlawful for a Negro to run a tavern or sell liquor. In South Carolina Negroes might not own a distillery or a place where liquor was sold, and disobedience might be punished by corporal punishment. The legislature of Florida, in 1866, passed a law, making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court.

In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition, and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specific license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

Labor Contracts Bound The Laborer From Sunrise To Sunset.

In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner.

The servants "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it.

"Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servants to come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

Severe Apprentice Laws And Their Application To Freedmen.

Between 1865 and 1868, the Legislatures of the South made detailed apprentice laws. Although many of the statues make no mention of race, they had in mind, primarily, Negroes. In some instances, however, it was specifically stated that the application was to them. The Alabama statue said that "if the minor be a child of a freedman, the former owner of the child should have the preference of apprenticing him, if a suitable person."

In Kentucky, if the apprentice was white, the master must teach him reading, writing and common arithmetic up to and including the "Rule of-Three;" if a Negro, the master must pay at the end of the apprenticeship Fifty Dollars to a girl and One Hundred Dollars to a boy, but if the master should teach the apprentice to read and write, he was not bound to pay any money. In Kentucky, also, in apprenticing Negroes, preference was given to their former owners, "if the latter were suitable persons."

Mississippi and South Carolina had apprentice laws which related only to freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes.

Under the Mississippi law "The Sheriffs, justices of the peace and other civil officers of the county had to report to the probate court semi-annually, in January and July, the names of all freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes, under the age of eighteen, who were orphans or whose parents were unable or unwilling to support them. It was the duty of the court to order the apprenticing of such minors, preference being given to their former masters if suitable persons. The master had to furnish a bond payable to the State, conditioned upon his furnishing the minor with sufficient food and clothing, treating him humanely, giving him medical attention when sick, and, if the minor was under fifteen, teaching him or having him taught to read and write. Males were bound till they were twenty-one; females, till they were eighteen.

If the apprentice ran away the master might pursue him and bring him before a justice of the peace who could remand him to the service of his master. If the apprentice refused to return, he might be put into jail until the next term of the court when his case would be investigated. If it was found that he had left without cause, he could be punished like a hired freedman; but if he had a good

cause, the court might discharge him and enter judgment against his master for not over One Hundred Dollars to be paid to the apprentice."

The constitutionality of these apprentice laws was tested in 1867. A Negro girl who had been a slave in Maryland and had been freed by the Constitution of that State November 1, 1864, was two days later, apprenticed by her mother to her former master. The laws governing Negro apprentices differed from those governing white apprentices in that the master did not obligate himself to teach the Negro apprentice reading, writing, and arithmetic, and retained the right to transmit the apprentice anywhere in the county. Upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the Federal Court held that the Maryland law resulted in practical slavery, and, hence, violated the Thirteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill of 1866.

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 53-58.

Vagrancy Laws Made To Apply Specially To Freedmen.

The present vagrancy laws of the South, so far as their wording is concerned, apply to both races equally. In the first years after the Civil War, vagrancy laws were enacted which had special application to Negroes. The South Carolina Legislature included in the Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the laws in relation to paupers and vagrancy, the following list of persons who were to be classed as vagrants.

All persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes, those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering, or peddling any articles or commodities without a license; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or keep or frequent disorderly or disreputable houses or places; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to work and do not work; those who (whether or not they own lands, or are lessees or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families; those who are engaged in representing publicly and privately, for fee or reward, without license any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play, or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, sleight-of-hand, wax works; those who for a private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment, of any description; fortune tellers; sturdy beggars; common drunkards; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of other or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupant."

The Mississippi Vagrancy list was almost as extensive as that of South Carolina, with the addition, "that any freedmen, free Negroes, or mulattoes, over eighteen years of age, found on the second Monday of January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together in the day or night time, and white persons so assembling with freedmen, free Negroes or mulattoes . . . 'on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free Negro, or mulatto, should be considered vagrants."

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 58-61.

Each Race Made Liable To Support Own Paupers.

The close of the war found the South facing the problem of how to meet the needs of its paupers, white and Negro. A large part of the property of the whites had been swept away or had been greatly depreciated in value. The Negroes, with a few exceptions, had no property to lose. They lost their right to look to the white people for sustenance.

The Legislatures of the South adopted the plan of levying a tax upon each race for the support of its own indigents.

"In South Carolina when a person of color was unable to earn his support and was likely to become a public charge, the father and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchildren, brother and sister of such person should each according to ability contribute for the support of his or her relative. In each judicial district there was a 'Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color,' consisting of from four to eight magistrates each magistrate looking after the indigent Negroes in his precinct. There was a fund composed of fees paid for the approval of the contracts for service, instruments of apprenticeship, licenses, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and wages of convicts, for the relief of indigent Negroes. If this fund was insufficient, the board might impose a tax of one dollar upon all male persons of color between eighteen and fifty, and fifty cents upon each female between eighteen and forty-five. This tax had to be paid on the day fixed or the person rendered himself liable to pay a double tax."

The law of Mississippi provided the same liabilities should rest on Negroes to support their indigents, as upon white persons to support theirs. It levied a tax of One Dollar upon every freedman, free Negro, or Mulatto between eighteen and sixty, to go into the Freeman's Pauper Fund. If a Negro refused to pay the tax he might be arrested and hired out until he had worked out the amount.

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 60-63.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Thirteenth Amendment adopted December 18, 1865, made slavery in the United States unconstitutional. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments conferred upon the descendants of the slaves and upon the descendants of the Free Negroes, the constitutional rights which had been denied them under the so-called "Black Laws," passed by the different States. Under the Amendments conferring upon Negroes all the fundamental rights of white men, race distinctions were not abolished but race discriminations were made illegal.

"It is important at the outset to distinguish clearly between race distinctions, and race discriminations; more so, because these words are often used synonymously, especially when the Negro is discussed. A distinction between the Caucasian and the Negro, when recognized and enforced by the law, has been interpreted as a discrimination against the latter. In fact there is an essential difference between race distinctions and race discriminations. North Carolina for example, has a law that white and Negro children shall not attend the same schools but that separate schools shall be maintained. If the terms of all the public schools in the State are equal in length, if the teaching force is equal in numbers and ability, if the school buildings are equal in convenience, accommodations and appointments, race distinction exists but not a discrimination.

"There is no discrimination so long as there is equality of opportunity, and this equality may often be attained only by a difference in methods. On the other hand, if the term of the Negro School is four months and that of the white eight; if the teachers of the Negro Schools are underpaid and inadequately or wrongly trained, and the teachers of the white schools are well paid and well trained; if Negro children are housed in dilapidated uncomfortable, unsanitary buildings, and white children have new, comfortable, and sanitary buildings; if courses of study for Negro children are selected in a haphazard fashion without any regard to their peculiar needs, and a curriculum is carefully adapted to the needs of white children; if such conditions exist under the law, race dist nction exists which are at the same time discriminations against Negroes. A race distinction connotes a difference and nothing more. A discrimination necessarily implies partiality and favoritism."

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 2-4.

14th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
(*Ratified July* 28, 1868.)

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizen

of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive, or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emanicipation of any slave; but all such debt obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

15th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
(Ratified March 30, 1870.)

Sec. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress, April 9, 1866. It prescribed that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to the foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings, in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to life punishment and penalties, and to none other."

The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was in a large measure superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted July 28, 1868. The purpose of this Amendment was "(1) to make the Bill of Rights (the first eight Amendments to the Constitution) binding upon the States as well as upon the Nation; (2) to give validity to the Civil Rights Bill of 1866, and (3) to declare who were citizens of the United States."

Another Civil Rights Bill was passed March 1, 1875, which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusements, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This law was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional.

That year five cases having to do with Civil Rights of Negroes reached the Supreme Court. "Two of them concerned the rights of colored persons in inns and hotels, two their rights in theaters, and one in railroad cars. Mr. Justice

Bradley, delivering the opinion of the court, took the ground that the first and second sections of the Civil Rights Bill were unconstitutional for these reasons: (1) They are not authorized by the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, because the separation of the races in public places is not a badge of servitude . . . (2) The Civil Rights Bill is not authorized by the Fourteenth Amendment, because that refers to action by the State, while the Bill refers to individual discrimination. It is State action of a particular kind that is prohibited."

In June, 1913, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the ruling of 1883 and extended its application to Federal territory and navigable waters of the United States.

STATE LEGISLATION.

A number of States in the North have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places.

On May 16, 1865, Massachusetts declared that there should be no distinction, discrimination, or restriction on account of color or race in any licensed in public place of amusement, public conveyance, or public meeting and imposed a fine of Fifty Dollars for the violation of this law. The next year it included theaters within the prohibition.

After the Federal Civil Rights Bill was declared unconstitutional in 1883, and the burden of securing to Negroes equality of accommodation in public places was placed upon the States, many of them outside of the South adopted bills which practically copied the Civil Rights Bill of 1875. The following is a list of the States that have such Civil Rights Bills with dates of their adoption:

Connecticut	1884 and 1905	Minnesota	1885, 1897 and 1899
Iowa	1884 and 1892	Nebraska	1885 and 1893
New Jersey	1884	Rhode Island	1885
Ohio	1884 and 1894	New York	1893, 1895 and 1913
Colorado	1885 and 1895	Pennsylvania	1887
Illinois	1885	Washington	1890
Indiana	1885	Wisconsin	1895
Michigan	1885	California	1897

SEPARATION OF RACES—IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES*.

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "persons of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows:

Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains.

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines.

*The origin of the expression "Jim Crow," appears to have arisen thus: In Charleston, South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves, both of whom were named James. In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the "Jim;" as a further designation, the boarders because he was very black, added "Crow." "Jim Crow" appears to have led an eventful life. He was born in Richmond about 1800, and was sold first to Charleston, then to New Orleans, and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1839 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities.

In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation.

In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS.

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, and Wyoming, discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

Florida is the only State which prohibits white persons teaching in Negro schools and Negroes teaching in white schools. This act was passed in 1913. It has never been enforced.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BEFORE CIVIL WAR.

Negro Suffrage Before 1790.

North Carolina, 1715; South Carolina, 1716; Virginia, 1723; and Georgia, 1761, passed laws limiting the right of suffrage to white men. Virginia and South Carolina, 1776; Georgia, 1777; and Delaware, 1792 by constitutional amendments excluded Negroes from voting.

The first recorded argument concerning Negro suffrage appears to have been a long debate in the 1777-1778 session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the New York council of revision, 1785, and in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1789-1790. A strong minority in New York favored it. In 1790, the question of Negroes' right to vote was raised at a heated election in Philadelphia. In 1795, the Pennsylvania courts decided that Negroes did not have the right of suffrage.

Negro Suffrage From (1790-1838.)

Maine, 1819; Vermont, 1790; Kentucky, 1792; and Tennessee, 1796 were the only states admitted under the constitution without a suffrage discrimination against the Negro until the admission of Nebraska in 1867. Kentucky in 1799 and Tennessee in 1834, barred Negroes from voting. In the latter state where a considerable number had voted the constitutional convention by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three excluded them from the franchise.

There was no color discrimination in the Northwest territory ordinance of 1787. In 1800, the part of the ordinance relating to suffrage was applied to Mississippi Territory and Indiana Territory, in 1805 to the Territory of Orleans (Louisiana) and the territory Michigan, and in 1809 to the territory of Illinois. This was the last time until after the Civil War that an act providing for territorial government did not contain a clause denying suffrage to Negroes. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the discussion, 1820, on the admission of Missouri and in the New York Constitutional Convention 1821, which enacted that Negroes could vote provided they had resided three years in the state and paid taxes on $250 worth of property above all encumbrances. In North Carolina as in Tennessee there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro

suffrage. In the Constitutional Convention of 1834 after a long and heated debate it was defeated by a vote of 66 to 61. In the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837-1838 suffrage after a long discussion was restricted to white men.

Negro Suffrage And The Anti-Slavery Movement 1838-1846.

Although prior to 1838, the question of Negro Suffrage had several times been a matter of considerable popular concern the discussions of the subject were more or less isolated. After 1838 Negro suffrage became in some degree a party question.

It was not however, incorporated as a plank in party platforms and votes for and against it were not confined by party lines. The agitators in favor of it in most instances were more or less definitely connected with the abolition and the anti-slavery movement. In 1838-1841 and 1846 Negro suffrage was discussed in connection with the changes of the constitutions of New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Struggle For Negro Suffrage In The Northwest, 1844-1857.

The most notable efforts during the forties and fifties to secure Negro suffrage were in the Northwestern States. In the Constitutional Conventions of each of the states of this section the question of Negro suffrage was discussed. In Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin the question was submitted to popular vote. Although in each instance lost, the large number of votes for it indicated the strength of the sentiment in favor of it.

Negro Suffrage And Political Parties.

There appears to have been an intimate connection between the Liberty and Free Soil parties and the sentiment for Negro suffrage.

"The votes for Free Soil candidates and for Negro suffrage were numerous in the same areas and were approximately equal in number. For example the Free Soil vote of Wisconsin in 1848 was 10,418, while a year and a half before the vote for suffrage had been 7,664; the Free Soil vote of Michigan in 1848 was 10,389, while the vote for Negro suffrage in 1850 was 12,046; the vote for Negro suffrage in Connecticut in 1846 was 5,616; for Van Buren in 1848, it was 5,005. The same New York counties which gave majorities for equal suffrage in 1846, gave large votes for Van Buren in 1848. The northern counties of Illinois and the northeastern counties of Ohio, from which delegates favorable to abrogation of color distinctions, and the eastern counties of Wisconsin where the vote for Negro suffrage was heaviest, were all regions of Free Soil strength; while in Michigan, both the vote for colored suffrage, and the Free Soil vote, were evenly distributed throughout the state."

Negro Suffrage And The Republican Party 1857-1860.

While the Republican Party was not committed to Negro suffrage, nevertheless from 1857 to 1860 the party had considerable to do with this question. In Iowa through the Republicans the State Constitutional Convention submitted the question of Negro suffrage to popular vote. Although the measure was lost, one-fifth or more of the voters of this state supported it.

In the Minnesota Constitutional Convention of 1857 there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. This same year Negro suffrage was submitted

for the third time to the voters of Wisconsin. The vote stood 40,106 against, and 27,550 for. In 1860 a Negro suffrage measure was defeated in New York by a vote of 337,984 against, and 197,503 for.

Growth Of Sentiment, 1837-1860. In Favor Of Negro Suffrage.

The growth of sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage from 1837 to1860 was very marked. In 1840 there was no especial movement to grant political privileges to Negroes.

In the Northwest, however, sentiment in favor of this movement grew until it almost furnished a principle for the Republicans in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. From 1846 to 1860 the sentiment in New York grew from one-sixth in the former year to more than one-fourth in the latter year.

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THE NEGRO AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Lincoln's Plan Of Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage.

In his proclamation of amnesty, December 8, 1863, President Lincoln outlined his plan of Reconstruction as follows,—"Whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the presidential election of the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government. Such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State."

With reference to Negro suffrage, President Lincoln, in letter of March 13, 1864, to Governor Hahn of Louisiana said, "Now you are about to have a convention, which among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone. In his last public speech, April 11, 1865, in speaking of the New Louisiana Government he said: "It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent and on those who serve our cause as soldiers."

Negro Suffrage Under The Johnson Plan Of Reconstruction.

President Johnson's policy of reconstruction as outlined in a proclamation of Amnesty, May 29, 1865 and in a plan of reconstruction for North Carolina of the same date, was in substance, that, with certain exceptions, amnesty and pardon were extended to all who had "participated in the existing rebellion."

Provisional governors were appointed and the State government reinstated. In elections only those could vote who had exercised that privilege prior to 1860. The final qualifications for suffrage were to be decided by the state legislatures or constitutional conventions. Johnson, "like Lincoln confined the voters to white men and like him, favored a qualified suffrage for Negroes, although in his opinion that was a matter for the states themselves to determine." Congress opposed Johnson's plan, refused recognition to the state governments established under it and maintained that reconstruction was a matter for the Legislative instead of the Executive branch of the Government to handle.

The Fourteenth Amendment Plan Of Reconstruction.

The Fourteenth Amendment was enacted by Congress for ratification by the states, June 13, 1866. Under it Negroes were made citizens. Representation in Congress from the Southern States based on Negro population was to be reduced unless those states gave the Negro the suffrage. (For other provisions see the amendment.)

The eleven states which joined the confederacy had under the census of 1860, sixty-one representatives in Congress, sixteen of which were based on the three-fifth provision relative to slaves. If these states enfranchised the Negro they would have seventy members, if they denied the vote to the Negro, their representation would be reduced to forty-five. Under the Fourteenth Amendment Plan of Reconstruction, Negro suffrage was not forced upon the South but was optional with each state.

The Southern States Refuse To Ratify The Fourteenth Amendment.

In the meantime the breach between President Johnson and Congress widened. An appeal, through the congressional elections of 1866, was made by both sides for endorsement. The result was over-whelmingly in favor of Congress. These elections decided that as a condition of re-admission to the Union the late Confederate States must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. This through their legislatures they refused to do.

Dates of the Rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Texas	Oct. 13, 1866	South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1866
Georgia	Nov. 9, 1866	Kentucky	Jan. 8, 1867
Florida	Dec. 3, 1866	Virginia	Jan. 9, 1867
Alabama	Dec. 7, 1866	Mississippi	Jan. 25, 1867
North Carolina	Dec. 13, 1866	Louisiana	Feb. 6, 1867
Arkansas	Dec. 17, 1866	Delaware	Feb. 6, 1867
		Maryland	Mar. 23, 1867

James Ford Rhodes, in vol. VI, pp. 6-7 of his "History of the United States 1850-1877 sums up the objections of the South to the Fourteenth Amendment as follows: "Most of the states presented in one way or another the reasons for their action. Objection was made to the adoption of a constitutional amendment when ten Southern States were unrepresented in Congress, and also to the menace of a reduced representation, but the most formidable obstacle to ratifica-

tion lay in the so-called penal section which disfranchised from holding office the political leaders of the South. The Southern people, it was said, were asked to be the instruments of their own dishonor by fastening a stigma upon men who had their sympathy and whom they had followed with pride. The amendment is an "insulting outrage" declared the governor of Mississippi; it is a denial of the equal rights of many of our worthiest citizens."

The Congressional Plan Of Reconstruction.

The rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment plan of Reconstruction left "the way" open for congress to impose upon the South its plan of reconstruction. This plan as passed over the President's veto March 2 and 23 and July 17, 1867, said that to enforce peace and good order the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were divided into five military districts. To the command of each district an officer of the Army was to be assigned.

Provisions were made for elections in these ten states of conventions to frame constitutions. All male citizens twenty-one years old and upward of whatever race, color or previous condition, resident in the state one year, previous to election, except such as were disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony had the right to vote for delegates to these conventions. It was stipulated that these state constitutions must provide for universal Negro suffrage to be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress.

Each of these states, through their legislatures must also adopt the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Freedmen Exercise

During the year 1867 the freedmen generally exercised the right of suffrage in the South. On February 25, 1866, they exercised that right in the District of Columbia. In February, 1867 the legislature of Tennessee granted the suffrage to Negroes. Under the congressional plan of reconstruction Negroes took part as voters and as candidates in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

Members of 1867-1868 Constitutional Conventions.

	Whites	Negroes		Whites	Negroes
Alabama	83	17	Mississippi	68	17
Arkansas	68	7	North Carolina	107	13
Florida	29	17	South Carolina	34	63
Georgia	133	33	Texas	81	9
Louisiana	52	41	Virginia	80	25

Negro Suffrage, 1865 to 1870.

1865—Connecticut, Wisconsin and Minnesota decided against Negro suffrage.

1866—Congress established Negro suffrage in all territories. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas voted against it.

1867—Kansas, Minnesota and Ohio refused to grant suffrage to the Negro.

1868—Michigan and New York votes against Negro suffrage. Iowa and Minnesota extended the suffrage to Negroes. The Fourteenth Amendment (see under Civil Rights) was adopted July 28. In 1868 and 1869 the reconstruction constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes. They were now elected as members of the legislatures and as members of congress.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF SOME RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURES

Legislatures	1868–69		1870–71		1871–72		1873–74		1874–75		1876	
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
Alabama—												
Senate	32	1	29	4	29	4	29	4	27	6	27	6
House	74	26	73	27	86	14	73	27	71	29	77	23
Arkansas—												
Senate	23	1	22	2	---	---	22	2	---	---	---	---
House	73	7	71	9	---	---	71	9	---	---	---	---
Georgia—												
Senate	41	3	42	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
House	145	31	149	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi—												
Senate	---	---	29	4	---	---	28	9	---	---	32	5
House	---	---	77	31	76	39	61	55	---	---	100	16
North Carolina—												
Senate	47	3	47	9	45	5	46	4	46	4	---	---
House	102	18	101	1	118	12	107	13	107	13	113	7
South Carolina—												
Senate	24	9	22	11	---	---	17	16	17	16	17	16
House	48	76	49	75	---	---	63	61	63	61	70	54
Texas—												
Senate	---	---	28	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
House	---	---	82	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia—												
Senate	34	6	34	6	37	3	37	3	37	3	37	3
House	119	18	116	21	123	14	115	17	112	17	112	13

There were Negro members of the North Carolina Legislature to 1899, and of the Virginia Legislature to 1891 as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA			VIRGINIA		
	Sens.	Reps.		Sens.	Reps.
1879	2	6	1876-77	3	12
1881	1	4	1877-78	3	4
1883	3	5	1878-79	3	4
1885	2	2	1881-82	3	13
1887	3	3	1883-84	3	8
1889		2	1884-85	1	7
1891	1		1885-86	1	1
1893		1	1886-87	1	1
1895		1	1887-88	1	7
1897		1	1888-89	1	7
1899	1	1	1889-90	1	4
			1890-91	1	3

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870-1890.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. (See under Civil Rights the Fifteenth Amendment.)

After the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provision of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870, passed an act, the first section of which declares:

> "All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction

of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890-1915.

Beginning with 1890, Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendment sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars ($300) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars ($500) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars ($300) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred ($300) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia, when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendent of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he registered prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia,

January 1, 1915. The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause intended to be permanent, provided that:

No person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, June 21, 1915, declared the Grandfather Clause invalid. Mississippi had no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO.

The statutes of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive though one ancestor in each generation may have been white.

According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska, and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina a person of color is one who has s much as one-eighth Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma provides:

"Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or 'Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons."

In Arkansas, and Virginia persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

MISCEGENATION.

Miscegenation is the amalgamation, or mixing of racial stocks. This may take place in wedlock or out. Twenty-nine States have laws which make intermarriage between the races illegal.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, together with the Northern States of Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, marriages of whites is denied with Negroes. In Arizona, California, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Oregon, marriage with Mongolians also is prohibited. North Carolina prohibits marriage with Negro and Croton Indian blood, and Nevada with persons of the Ethiopian Malay, Mongolian or American Indian races.

The general rule with reference to intermarriages between races is this: "If the applicant for a marriage license had even only one great-grand parent who was a full-blooded Negro he may not receive a license; but if that great-grandparent were a mulatto and in all later generations mating took place (illegally, of course) with a white person, then the person in question is legally white and may marry a white person. Otherwise stated, the descendant of a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation were pure white, is excluded; or persons having one-eighth or more of Negro blood are excluded from

marrying a white person. In Nebraska and Virginia, the limit is set at one-fourth or more of Negro blood. The State of Georgia sets no limit, but declares 'marriages between white persons and persons of African descent is forever prohibited; such marriages are null and void.' Louisiana forbids the marriage of whites to 'persons of color.' In Jamaica, too, a person with less than one-eighth Negro blood becomes legally white."

LIMITS TO MARRIAGES BETWEEN RACES

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Alabama	White persons and Negroes or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation, inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation be white. Constitution forbids marriage of white person with Negro or descendant of Negro.		Imprisonment 2 to 7 years for each party
Arizona	Persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Negroes Mongolians or their descendants	Void	
Arkansas	Between a white and a Negro or mulatto	Void	
California	White person with Negro, mulatto, or Mongolian.	Void. No license to be issued.	
Colorado	White person with Negro or mulatto except in portion of State, derived from Mexico		Fine $500 or imprisonment for 2 years
Delaware	White person with Negro or mulatto (as enrolled)	"Unlawful"	Fine $100 or imprisonment for 31 days.
Florida	White with a Negro (1-8 or more Negro blood.) Constitution specifies persons of Negro descent to fourth generation inclusive.	Null and Void	Imprisonment 10 yrs or fine $1000
Georgia	White persons with persons of African descent.	Forever prohibited, null and void.	For officiating, fine, imprisonment 6 mos. and work in chain-gang 12 mos.
Idaho	White persons with Negro or mulatto	Illegal and void	For solemnizing, fine $300 and imprisonment 3 mos.
Indiana	White person with person having 1-8 Negro blood.	Void	mprisonment 10 yrs. and fine $100.
Kentucky	White person with Negro or mulatto	Prohibited and void	Fine $500.
Louisiana	White person and person of color Courts have held that marriage of white person with Negro or mulatto can never be valid.	Prohibited null and void. Concubinage between white and Negro is a felony	Imprisonment 1 year
Maryland	White person and Negro or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. "Infamous crime."	Forever prohibited and void.	Imprisonment 10 yrs Minister fined $100.
Mississippi	White person and Negro or mulatto, or one who has 1-8 or more of Negro blood. White person and Mongolian or person having 1-8 or more of Mongolian blood Constitution limits Negro in same way.	Unlawful and void	Fine $500 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Missouri	White person, Negro or Mongolian	Prohibited and void	
Montana	White person and Negro (or in part Negro) or Chinese or Japanese. Such marriages made elsewhere are null and void in this State	Null and void	For solemnizing fine of $500 and imprisonment 1 month in county jail.
Nebraska	White person and one having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.	'Absolutely void."	
Nevada	White person with one of Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian, or American Indian races.	Gross misdemeanor	Imprisonment 2 yrs.

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
North Carolina	White and Negro or Indian (or of such descent to the 3rd generation inclusive.) Crotoan Indian and Negro (or of Negro descent to 3d generation inclusive.) Constitution makes same prohibited for Negro.	Prohibited and void if so declared by court.	
North Dakota	(a) White and Negro (defined as person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood.) (b) Unlawful for such to live in adultery or fornication together or to live n same room.	"Unlawful"	(a) Fine $2000 imprisonment 10 yrs. Same for issuing license or soleminizing (b) Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 yr.
Oklahoma	Any person of African descent with any person not of African descent.		Fine $500 and imprisionment 1 yr.
Oregon	White person and Negro or Mongolian, or any other personhaving 1-4 Negro or Mongolian blood. (The criminal law includes also Chinese and Kanaka declares such marriage void and provides penalty of imprisonment 3 mos to 1 yr. For aiding or issuing license the penalty is the same plus a fine of $100 to $1000.	Void	Fine $1000 or imprisonment 1 year
South Carolina	White to Indian, Negro, or mulatto or person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood. Constitution limits Negro in the same way.	Unlawful and void.	Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 year.
South Dakota	White with person of African race.' (Illicit cohabitation between such persons is felony) (To issue license for such marriage is a misdemeanor.)	"Null and void from the beginning.	'Fine $1000 and imprisonment 10 years.
Tennessee	White with Negro or descendant of Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. Living together as man and wife prohibited. Constitution sets same limit		Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Texas	Persons of European blood or their descendants with persons of African blood or their descendants (includes Negro with one parent white to third generation. Reservation that the person knowingly marries such person of different race.	Null and void	Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Utah	White with Negro or Mongolian	Void	
Virginia	White with person having any admixture of Negro blood.		Imprisonment 5 yrs. Official solemnizing fine $200, of which informer gets half.
West Virginia	White person with Negro		Imprisonment 1 yr Fine $100. Solemnizing fine $200.

NOTE: The Statutes of Michigan expressly declare that the marriage of a Negro with a white person is valid.

OFFICE HOLDING.

Former Members Of Congress.

SENATORS.

Hiram R. Revels.—First Negro United States Senator, 1870-1871. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822.

In 1847 he graduated from Knox-College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. In January 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th, took his seat in Congress.

Blanche K. Bruce.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave March, 1841 in Prince Edward County, Virginia; died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

He was educated with his master's son. After freedom came, he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed Register of the United States Treasury.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Name—	State—	Length of Service—
Cain, Richard H	South Carolina	43rd and 45th Congress—4 yrs.
Cheatham, H. P	North Carolina	51st and 52nd Congress—4 yrs.
Delarge, Robert C	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 yrs.
Elliott, Robert B	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 yrs.
Haralson, Jeremiah	Alabama	44th Congress—2 yrs.
Hyman, John	North Carolina	44th Congress—2 yrs.
Langston, John M	Virginia	51st Congress—2 yrs.
Long, Jefferson	Georgia	41st Congress—2yrs.
Lynch, John R	Mississippi	43rd, 44th and 47th Congress—6 yrs.
Menard, J. H	Louisiana	40th Congress—1 yr.
Miller, Thomas H	South Carolina	51st Congress—2 yrs.
Murray, George W	South Carolina	53rd and 54 Congress—4 yrs.
Nash, Charles E	Louisiana	44th Congress—2 yrs.
O'Harra, James E	North Carolina	48th and 49th Congress—4 yrs.
Rainey, Joseph H	South Carolina	41st to 45th Congress—10 yrs.
Ransier, A. J	South Carolina	43rd Congress—2 years
Rapier, James T	Alabama	43rd Congress—2 years
Smalls, Robert	South Carolina	44th, 45th and 47th Congress—6 yrs.
Turner, Benj. S	Alabama	42nd Congress—2 yrs.
Walls, Josiah T	Florida	42nd and 43rd Congress—4 yrs.
White, George H	North Carolina	55th and 56th Congress—4 yrs.

FIRST NEGRO MEMBERS OF A STATE LEGISLATURE.

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislature of any State in the Union.

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett.—Minister resident and consul general to Haiti, 1869-1877. First Negro to be given an appointment by the United States government. He was born of Indian and mulatto parentage at Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, November 13, 1908. He was educated at the High School, Birmingham, Connecticut, the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts and the Connecticut State Normal School. He was principal of a public school in New Haven, Connecticut, 1853-1855. During this time he was a student at Yale College. In 1857 he became principal of the colored high school in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1857-1858. He remained at the head of the High School until he received his appointment as minister to Haiti.

COLORED PERSONS HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.
Perry W. Howard, Mississippi, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.
Walter L. Cohen, Louisiana, Collector of Customs, New Orleans.
Charles W. Anderson, New York, Collector Internal Revenue, Third District of New York City.
Arthur G. Froe, West Virginia, Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.
W. S. Scarborough, Ohio Specialist, Department of Agriculture.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIPLOMATIC.

Solomon P. Hood, Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR.

Name, Position and Address.
William J. Yerby, Consul at Dakar, West Africa.
James G. Carter, Counsul at Tamatave, Madagascar.
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

NEGRO DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES AT THE 1924 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

FLORIDA—S. D. McGill, delegate Fourth district, Jacksonville.
GEORGIA—Delegates-at-large, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta; Benjamin J. Davis; Atlanta; Alternates-at-large, First district, delegate, Walter S. Scott, Savannah; Second district delegate, J. H. Watson, Albany; Fourth district, delegate, B. F. Lovejoy, Greenville, Fifth district, delegate, L. M. Hill, Atlanta; Sixth district, delegate, T. K. Persely, Macon Eighth district, delegate, W. H. Harris, Athens; Tenth district, delegate, John F. Thompson Augusta; Eleventh district, delegate, E. W. Brinkins, Woodbine; Twelfth district, delegate, H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley.
ILLINOIS—Alternate-at-large; First district delegate, Louis B. Anderson.
INDIANA—Delegate-at-large, C. R. Richardson, Richmond.
KENTUCKY—Delegate, Dr. G. F. David, Lexington.
LOUISIANA—Delegates-at-large, Walter L. Cohen and B. V. Baranco of New Orleans and Baton Rouge; alternates-at-large, First district, delegate, S. W. Green, New Orleans; Second district, delegate, Ernest Duconge, New Orleans; Fourth district, delegate, Charles M. Roberson, Shreveport; Sixth district, delegate, J. H. Lowery, Donaldsonville.
MARYLAND—Delegate-at-large, William L. Fitzgerald, Baltimore.
MISSOURI—Eleventh district, delegate, A. E. Malone, St. Louis; Twelfth district, delegate, R. S. Scott, St. Louis.
MISSISSIPPI—Delegates-at-large, Perry W. Howard, Jackson; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson; alternates-at-large, Second district, delegate, E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs; Third district, delegate, E. P. Booze, Mound Bayou; Fourth district, W. W. Phillips (one-half vote), Kosciusko; Eighth district, delegate, W. L. Mhoon, Jackson.
NEW JERSEY—Delegate-at-large, Dr. George E. Cannon, Jersey City.
NEW YORK—Twenty first district, delegate, the Rev. James W. Brown, New York City
SOUTH CAROLINA—Delegate-at-large, J. H. Goodwin, Columbia; W. L. Dixon, Barnwell; alternates-at-large, Third district, delegate, R. Red Tolbert, Jr., Abbeville; Sixth district, delegate, William Howard, Darlington.
TENNESSEE—Delegate-at-large, Robert R. Church, Memphis; Tenth district, delegates, Wayman Wilkerson, Memphis; G. T. Taylor, Memphis.
TEXAS—Eighth district, delegate, C. F. Richardson, Houston.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Delegate-at-large, Thomas L. Jones, Washington.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

It is estimated that there was an average of thirty-five Negroes in each white regiment in the Revolutionary War. According to an official report there were in the army under General Washington's immediate command on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred and seventy-five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and RhodeIsland There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged. Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. A Hessian officer under date of October 3, 1773, wrote "The Negro can take the field instead of his master and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance."

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by the black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts, led a company of Negroes at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. At the fight at Brandywine, Beach Sampson, a giant Negro, armed with a scythe swept his way through the British works. See Poem in

*For list of Negro delegates to 1920 Convention, see 1921-22Year Book p. 183, and for 1912 and 1916 Conventions, 1918-19 Year Book, pp. 208-10.

Skinner's "Myths Of Our Own Land." The Black Legion, organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D'Estaing, consisted of 800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the seige of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this legion by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French army from annihiliation.

Only a small number of Negroes were allowed to serve in the patriot army of the Southern colonies. Toward the close of the struggle however, there was a growing sentiment among these colonies to use a large number of Negro troops. In 1780, Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina, seconded by General Lincoln, urged that State to raise black troops. In 1782, General Greene proposed to the governor of South Carolina a plan for raising black regiments. Negroes were also employed in the British army during the Revolutionary War. This fact helped to gain them admittance into the patriot army. It is estimated that 30,000 slaves were carried off by the British troops and used in pioneer work and in building fortifications.

In 1775, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom to all Negroes and indentured white servants who might enlist in the British army. In 1776, the British formed a regiment of 800 Negroes on Staten Island. In 1782, a Mr. J. Cruden, of Charleston, wrote a letter to Lord Dunmore, proposing that 10,000 black troops be raised in the province of South Carolina.

Lord Dunmore wrote to Gen. Clinton approving this scheme and declared his perfect willingness "to hazard his reputation and person in the execution of the measure." Letters containing the proposal were also sent by Lord Dunmore to London. Before they reached there, however, peace negotiations began. It appears that it was the intention of the highest British and American military authorities to begin a general policy of arming the Negro slaves and employing them as soldiers. The closing of the war, alone, prevented this policy from being carried into effect.

REFERENCES: Nell, Colored Patriots of the Revolution; Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Part II;-1 Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. 1, Chapter XXVI-XXVII; Washington. The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV. Rider, An Historical Inquiry Concerning the Attempt to Raise a Regiment of Slaves by Rhode Island During the War of the Revolution.

IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery and good conduct of the many Negroes who were under his command at the battle of Lake Erie. He said: "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger." The legislature of New York, October 24, 1814, authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result, 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at Sackett's Harbor. Two battalions composed of 500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans. Three months before the battle, General Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana."

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

To every noble-hearted generous freeman of colour volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands now received by the white soldiers of the United States, *viz.*: One Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars in money, and

one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On the eve of the battle, General Jackson reviewed the white and colored troops and had read to them his famous address. To the colored troops he said:

"To the Men of Colour.—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms,—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes."

REFERENCES: Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and As Soldiers, Appendix A. C. and D.; Williams, Histroy of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II, Chapter II; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Something like 178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the Civil War. These made up 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, seven were calvary, twelve were heavy artillery, and one light artillery.

The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina, in which the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, February 9, 1863; the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER TROOPS BY STATES.

Connecticut	1,764	Minnesota	114
Delaware	954	Missouri	8,344
District of Columbia	3,269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1,811	New Jersey	1,185
Indiana	1,537	New York	4,125
Iowa	440	Ohio	5,092
Kansas	2,080	Pennsylvania	8,612
Kentucky	23,703	Rhode Island	1,837
Maine	104	Vermont	120
Maryland	8,718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3,966	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1,387		
		Total	78,779

Under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4,969	Mississippi	17,869
Arkansas	5,526	North Carolina	5,035
Colorado	95	South Carolina	5,462
Florida	1,044	Tennessee	20,133
Georgia	3,486	Texas	47
Louisiana	24,052	Virginia	5,723

"There were also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the battle of Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, July 6, 1863; the assault on Port Hudson (near Baton Rouge, La.), May 27, 1863; the assault on Fort Wagner, a defense of Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863; the assault on Petersburg, Va., June 15, 16, and July 30, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The use of slaves as soldiers with the reward of freedom to those who survived, was strongly advocated at different times by members of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Slaves were employed as laborers on the fortifications in all parts of the Confederacy. Both slaves and free Negroes offered their services. A considerable number of the latter enrolled themselves.

> *Tae Cadrleston Mercury* for January 3, 1861 announced that 150 able bodied free colored men of Charleston had offered their services gratuitously to the Governor to hasten forward the important work of throwing up defences along the coast. In Lynchburg and Petersburg, Virginia in April 1861 free Negroes enrolled for the purpose of offering their services to the Governor for the defence of the State.
>
> "ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS: Resolved by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. R. Cook, and William B. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic freedom of color, of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defence. All who have not enrolled their names will call at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co.
>
> "F. W. FORSYTHE, *Secretary*."

In June 1861, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act authorizing the Governor to receive into military service free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Pay and rations were assigned them. November 23, 1861, there was a review in New Orleans of 28,000 Confederate troops. Among these was one regiment composed of 1,400 free colored men. On the 9th of February, 1862, there was another grand review of Confederate troops in New Orleans. The Picayune contained the following paragraph concerning this review:

> "We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled, and comfortably uniformed. Most of these companies, quite unaided by the administration, have supplied themselves with arms without regard to cost or trouble. One of these companies, commanded by the well-known veteran, Captain Jordan, was presented, a little before the parade, with a fine war-flag of the new style. This interesting ceremony took place at Mr. Cuching's store, on Camp, near Common Street. The presentation was made by Mr. Bigney, and Jordan made, on this occasion, one of his most felicitous speeches."

Mulattoes were made free by the treaty with France in 1803 were enlisted in 1862 for the defense of that city. The next year, according to Flemming, they received into the Confederate service as heavy artillery man.

> In February, 1864, the Confederate Congress passed an act making all male free Negroes (with certain exceptions) between the ages of eighteen and fifty liable to perform such duties in the army or in connection with the military defences of the country in the way of work upon the fortifications, or in government work, etc., as the Secretary of War might from time to time prescribe, and providing them rations, clothing and compensation. The Secretary of War was also authorized to employ for similar duty 20,000 male Negro slaves.
>
> In February, 1865, at a meeting held in the African Church in Richmond to acquaint the people concerning the failure of the Peace Conference held at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, proposed that legislation by the States be immediately effected so that the slaves could be armed. The next day a bill was presented in the House to give effect to Mr. Benjamin's suggestion, and providing for the volunteer enlistment of slaves for military service. A motion to reject was lost by ayes 21, nays 53; a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was lost· another to refer it to the Military Committee was also lost, and the motion of the original mover for a select committee passed. A resolution had already been offered in the Senate instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill with the least possible delay to take into the military service of the Confederate States, by volunteer enlistment with

the consent of the owners, or by conscription, not exceeding 200,000 Negro soldiers. The resolution was defeated.

Dr. A. T. Augusta.—October 2, 1863, was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He is said to have been the first colored man commissioned in the medical department of the United States Army.

Henry M. Turner.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro Chaplain in the United States Army. Born February 1, 1833, near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed Chaplain, 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880. Died May 8, 1915.

REFERENCES: Williams, History of the Negro Troops in The War of the Rebellion; Idem, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II. Chapters XVIII—XX; Wilson, History of the Black Phalanx; The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, pp. 212-213; 1865, pp. 191-192.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN REGULAR ARMY.

July 28, 1866, Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry were organized.

March 3, 1869, a consolidation act, was passed, and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first were re-organized as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth were re-organized as the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians, extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Calvary won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front.

Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish-American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Calvary distinguished itself by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-fifth Infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Colored Officers.	**White and Colored Officers. (1st and 2nd Lieutenants Colored.)**
Third, North Carolina	7th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
Eighth Illinois, Army of Occupation at Santiago	6th Virginia
Ninth Battalion, Ohio	8th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes
Twenty-third, Kansas	9th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes
	10th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes
	White Officers, Third Alabama

Indiana raised two companies of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment Colored Companies A. and B. colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteer regiments reached the front in time to take part in a battle. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the Army of Occupation, and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago.

After the close of the Spanish-American War, two colored regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.

In 1917 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at West Point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

The Carrizal Incident.

In 1916 the United States sent a punitive expedition under General Pershing into Mexico in pursuit of the Villa forces which had raided Columbus, New Mexico. Two Negro regiments, the 10th Calvary and the 24th Infantry were a part of his expedition. On June 21, Troops C

and K of the 10th Calvary were ambushed at Carrizal by some 700 Mexican soldiers. Although outnumbered almost ten to one, these black soldiers dismounted in the face of a withering machine gun fire, deployed, charged the Mexicans and killed their commander.

This handful of men fought on until of the three officers commanding them, two were killed and one was badly wounded. Seventeen of the men were killed and twenty-three were made prisoners. One of the many outstanding heroes of this memorable engagement was Peter Bigstaff who fought to the last beside his commander, Lieutenant Adair. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Georgia, the well known publicist in the course of a tribute to the Carrizal fighters, wrote:

"The black trooper might have faltered and fled a dozen times, saving his own life and leaving Adair to fight alone. But it never seemed to occur to him. He was comrade to the last blow. When Adair's broken revolver fell from his hand, the black trooper pressed another into it, and together shouting in defiance, they thinned the swooping circle of overwhelming odds before them.

"The black man fought in the deadly shamble side by side with the white man following always, fighting always as his Lieutenant fought.

"And finally, when Adair literally shot to pieces, fell in his tracks, his last command to his black trooper was to leave him and save his life. Even then the heroic Negro paused in the midst of that Hell of carnage for a final service to his officer. Bearing a charmed life, he had fought his way out. He saw that Adair had fallen with his head in the water. With superb loyalty the black trooper turned and went back to the maelstrom of death, lifted the head of his superior, leaned him against a tree and left him there dead with dignity when it was impossible to serve any more.

"There is not a finer piece of soldierly devotion and heroic comradeship in the history of modern warfare than that of Henry Adair and the black trooper who fought by him at Carrizal."

AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR.

From June 5, 1917 to September 12, 1918 there were 2,290,527 Negroes registered for service in the United States Army. Those examined for service numbered 458,838.*

The per cent of rejections of those examined was greater for white registrants than for Negro registrants. Of those examined, 70.41 per cent of the whites and 74.60 per cent of the Negroes were accepted. The number of Negroes finally inducted into the service was 367,710. The number accepted for full military service was, 342,277. Of the total registrants, 26.84 per cent of the whites and 31.74 per cent of the Negroes were accepted for full military service.

Number Negro Soldiers Mobilized.

There were in addition to the 342,277 secured through the selective draft, the four regiments of the regular army, the 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry, and National Guard Units as follows: 8th Illinois, 15 New York, 9th Ohio Battalion, 1st Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia; Co. L., 6th Massachusetts Infantry; First Separate Company of Connecticut National Guard; First Separate Company of Marvland National Guard; and Company G. unattached of Tennessee National Guard. Including those in the regular army and the National Guard Units the total number of Negro soldiers mobilized for the World War was about 380,000. About 200,000 of these were sent to France. Some 42,000 of these were combat troops. Some 1,400 Negroes were commissioned as officers in the United States Army during the World War. (For a list of these see 1918-19 Negro Year Book, pages 223-228.)

PARTIAL LIST NEGRO ARMY UNITS IN FRANCE.
92nd Division Combat Troops.

183rd Infantry Brigade—
365th and 366th Infantry Regiments; 351st Machine Gun Battalion.
184th Infantry Brigade—
367th and 368th Infantry Regiments; 351st Machine Gun Battalion.
167th Artillery Brigade—

*(For list of colored and white registrants and inductions by states, see 1918-1919 Negro Year Book pages 206-217.)

349th, 350th and 351st Artillery Regiments.
349th Machine Gun Battalion (92nd Division at Large.)
317th Trench Mortar Battalion.
317th Engineers Regiment.
317th Engineers Train.
317th Ammunition Train.
317th Supply Train.
317th Trains Headquarters and Military Police.
317th Sanitary Train, comprising 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th Field Hospital and Ambulance Companies.
325th Field Signal Corps; Radio (or wireless telegraphy, etc.)

Provisional 93rd Division, Combat Troops.
(BRIGADED WITH THE FRENCH.)

185th Infantry Brigade—
369th and 371th Infantry Regiments.
186th Infantry Brigade—
186th Infantry Brigade—
371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments.

Pioneer and Service Units.

Pioneer Regiments of Infantry—numbered 811 to 815 (inclusive.) Many Depot Brigades, Service or Labor Battalions, Stevedore Regiments, Hospital and Ambulance Corps, Sanitary Trains, Supply Trains, Etc.

The Record Of The Negro In World War.

The American Negroes made a magnificent record in the World War. They were the one group in the Nation who were a 100 per cent loyal and were impervious to German propaganda. They were the one group which most willingly responded to the draft and furnished the largest proportionate number of draftees; 74.60 per cent of the Negroes examined were accepted and 69.71 per cent of the whites.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in his report for 1918, in speaking of the Negroes and the draft, quotes from a memorandum sent him by Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War: "One of the brightest chapters in the whole historv of the war is the Negro's eager acceptance of the draft and his splendid willingness to fight. His only resentment was due to the limited extent to which he was allowed to join and participate in combatant or 'fighting' units. The number of colored draftees accepted for military duty, and the comparatively small number of them claiming exemptions, as compared with the total number of white and coloured men called and drafted, present an interesting study and reflects much credit upon this racial group.'

The First Soldiers American Expeditionary Forces Decorated For Bravery Were Two Negroes.

The Negro soldiers from the United States made a wonderful record on the battle fields of France. They were the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to get into action. The first soldiers of the American Army to be decorated for bravery, in France were two Negroes, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, members of the 369th Infantry which was formerly the 15th New York National Guard Regiment.

On the night of May 15, 1918, these two men, while on sentry duty were attacked by a raiding party of some twenty or more Germans. "The names of these two men will stand out forever in the roll of honor of their race." Battling in the blackness of night with their rifles, hand granades and a bolo knife, wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party of at least twenty-four strong. For this act of bravery, Johnson and Roberts received medals of honor.

Other Citations For Individual Gallantry In Action.

The following are only examples of the many individual feats of bravery by American Negro soldiers for which there were citations:*

"Private Tom Rivers, Company G. 366th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois Delaviorette, although gassed, volunteered and carried important messages through heavy barrage to the support companies. He refused first aid until his company was relieved."

Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, of the 368th Machine Gun Company, commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Forest D Argonne, Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to reorganize tha battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men.

"With the approbation of the Commander in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in the order of the division: Private Mack Watson, Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion, of the 372nd Regular Infantry. Not being useful as a telephonist any more, he requested the battalion commander to allow him to take part in the attack, in the first wave, and displayed the greatest intrepidity during the assault of the trenches, south of the Bussy Farm, September 28, 1918. This order was signed by Marshal Petain, commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, at the general headquarters on January 13, 1919.

"Private Reuben Burrell, machine gun company 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Champagne sector, France, September 31, 1918. Private Burrell, althoughly painfully wounded in the knee, refused to be evacuated, stating that if he went to the rear there would not be enough left for his group to function.

"Private Ellison Moses, Company C, 371st Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Arduil, France, September 31, 1918. After his company had been forced to withdraw from an advanced position, under severe machine gun and artillery fire, this soldier went forward and rescued wounded soldiers, working persistently until all of them had been carried to shelter.

Private Tillman Webster 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardenil, France, September 29, 1918. With three other soldiers, Private Webster crawled 200 yards ahead of our line under violent machine gun fire and rescued an officer who was lying mortally wounded in a shell-hole.

"The 368th Infantry fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner across an open field swept by heavy machine gun fire. Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down As he fell he cried to his comrades: "Some one come and get this message. I am wounded."

Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell of the same company dashed across the shell swept space picked up the wounded private, and with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him carried his man back to the American lines. For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross and Lieutenant Campbell, in addition, was recommended for Captaincy. From this, the same company, John Baker, having voluntured, was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but unfaltering, he delivered the message. He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey. "I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer. Under the same Lieutenant, Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives, and hand grenades, were moving over a road to the Chateau Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush: just back of it was an open field. Lieutenant Campbell who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush and tie the rope, to several stems of the brush; then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose ruse worked. Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side. The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the bush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun."

Four Regiments And A Battalion Decorated By French For Bravery In Action.

The military authorities awarded the Croix de Guerre to four whole Negro Regiments, the 369th, 370th, and 371st and 372nd and the first battalion of the 367th Infantry for heroism in action. One of these regiments, the 370th, formerly the 8th Illinois, was, with the exception of the colonel, officered entirely by Negroes. Thirty of the Negro officers in this regiment received medals of honor

*(For somewhat complete list of individuals decorated for bravery, see 1918-1919 Negro Year Book, pages 221-222.)

for distinguished bravery. Altogether, some 60 Negro officers were decorated for bravery. Some 350 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Negro American soldiers were also, for their bravery, given medals of honor.

NEGROES AT WEST POINT.

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, 1877, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties was discharged. He then went to Mexico. John H. Alexander, 1887, the second graduate, died March 26, 1894, while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young, 1889, the third Negro to graduate, was retired in 1917 with the rank of Colonel.

Nine other Negroes attended but did not graduate from West Point as follows: James W. Smith, South Carolina, 1870-1874; Henry A. Napier, Tennessee, 1871-72; Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida, 1872-73; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-1875; Johnson C. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-1882; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-78; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-86; William A. Hare, Ohio, 1885-1886; William W. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886.

NEGROES AT ANNAPOLIS.

No Negroes have graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The following, however, have attended: John Henry Conyers, South Carolina, 1872-73; Alonzo C. McClellan, South Carolina, 1873; and Henry E. Baker, Mississippi, 1874-75.

NEGRO OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.
Active List.

Benjamin O. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry, Inspector-Instructor, Ohio National Guard, Cleveland, Ohio.
John E. Green, Lieuntenant Colonel 25th Infantry, Camp Henry J. Jones, Arizona.
Louis A. Carter, Chaplain (Captain) 25th Infantry, Camp Henry J. Jones, Arizona.
Alexander W. Thomas, Chaplain (Captain) 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.
Monroe S. Caver, Chaplain (First Lieutenant) 9th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.

Retired List.

Allen Allensworth, Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel), (Deceased)
Charles Young, Colonel (Deceased).
John R. Lynch, Major, Chicago, Illinois.
William T. Anderson, Chaplain (Major), Cleveland, Ohio.
George W. Prioleau, Chaplain (Major), Los Angeles, Calif.
T. G. Steward, Chaplain (Captain), (Deceased).
Washington W. E. Gladden, Chaplain (Captain), (Deceased).
Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain (Major), Washington, D. C.

Negro Warrant Officers United States Army.

On June 9, 1920, the War Department published the following amendment to National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

"Warrant Officers. In addition to those authorized for the Army Mine Planter Service, there shall be not more than 1120 Warrant Officers, including Band Leaders. Appointments shall be made by the Secretary of War from among non-commissioned officers who have had at least ten years' enlisted service; enlisted men who served as officers of the Army at some time between April 6, 1917 and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose total service in the Army, enlisted and commissioned, amounts to five years; persons serving or who have served as Army Field Clerks, or Field Clerks, Quartermaster Corps; and, in the case of those who are to be assigned to duty as Band Leaders, from among persons who served as Army Band Leaders at some time between Apr. 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918."

The bill was passed in order to provide suitable rank for former Emergency Officers, who would revert back to their pre-war enlisted grade upon discharge as commissioned officers.

Warrant Officers take rank next below Second Lieutentants and among themselves according to the dates of their respective warrants.

Warrant Officers are assigned to tactical units, to Department and Corps Area headquarters, camps, posts, etc., for clerical, administrative, supply and police duties. They also serve as Band Leaders, Special Disbursing officers, Assistant

Professors of Military Science and Tactics, Property auditors and duties on Army Mine Planters.

They are entitled to retirement from the Army the same as commissioned officers, *i. e.*, for 30 years' service or physical disability.

The following list of Negro Warrant officers was reported by the Adjutant General's office on December 3, 1924:

Robert Anderson, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.
Stephen B. Barrows, Camp Marfa, Texas.
Arthur Chambliss, Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona.
Roscoe Clayton, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Jesse Anderson Coleman, Nogales, Arizona.
Charles C. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.
James Winthrop Granson, Fort Benning, Georgia.
Thomas Arthur Firmes, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Aaron R. Fisher, Camp Stephen D. Little, Arizona.
Benjamin F. Ford, Headquarters Philippine Division, Manila, Philippine Islands.
William Gillum, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Jack T. Goodrum, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.
Elijah Harold Goodwin, Fort Riley, Kansas.
William Washington Green, Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro.
Edmund Harper, Fort Benning, Georgia.
Wade H. Hammond, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Reuben Horner, Philippine Quartermaster Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Matthew Jackson, Camp Stephen D. Little, Arizona.
Hansom Johnson, Hawaiian Ordinance Depot, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Percy L. Jones, Presidio of San Francisco, California.
Orestus John Kincaid, Colored High Schools, Washington, D. C.
Leslie King, Nogales, Arizona.
Edward C. Knox, Nogales, Arizona.
Vance H. Marchbanks, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Henry Morrow, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
George Murphy, Douglas, Arizona.
Charles W. Owens, Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona.
Walter R. Sanders, Headquarters, First Corps Area, Army Base, Boston 9, Mass.
Edward W. Spearman, Camp Stephen D. Little, Arizona.
Leslie J. Thurman, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
Edward York, Colored High Schools, Washington, D. C.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION AWARDS.

The following is a list of the awards made from April 25, 1919 to June 16, 1924, inclusive by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to colored persons for deeds of heroism and also of the awards to white persons who performed deeds of heroism in connection with efforts to save colored persons from injury or death.(1)

Awards.

Milton Carter (colored), aged twenty-two, clerk, died attempting to save Arthur J. Truly (colored), aged nineteen, laborer, from drowning, East Haven, Conn., August 7, 1919. Truly got into difficulty in Long Island Sound near a rock that projected from shore, and called for help. Carter ran out on the rock to a point near Truly; and as Truly was sinking, Carter dived beside him. Truly and Carter rose together. Carter's back was to Truly. He told Truly to grasp him, and Truly took hold of him around the waist, and they sank immediately and were drowned. His widow was awarded a bronze medal, and until further notice, $25 a month, not to extend, however, beyond five years, or the date of her remarriage.

Walter Ross (colored), aged thirty-four, locomotive fireman, attempted to rescue Roy L. Riley (colored), aged nineteen, driver, from a runaway, Greenville, S. C., July 19, 1916. While Riley was driving a horse hitched to a wagon, the lines fell to the street. He reached for them and fell on one of the thills, striking the horse, and causing it to run away. Ross ran into the street in front of the horse. He reached for the bridle, and the horse struck him and knocked him down. Riley fell on top of Ross, and a wheel of the wagon ran over the right leg of Ross. The horse stopped two hundred feet beyond Ross. Riley was not injured. Ross' leg was broken, his head was lacerated, and his back was bruised. He was disabled nearly ten months. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1,000 disablement benefits.

Walker O. Lindsey, (white) aged twenty-nine, superintendent, saved Andrew Dorsey, (colored), aged twenty-four, and attempted to save Hilliard Mapp (colored), aged forty-seven, laborers, from a cave-in in a well, Madison, Ga., March 20, 1916. Dorsey, Mapp, and Lindsey were working at the bottom of a well thirty feet deep when part of a wall of the well caved on them. Dorsey's leg was caught by some timbers, and he was partially buried Mapp was completely buried. Lindsey was buried so that only his head, arms, and par. of his back were exposed; and he was seriously hurt, but not maimed. He extricated himself and was raised to the top in a bucket. He re-entered the well in the bucket and tied a rope to Dorsey, and Dorsey was drawn up. Two small portions of the wall caved while Lindsey was in the well, but did not strike him. Lindsey felt weak, and left the well. He

(1) The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was established in 1904. For a list of its award 1904 to January 22, 1919 inclusive, to colored persons and to white persons for efforts to save colored persons, see pages 229-232 of the 1918-1919 edition of the Negro Year Book.

entered it again to find Mapp, but could not locate him and left the well. Another cave-in occured later. Mapp was dead when he was found. Lindsey was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Samuel Davis (colored), aged twenty-five, coal miner, died attempting to save N. Estelle Garnand, aged sixteen, from drowning, Aflex, Ky., July 12, 1920. While wading in Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, Miss Garnand stepped into deep water. She struggled and sank under the surface several times. Davis, who was fully clothed and wore rubber boots, dived from the bank toward the spot where Miss Garnand had last disappeared. He did not come to the surface, and was drowned. Miss Garnand was drowned. A bronze medal was awarded to the widow, and until further notice $50 a month with $5.00 a month additional on account of her daughter, while she is dependent upon her, and not over 16, no benefits to extend, however, beyond sixteen years or the date of the widow's remarriage.

George Lyle (colored), aged fifty-four, driver, attempted to rescue Lamar B. Storrs, aged eight, from a runaway, Canton, Pa., April 27, 1920. A horse to which a light wagon was hitched, ran away; and the driver was thrown out, leaving Lamar clinging to the seat. Two men ran into the street to stop the horse; but as it approached them, they did nothing. Lyle ran ninety-five feet to reach the horse, and with both hands seized the bridle. He was jerked off his feet, causing him to lose his hold; one of the wheels of the wagon struck his right leg; and he fell to the ground. The horse ran three hundred feet farther and collided with a team, and Lamar was thrown to the street, but not injured. Lyle's right leg was fractured, and he was disabled for more than a year. He was awarded a bronze medal, and (supplementing Workmen's Compensation) disablement benefit until further notice at the rate of $26 a month from the date of the accident, not to extend, however beyond a total period of two years; and also the sum of $250 to be applied toward the liquidation of his rate of $26 a month from the date of the accident, not to extend, however beyond a total period of two years; and also the sum of $250 to be applied toward the liquidation of his indebtedness or other worthy purpose as needed.

Warren A. Hoy (white), aged thirty-one, machine-man's helper, helped to save Frank Carter (colored), aged thirty-eight, chargeman, and John Payne (colored), aged forty-one machine-man, and died attempting to help save James Jackson (colored), aged forty-three machine-man from suffocation, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921. Carter Payne and Jackson were overcome by dynamite fumes about two hundred feet from the mouth of a tunnel in which they were working. Hoy, who had also been working with the men, left the tunnell, but re-entered it on a small motor-car, accompanied by the only other man near the scene. They took Carter to the open air on the motor car and then rescued Payne in the same manner. Both were unconscious. Hoy and his companion then ran the motor car into the tunnel to within a short distance of Jackson, and Hoy's companion dragged Jackson about twenty-five feet toward the motor car. Feeling that he was about to be overcome, Hoy's companion dropped Jackson, left the tunnel, and ran more than a mile for help. Hoy was overcome close to the motor car. He was the only one besides Carter that knew how to run it. Carter, who revived, entered the tunnel and dragged Jackson out. Hoy was taken out by other men about an hour after he had entered, but could not be revived. Jackson and Payne recovered. A silver medal was awarded to the widow and (supplementing Workmen's Compensation until further notice $50 a month with $5 a month additional on account of her daughter while she is dependent upon her, no benefits to extend however, beyond five years of the date of the widow's remarriage.

Peter G. Rumpf, (white), aged forty-nine, compressor-man, helped to save Frank Carter (colored) and John Payne (colored) and attempted to help save James Jackson (colored) from suffocation, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921. Rumpf was Hoy's companion in the rescue work. He was not seriously affected. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1,000 for worthy purpose as needed.

Frank Carter (colored) saved James Jackson (colored) from suffocation, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921. Carter was the first to be removed from the tunnel. He recovered and entered for Jackson about twenty minutes later. He took hold of Jackson, and with great difficulty dragged him two hundred feet to the open air. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Thomas J. Walker (white), aged twenty-four, farmer, saved James Riley (colored), aged nineteen, farmer from suffocation, Alpharetta, Ga., August 13, 1918. Riley was overcome by gas while working at the bottom of a well thirty feet deep. Several men were afraid to go down to aid him. Walker, who had previously been engaged on the work but had discontinued because of gas in the well, was attracted to the well and also refused to go down at first; but seeing no one else would go, he had himself lowered on the well rope, which was the only one at hand. He tied the rope around Riley, and then ascended steps cut in the side of the well. He was faint when he reached the top and was assisted out just as he was about to fall back into the well. Riley was drawn up and was revived three hours later. He was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Edgar Forman (white), aged thirty-five, engine foreman, saved Bessie L. Betts (colored), aged eight, from being killed by a train, Dallas, Texas, November 30, 1915. Bessie, who was deaf, stood between the rails of a track with her back toward a train which was approaching at a speed of six miles an hour. The engine, which was at the rear of the train, was stopped; but the forward car was uncoupled and continued on. Forman was standing on the car, a flat one; he attempted to jump to the track when the car was six feet from the girl to rescue her; but his foot caught on a coupling-lever; and he fell across a rail of the track. When falling his outstretched hand struck Bessie and knocked her off the track. Forman put his hand against the wheel of the car, and the wheel bumped and pushed him along the rail for twenty feet, and the car then stopped. Forman's back and side were bruised, but not seriously. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Roy Kenneth Davis (white), age fourteen, school boy, died attempting to save James Alexander (colored), aged thirteen, school boy, from drowning, Louisville, Ky., September 4, 1919. James had waded from the bank of the Ohio River into water over his depth and began floundering. Roy, who could not swim, waded eight feet from the bank and paddled seven feet to James, using water-wings. He grasped James with one hand, and James threw his arms around Roy's neck and they went under the surface. They rose struggling

violently, and they went down again and were drowned. A bronze medal was awarded to Davis' father.

John James Sullivan (white), aged thirty-three, driver, died attempting to save Charles R. and John H. King (colored), aged seven and six respectively, from drowning, Indianapolis, Ind., March 2, 1920. Charles and John broke through the ice on Fall Creek one hundred and twenty-five feet from the bank and fell into the water. Sullivan ran eight hundred feet to the bank, and started walking on the ice toward them. When he was fifteen feet from the bank, he suddenly broke through the ice and sank. All three were drowned. A bronze medal was awarded to the son, and until further notice $25 a month, not to extend however, beyond eleven years.

Elijah Runnels (colored), aged twenty-one, farm-hand, died attempting to save Onie L. Priddy, aged twenty-two, farmer, from drowning, Ferris, Texas, August 5, 1921. While walking along the bank of the borrow-pit at a levee of the Trinity River, Priddy slipped and fell into the water. His struggles carried him fifty feet from the bank, where the water was nine feet deep. Runnels jumped into the water, fully dressed, and swam to Priddy. He took hold of Priddy's hand and swam with him twenty-five feet toward the bank. Runnels then released his hold, and Priddy immediately seized Runnels. Both sank and were drowned. A bronze medal and $500, as needed, awarded to Runnel's mother.

Charles E. Burr (white), aged twenty-nine, yardmaster, saved an unidentified woman (colored), from being killed by a train, Alliance, Ohio, June 8, 1921. The woman, while waiting for a freight-train to pass on a track in front of her, stopped on a track on which a passenger-train was approaching at a speed of about ten miles an hour. Burr ran about ninety-five feet along the side of the track, and then ran between the rails and siezed the woman's sleeve, but it tore. Burr was carried by his momentum around in front of the woman, and he put his arm around her waist, and lifted and dragged her off the track. Burrs' coat was brushed by the locomotive. He was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

THE CHURCH AMONG NEGROES

THE FIRST CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

1773. First Negro Baptist church in America organized at Silver Bluff across the Savannah River from Augusta, Georgia by a Mr. Palmer.

1776. Harrison Street Baptist church, Petersburg, Virginia, organized.

1780. First African Baptist church, Richmond, Virginia.

1785. Colored Baptist church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia.

1788. First African Baptist church of Savannah, Georgia, organized January 19, by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored.) Andrew Bryan, a slave, was the first pastor.

1787. The Free African Society organized with Absalom Jones and Richard Allen as overseers. This Society resolved itself into the "African Church," erected a building and by its own decision entered into fellowship with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Absalom Jones and Richard Allen alone voted for the organization to connect itself with the Methodist Church. This was the origin of St. Thomas Episcopal church. The building was opened for divine service July 17, 1794. Richard Allen was selected for license and ordination. He preferred to remain a Methodist. Absalom Jones was then selected and ordained.

1790. Springfield Baptist church at Augusta, Georgia, organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.

1790. African Baptist church, Lexington, Kentucky, organized. In 1820 split Into First Baptist church and Pleasant Green Baptist church.

1791. Richard Allen purchased a lot for a church at Sixth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia. In 1794 he sold this lot to Bethel church, and he erected on this lot the first church building of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1794. Zion Methodist Episcopal church (colored) organized, Philadelphia, from St. George's M. E. church (white.)

1796. Jas. Varick and others established in New York City a Colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Denomination. This is the oldest Negro church in New York. The first meetings were held in the cabinet shop of William Miller on Cross Street.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORED DENOMINATIONS.

1805. Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal church of Wilmington Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.

1813. The Union Church of Africans incorporated September 7, at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury church.

1816. The African Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its first bishop.

1821. At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized June 21. James Varick was made District Chairman, and the next year became the first bishop of the church.

1836. The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States.
In 1838 the Wood River Baptist Association of Illinois was organized.
1853 the Western Colored Baptist Convention organized.
1864 Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention organized.
1867 the Consolidated American Baptist Convention organized and continued till 1879 when the Western churches withdrew.
1880 the National Bsptist Convention was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.

1850. African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1850. The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1860. About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.

1865. Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist Churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

1866. The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or elsewhere, organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

1869. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

1870. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, at Memphis, Tennessee, as a step toward setting apart its colored members, appointed a commission to confer with delegates from the colored Methodist Church, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

1882. The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized.

1896. In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored.)

1896. The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored) was organized at Lawrence, Kansas.

1899. A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic); Church of Christ in God.

1900. The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was organized.

1901. The United American Free-Will Baptist were organized.

1905. July 10. At Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored.)

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS.

1715. Francisco Xanier de Luna Victoria became bishop of the diocese of Panama which the oldest See on the American continent. He was the first Negro in America to become a bishop and is said to be the first person born in the Western Hemisphere to be elected to the bishopric. His father, a charcoal burner, was a freed Negro slave, whose purpose in life was to rear, and educate his son for the priesthood. Luna Victoria took possession of the diocese on the 15th of August, 1751. He is said to have furnished at his own expense, the cathedral and enriched it with jewels and precious vestments. In 1759 he was transferred to the See of Trujillo, Peru.

1750. George Leile, born about this time, was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers. Some time before the Revolutionary War, Leile's master moved to Burke County, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church, gave him his freedom. Leile preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Leile had much success and established the Baptist Church among the Negroes of Jamaica.

1788. Andrew Bryan founded the First African Baptist Church at Savannah, Georgia. Bryant was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was, however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

1753. Lemuel Haynes, revolutionary soldier and first Colored Congregational minister. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut. In 1775 Haynes joined the colonial army and served through the war. He had an exceptionally good education. In 1785 became pastor of a white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut; 1818 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut, 1832.

1810. Harry Hosier. First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church. He was a companion of Bishop Thomas Coke whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States. Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America at that time. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied, and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

1791. Richard Allen, born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760, he purchased his freedom, and became an itinerant Methodist preacher. During all this time he worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War he was employed as a teamster, hauling salt. Allen, with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absalom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets," and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children," prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. In September, 1787, Allen with a few followers, started the Independent African Church. When this church voted itself to affiliate itself with the Episcopal Church, Allen remained a Methodist and in 1791 purchased a lot for a church. In 1794 Bethel church was erected. 1816, Allen was ordained the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

1787. Absalom Jones ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, First Negro in the United States to be ordained, in any denomination of the ministry. Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society and the Independent African Church. He was the first Negro to be ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

1801. John Chavis commissioned by the Presbyterian General Assembly as a missionary to the Negroes. He was the first Negro in the Presbyterian Church to be prepared for Christian leadership. And the first Negro Home Missionary in that church. He was also a prominent teacher of the children of wealthy white families in North Carolina. Chavis is said to have been born in Granville County, North Carolina. "The sons of his old neighbors in that county say that he was born in Haiti, and in his young manhood lived in Jamaica." In 1832, he said to himself, "if I am black I am a free-born American and Revolutionary soldier." The first authentic information concerning him is found in the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for 1801. A resolution therein says that Mr. John Chavis, a black man of prudence and piety, who had been educated and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia, be employed among people of his color until the meeting of the next General Assembly." Chavis appears to have been employed principally in Virginia and North Carolina as a missionary for from two to nine months each year until 1807. In 1809, he was received as a licentiate by the Orange Presbytery in North Carolina. For the next twenty years he appears to have preached pretty regularly in Granville, Wake and Orange Counties. The Nat Turner Insurrection, in August, 1831, caused the North Carolina Legislature in 1832 to pass an act silencing all colored preachers. It was not, however, as a preacher, but as a teacher of white boys and apparently white girls also, that Chavis is best remembered in North Carolina. The greater part of the time after he was silenced as a preacher and probably for a large part of the time from his return to North Carolina until his death in 1838, he conducted a private school in Wake County and also probably in Chatham, Orange and Granville Counties. Some of his pupils later became distinguished. Among these were Charles Manly, governor of North Carolina; Abram Rencher, Minister to Portugal and a Governor of New Mexico; James H. Horner, founder of the Horner School; and Priestly H. Mangum, brother of Senator Mangum and himself a lawyer of distinction.

1810. John Gloucester. First Negro pastor of a Presbyterian church in America. He was born a slave in Tennessee in 1776. Rev. Gideon Blackburn, noting Gloucester's Christian zeal, purchased him for a body servant, and is said to have at once placed the slave under a course of instruction in his own home. Gloucester exercised his gifts in preaching among his own people and developed a wonderful power. In 1806 Rev. Blackburn came to Philadelphia on a visit and brought his slave with him. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, was endeavoring to establish a mission work among the colored people and sought Gloucester's services. His master immediately set him free to engage in this work. When he was brought before the Philadelphia Presbytery for examination, it was found that he lacked the required course of study. He was sent back to the Union Presbytery of Tennessee for further training. In 1810 he returned to Philadelphia, and took charge of the African Presbyterian church which had been established in 1807. He continued as the pastor of this church until his death in 1822.

1819. John Stewart, founder of Mission work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Powhatan County, Virginia in 1784. At 35 he was leading a dissolute life in Marietta, Ohio. Here he was converted and felt a call to carry the gospel to the Indians. He began in 1819 to preach to the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. This was the beginning of Mission work by the Methodist Church. On October 16, 1916, a monument to his memory was unveiled at Upper Sandusky. The inscription reads: "John Stewart, Apostle of the Wyandot Indians, Father Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1919 the Methodist Church North and South observed the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodist Mission, by raising in a Mission Centenary Celebration millions of dollars for Mission work.

1790. Henry Evans, about this time founded a Methodist church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was a free born Negro from Virginia. While on his way to Charleston, South Carolina, to practice the trade of shoe-making Evans chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was licensed a local Methodist

preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room was built for him in the church, and there he remained until his death in 1810.

1792. Jack, of Virginia, a famous ante-bellum Negro preacher, popularly known as "Uncle Jack." Was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of the Christian doctrine. He was a full-blooded African and was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church. "Uncle Jack" preached from plantation to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, gave him a home and a small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons.

1805. Joseph Willis, in Bayou Chicot District, Louisiana, organized the first Baptist church west of the Mississippi. Willis was born in South Carolina in 1762, probably free, and obtained a fair English education. He appeared in Southwest Mississippi in 1798. In 1804 he came into Louisiana; 1812 the Mississippi Association sent two ministers to ordain him. He organized the Louisiana Baptist Association and was elected its Moderator in 1837. He died September 15, 1854.

1811. Daniel A. Payne. Born February 24, 1811; died, 1892. Established Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio. It was organized on the Manual training plan. Union Seminary contributed largely to the founding of Wilberforce University with which it was consolidated in 1863. Bishop Payne was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1812. John Jasper, famous Negro preacher, for sixty years in and around Richmond. He became a national character by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He died in 1899. Jasper was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died the *Richmond Dispatch* gave much space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond, has recently written a life of John Jasper.

1818. Alexander Crummell, eminent colored Episcopal minister, born in New York City, 1818, died, 1898. Alexander Crummell's father was a native of Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St. Luke's church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of several books dealing with the race problem, and assisted in founding the Negro American Academy.

1828. Caesar Blackwell. A slave of Lowndes County, Alabama. Said to have been a full-blooded African. He was a gifted preacher. Bought by the Baptist Association of that State, for $1,000. He was not set free, but James McLemore was appointed his guardian. He was ordained and licensed to preach. He is reported to have visited the churches in company with the white preachers and to have occupied the pulpits with them. He aided and assisted the white preachers in their work.

"Dock Phillips." The Alabama Baptist Association endeavored to buy him of his master, John Phillips of Cotton Valley, Macon County, Alabama. "Dock," however, was so devoted to his master that he refused to be sold, but continued preaching the remainder of his life. He enjoyed the universal confidence and esteem of the whites.

1858. Francis Burns consecrated at Perry, New York, as first Negro missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served five years in Africa. Episcopal residence at Monrovia, Liberia.

1866. John W. Roberts, first Negro Missionary Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church. Born in Petersburg, Virginia, September 8, 1812. Entered the ministry in Liberia in 1838. He was elected a bishop by the Liberian Conference in 1866 and was consecrated in New York. He was a presiding

elder at the time of his election. He was the second man to be elected a Missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Liberia January 30, 1875, and was buried at Monrovia.

1837. Amanda Smith. Distinguished as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born a slave in Maryland in 1837, died, February 24, 1915. Her father by working extra at night and other times, was able to buy himself and family and move to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp meetings in the seventies in Ohio and Illinois, that she became famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland.

REFERENCES: W. P. Harrison—The Gospel among Slaves, p. 60-61; J. C. Ballagh—A History of Slavery in Virginia, p. 110; G. W. Williams—A History of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 466; J. S. Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, pp. 57, 73-76; Booker T. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. I, pp. 260-69, 272-75; Smith—History of Education in North Carolina, pp. 138-40; S. B. Weeks—John Chavis, Ante-bellum Negro Preacher and Teacher, The Southern Workman, February, 1914; Annie G. Randall—John Chavis a Sketch; State Normal Magazine, Greensboro, N. C. 1910; John W. Lee—Brief Sketch of Presbyterian Church among Negroes, Philadelphia, 1914; Amanda Smith—Autobiography; W. E. Hatcher—John Jasper, C. G. Woodson, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

According to data on Negro Churches furnished by the Census Bureau and reports direct from the denominations there are in the United States 47,000 Churches, 5,000,000 Communicants, 46,000 Sunday Schools and 3,000,000 Sunday School Scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes according to these reports is $98,500,000.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over $350,000 for home mission work. They are supporting over 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually over $200,000 to foreign mission work.

The Negro Baptists through the National Baptist Convention organized a Foreign Mission Board in 1880. Missionary work is carried on in Central, South and West Africa.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church established foreign mission work in 1844. This denomination now has two bishops stationed in Africa. The work of the denomination outside of the United States is carried on in Canada; in the West Indies; in South America; in Dutch and British Guiana; in Africa; Liberia, Sierra Leone, West Africa, the Transvaal, Orange Free States, Natal and Cape Town, South Africa. The denomination has in the foreign field 156 stations, 4 missionaries, 152 native helpers, 121 churches, with some 29,000 members.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized its foreign mission work in 1892. This denomination has a bishop stationed in Africa and carries on work in South America; in Liberia; and in the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. It has in the foreign mission field 52 stations, 4 missionaries, 60 native helpers and 52 churches with some 7,000 members.

DENOMINATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSES.

Coloured Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, 109-11 Shannon St., Jackson, Tenn., H. P. Porter, D. D., Agent.

African Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa., D. M. Baxter, D. D., Manager.

African Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union Publishing House, Cor. 8h and Lea Aves., Ira T. Bryant, LL. B., Secretary.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Publishing House, S. D. Watkins, 801 E. 8th St., Charlotte, N. C.

National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., H. A. Boyd, D. D., Secretary

INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS

Denominations	Number Churches	Number Members	Number Sunday Schools	Number of Scholars	Value of Church Property
Baptist Bodies:					
Baptist National Convention	24,333	3,253,733	23,087	1,813,218	$45,274,850
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	13,362	90	4,168	180,275
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	15,144	88	3,608	165,220
Church of God and Saints of Christ	94	3,311	57	1,526	43,746
Churches of the Living God:					
Church of the Living God	28	1,743	27	491	23,875
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Fellowship)	166	9,626	155	3,270	78,955
Church of the Living God (General Assembly)	15	1,000	15	250	12,700
Evangelistic Associations:					
Voluntary Missionary Society	4	855	4	386	4,000
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ	35	6,225	35	3,411	35,900
Methodist Bodies:					
African Methodist Episcopal	6,900	575,865	6,577	320,321	16,320,284
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2,716	412,328	2,544	203,147	8,321,428
Colored Methodist Protestant	26	1,967	24	1,016	52,733
Union American Methodist Episcopal	385	21,000	305	15,000	28,500
African Union Methodist Protestant	58	3,751	49	3,713	207,624
Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,824	366,320	3,746	195,250	7,125,213
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	58	8,000	43	2,505	79,325
African American Methodist Episcopal	28	5,811	25	950	10,000
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal	29	2,196	27	699	35,500
Evangelist Missionary Church					
Presbyterian Bodies:					
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian	136	13,077	139	8,654	260,721
Total	39,341	4,715,314	37,037	2,581,583	$ 78,270,959

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS

Adventist Bodies:					
Advent, Christian	10	317	8	248	$ 10,000
Seventh-Day Adventist	160	7,000	150	7,200	400,000
Baptist Bodies:					
Baptist Northern Convention	156	65,000	141	30,200	3,250,242
Regular Baptists	1	23			
Primitive Baptists	797	35,706			350,000
Free Baptists	197	10,876	177	5,732	186,130
Christian Church (Christian Convention	120	12,200	110	7,275	170,000
Churches of Christ	87	2,813	60	2,127	52,925
Churches of God, General Assembly	1	24	1	25	1,000
Churches of God, General Eldership	7	189	7	248	4,185
Congregational Churches	156	15,120	163	15,750	950,000
Disciples of Christ	765	33,275	750	34,360	365,000
Independent Churches	6	428	6	198	8,130
Lutheran Bodies:					
Synodical Conference	61	2,344	55	3,050	65,000
General Synod	1	15	1	25	5,000
Joint Synod of States	3	65	4	280	2,700
Methodist Bodies:					
Methodist Episcopal	4,704	332,523	4,216	265,370	9,685,000
Methodist Protestant	49	2,869	48	1,861	44,146
Weslyan Methodist Connection	16	819	15	688	33,100
Moravian Bodies:					
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	1	41	1	178	

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS—Continued

Denominations	Number Churches	Number Members	Number Sunday Schools	Number of Scholars	Value of Church Property
Presbyterian Bodies:					
Associate Reform Presbyterians	1	18	1	35	$ 200
Cumberland Presbyterians	1	50	1	75	1,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States	36	1,429	37	1,417	43,185
Presbyterian Church of the United States of America	460	27,272	415	24,627	1,276,148
United Presbyterians of North America	14	1,116	15	2,037	75,000
Protestant Episcopal Church	217	23,775	201	15,932	1,527,768
Reformed Bodies:					
Reformed Church in America	†2	59	1	52	
Reformed Episcopal Church	35	†3,017	30	†1,266	45,862
Roman Catholic	100	60,288	86	12,244	1,250,000
United Brethren Bodies:					
United Brethren in Christ	10	277	8	236	3,100
Total	8,174	639,326	6,708	432,736	$ 19,804,821

*The Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People, estimates that thereare 250,000 colored Catholics in the United States.

BISHOPS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, GENERAL OFFICERS, ETC., OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
BISHOPS.

Isaac Lane, D. D., 410 La Conte St., Jackson, Tenn.
R. S. Williams, D. D., 912-15th St., Augusta, Ga.
Elias Cottrell, D. D., Holly Springs, Miss.
C. H. Phillips, A. M., M. D., D. D., 10828 Drexel Ave., Cleveland, O.
N. C. Cleaves, D. D., 4145 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
R. A. Carter, D. D., 4408 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.
R. T. Brown, D. D., 331 Lucy, Birmingham, Ala.
J. C. Martin, 808 N. Hays Ave., Jackson, Tenn.
J. A. Hamlet, A. M., Jackson, Tenn.
J. W. McKinney, D. D., Sherman, Tex.

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Dr. James E. Gregg	Principal, Hampton Inst.	Hampton, Va.
Mrs. B. B. Munford	Rep. National Board, Y. W. C. A.	503 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Janie P. Barrett	Supt. Va. Industrial School	Peak's Turnout, Va.
Dr. John M. Gandy	President, Va. N. & I. School	Petersburg, Va.
Dr. J. G. Venable	Pastor, 1st Presbyterian Church	Norfolk, Va.
Rt. Rev. Jas. Cannon	Bishop, M. E. Church, South	84 Lafayette Blvd., Norfolk, Va.
AT LARGE—		
Mrs. Jno. Ferguson	Council of Women for Home Miss.	1156-5th Ave., New York City
Mrs. Mary L. Woodruff	Woman's Missionary Society, M. E. Church	Allendale, N. J.
B. G. Alexander	International Com., Y. M. C. A.	502 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City Mo.
Mrs. John D. Hammond		Islip N. Y. Box 462

STATE SECRCEARIES

Dr. James Bond	Kentucky	Pythian Bldg., Louisville
Mr. J. W. Jackson	Georgia	200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta
Clark Foremon	Gogia	409 Palmer Bldg., Atlanta
Mr. W. W. Hadnott	Louisiana	1131 Gravier St., New Orleans
Mr. Jas. D. Burton	Tennessee	Oakdale
Mr. R. E. Clay	Tennessee	Bristol
Mrs. Jessie D. Ames	Texas	Georgetown
Mr. R. W. Miles	Virginia	Atlantic Life Bldg., Richmond

NEGRO PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Seven Negroes have been ordained as priests and assigned to work in the United States.

Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was pastor of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois, until his death in 1902.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Dunn, of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He died January 27, 1913.

There are at present five colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore, Maryland, was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral in 1902. He is now pastor of St. Monica, Baltimore.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France, in 1907. He is at present a professor in the apostolic College of his Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobold was ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1910.

Rev. Joseph John was ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John J. Collins in the Church of St. Benedict the Moor June 12th, 1923.

NEGRO PRIEST IN THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was reported some time ago, that Robert Morgan, Rev. Father Rapheal, of the Order of the Cross of Golgotha, was a priest of the Russo-Greek Church.

Father Rapheal was born in Jamaica and was brought up in the Anglican Church. He was educated at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He was for a time a missionary in Liberia. He then studied at St. Aiden's College, Birkenhead, and King's College, London. After being ordained he came to the United States and took charge of an Episcopal mission at Wilmington, Delaware. After a time he came to believe in the dogmas of the Greek Church and severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. Some six years ago he went to Constantinople and was baptized and ordained a sub-deacon and priest and was made a missionary to the colored people of the United States. His headquarters were in Philadelphia.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS SISTERHOODS AND BROTHERHOODS.

The Oblates of Providence.—Founded in Baltimore, July 2, 1829 by Father Joubert, a Sulpician priest.

Father Joubert called together four young colored women, Elizabeth Lange, Rosa Boegus, Magdalen Balas, and Teresa Duchemin. The work outlined for the sisters was to conduct schools for colored girls, provide for orphans and seek the erring. They founded St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. The Oblates of Providence have grown in numbers. Missions have been established in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Havana, Cuba; and Old Providence and Catania, two islands off the coast of Central America. About forty sisters remain at the mother house in Baltimore.

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family.—Founded at New Orleans, November 21, 1842, by Harriet Delisle, Juliette Gaudin, Josephine Charles, and a Miss Alicot, "free women of color," under the supervision of Father Rousillon, Vicar General.

Miss Delisle and Miss Charles were native born, Miss Gaudin was from Cuba, and Miss Alicot from France. They were wealthy. A part of their wealth had been inherited and a part they had earned. The original purpose of the order was "to teach the catechism to young and old women, to prepare them for their first communion." The work, however, has greatly broadened. In 1848 a home for aged and infirm women was established. In 1863 an addition was made for men. Next, the asylum of St. John Berchman, the patron of the Order was opened for girls. An academy for girls and an asylum for boys were also established. Five day schools were also conducted for boys and girls. Houses have been established in Opelousas, Donaldsonville, and Baton Rouge. Asylums and schools are conducted at more than thirty points in the South. The Mother House of the Congregation of the Holy Family, an extensive brick building, occupies the site of the Old Orleans Theatre, famous before the Civil War as the scene of the quadroon balls.

Knights of Peter Claver.—This association was organized at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, 1909. The organizers were seven in number; three whites and four colored. The whites were: Rev. Conrad F. Rebeshier, Mobile; Rev. Samuel J. Kelly, Biloxi, Miss.; and Joseph P. Van Baast, Mobile. The colored were: Gilbert Faustina, Mobile; Frank Collins, Mobile; Frank Trenier, Mobile; and Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore.

The association has a National Council and subordinate or local councils. The National Council, which meets annually, at a designated place on the Third Tuesday in August is composed of the incorporators of the Association, the officers of the National Council, the Grand Knight of each subordinate Council and Past Supreme Knights of the Order; subordinate councils are according to numbers, allowed to send from one to three delegates to the National Council's Annual Meeting.

Two classes of members, insured and associate, belong to the order. The insured receive sick and death benefits, which are derived from monthly dues. The Order now has 46 Councils and about 2,350 members and nineteen subordinate councils.

(NATIONAL OFFICERS.)

Supreme Knight, Gilbert Faustina, 315 Ryland Lane, Mobile, Ala.; Deputy Supreme Knight, N. E. Mouton, Opelousas, La.; National Secretary, Jos. J. Graves, Bay St. Louis, Miss.; National Treasurer, John D. McCarthy, 1808 Iberville St., New Orleans, La.; National Physician, Dr. A. J. Aubry, 809 Elmira Ave., Algiers, La.; National Chaplain, Rev. Jos. A. Lally, 2122 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

Saint Benedict, The Moor.—Negro Saint of the Catholic Church. Born at San Philadelphia or San Fradella, a village of the Diocese of Messina in Sicily in 1526; died April 4, 1589.

The parents of Saint Benedict were slaves from Ethiopia. On account of their faithfulness their master freed Benedict, the first-born child. From his earliest years Benedict was very religious and while still very young he joined a newly formed association of hermits. When Pope Pius IV dissolved this association, Benedict, called from his origin Aethiops or Niger, entered the Reformed Recollects of the Franciscan Order. Owing to his virtues he was made superior of the monastery of Santa Maria de Jesus at Palermo three years after his entrance, although he was only a lay brother. He reformed the monastery and ruled it with great success until his death. He was pronounced Blessed in 1743 and was canonized in 1807. His feast is celebrated April the third.

MARTYRS OF UGANDA RAISED TO SAINTHOOD.

On May 13 and 15, 1920, under the observance of a most solemn ritual, Pope Benedict XV on those days proclaimed to the assembled congregation and to the world that the 22 Martyrs of Uganda had been raised to the ranks of the Blessed. These young men were pages to King Muanga. Because of their firm refusal to deny Christ and to do homage to the fetishes of their pagan brethren 13 of their number were burned to death and 9 suffered martyrdom in various ways. The event transpired in 1886.

The solemn ceremonies which marked the beatification of these African youths in recognition of their Christian fortitude were prefaced by a most careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with their martyrdom. The Uganda martyrs were honored simultaneously with Joan of Arc, The Maid of Orleans, whose veneration the world over as the valiant defender of France in centuries past is as much a matter of history as were her courageous actions and ignominious

death under circumstances providing her Sainthood. It is also a noteworthy fact that a number of French nuns were beatified on the same occasion, having died as martyrs during the Great French Revolution.

CATHOLIC NEGRO WORK.

Though the Catholic priests and brotherhoods labored among the Negro slaves from their first arrival in this country until the Emancipation, yet the work of the Catholic Church may be said to have only begun in earnest when the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Baltimore, Md., in 1871, was placed in charge of the Fathers of the American Branch of the Society of St. Joseph. However, there were isolated attempts before this and scattered parish organizations throughout the country, but when Monsignor, afterwards Cardinal, Vaughn, the founder of the Missionary Society whose members are commonly known as Josephites, visited this country and was afterwards allowed to send four priests of his community to devote their entire attention toNegro religious work the interest of the Catholics of the United States began to be directed to the work as never before. The prelates of the Council of Baltimore, in 1884, awakened new enthusiasm by decreeing that a collection should be taken up, and instruction on race relationships be given, in all the Catholic churches of the United States on the first Sunday of Lent.

In 1907 there was established a Board of Archbishops who should have general charge of this branch of Catholic missionary activity. Incorporated under the laws of Tennessee it is known as "The Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Coloured People." The Director General is Rt. Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke, of New York City, who is assisted by five other priests—Rev. D. J. Bustin, LL. D., Rev. James J. Mulholland, Rev. J. Benedict Leonard, all of Scranton, Pa.; Rev. Thos. F. McBride, of Albany, N. Y., Rev. Edward H. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by Mr. Elmo M. Anderson (colored) of Pittsburgh, Pa., as Business Manager.

Since the establishment of this Board, sixty-nine new mission centres have been started in the South. Over eighteen thousand have been added to the list of children attending the colored parochial schools, making the total enrollment over twenty-two thousand. The Board pays the salaries of one hundred and seventy-two teachers who are engaged exclusively in colored missionary work, making a total appropriation to Negro education of fifty thousand dollars annually. Many of these schools have a complete standard high-school course, the most noted being Xavier University of New Orleans, La., with 493 students, under the care of Mother Katherine Drexel and the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. Most of them have added, or are preparing to add, a first and second year high school course to their already established grammar school.

In September, 1920, at the suggestion of Pope Benedict XV, the Fathers of the Divine Word at Greenville, Miss., opened the first ecclesiastical seminary in the United States to educate and train coloured boys for the priesthood, thus laying the foundation for a native Catholic Colored Priesthood in the United States.

In June, 1921, there was established at New Orleans, La., the first Su nmer Normal School for colored Sisters, the faculty being composed of the Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Extension work is carried on for colored Sisters through Seton Hill College.

A monthly magazine "*Cus Colosed Miss'one*," is published by the Board.
At present there are 175 priests devoting themselves exclusively to the mis-

sions among the colored people and fifty-five who have schools for coloured attached to white churches, making a total of 230.

Catholic Negroes in the United States (about)	250,000
Churches with Resident Pastors and Schools	87
Total Number of Churches	132
Negro children in Parochial Schools (about)	22,000
Catholic Negro Schools in the United States	134
Catholic Negro Academies	5
Catholic Negro Industrial Schools	3
Catholic Negro Orphan Asylums	11
High Schools (attached to Parochial Schools)	7
Colleges for Training Young Men for the Priesthood	2
Number of Priests whose Lives are Devoted exclusively to Negro Work	175
Priests who are Giving Partial Time to Negro work (about)	50
Sisterhoods represented in Negro work	20
Number of Sisters working exclusively in Negro work (about)	700
Schools receiving aid from the Catholic Board of Mission work among Colored People	66
Total number of Negro Priests	4
Total number of Negro Sisters—Obliates of Providence, Baltimore, Md., established 1829	160
Sisters of the Holy Family, New Orleans, La., established 1842	151
Handmaids of the Most Pure Heart of Mary, Savannah, Ga., established 1912	12
Negro Graduates from Catholic Colleges	5
Negro Catholic Colleges in the United States	
Priests (16) receiving monthly allowances from the Catholic Board of Mission Work among the Colored People	$ 240.00
Sisters (183) receiving salary from the Catholic Board for Mission Work Among the Colored People, total sent Monthly	$ 4,565.00

NATIONAL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Its purpose is to co-ordinate the efforts of the various groups of men and women of the Catholic Church laboring for the religious, the intellectual and industrial development of the coloured people. Its object is to stimulate interest among the field workers, to broaden the sympathies and enlist the co-operation of Catholics everywhere for this work, to standardize educational methods to have a uniform system of parochial teaching; and to emphasize the character and enlarge the scope of our industrial work.

Officers.

Honorary President, Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond.

President Very Rev. L. B. Pastorelli, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President, Very Rev. Thomas Wrenn, Rector, St. Peter Claver's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, Rev. T. B. Maroney, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Secretary, Rev. Charles F. Hannigan, Rector, St. Joseph's Mission House, Richmond, Va.

This Association has been incorporated recently into the National Catholic Education Association and is to function as a part of this organization.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY.

St. Joseph's Society for Coloured Missions is an organization whose labours are exclusively directed to the conversion and uplift of the Coloured Race. Its headquarters are at St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. Its activities extend over eleven southern states and the District of Columbia. The Superior General is Very Rev. L. B. Pastorelli. It has 80 priests actively engaged in its various Institutions and Missions. There are 50 parishes with resident priests and 22 attached missions. The number of people ministered to is about 50,000. The number of Parochial Schools conducted by our various parishes is 56 with an enrollment of 9,648 pupils. A total of 222 teachers, 154 Sisters and 68 Lay teachers (colored) were employed.

The following institutions are under its care: St. Joseph's Seminary with 32 students and Epiphany Apostolic College with 103 students. Besides these two institutions St. Joseph's Society conducts St. Joseph's Industrial School for Colored Boys, Clayton, Del., which enrolled 98 boys and St. Joseph's Home and Orphan Asylum, Wilmington, Del., which housed 104 boys.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE WORD.

The Society of the Divine Word whose American Mother-House is at Techny, Illinois, has established centres for the education of the Negro in the cities of Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg and Greenville, Miss., and in Little Rock, Ark. In all of these so-called missions, religious services are conducted, and instruction is given in elementary and high school branches.

There are engaged in the work five Priests and thirty Sisters. Names of institutions: Jackson, Miss., Holy Ghost Institute, Rev. Fr. Kronemeyer, Rector; Meridian, Miss., St. Joseph's Institute, Rev. Cos. Schneider, Rector; Vicksburg, Miss., Rev. J. Hoenderop, Rector; Greenville, Miss., Sacred Heart Institute, Rev. M. Christman, Rector; Bay Saint Louis, Miss., St. Francis' Institute, Rev. P. A. Heick, Rector; Little Rock, Ark., St. Bartholomew's Institute, Rev. J. J. Steinhauer, Rector. Total number of pupils in all institutes, 1,600.

At Greenville, Mississippi, the Society of the Divine Word opened a seminary for the education of Colored Catholic Priests, which later was moved to Pass Christian, Mississippi.

CONGREGATION OF THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT FOR INDIANS AND COLORED PEOPLE.

"The Congregation of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored people was organized in the year 1889 for the evangelization of the Colored and Indian races. Its conception originated in the noble mind of Right Reverend James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, at one time pastor of St. Dominic's Church, Holmesburg. To him the dire need of the Indian and the Negro made strong appeal, and in complete harmony with his designs for their intellectual, moral and physical regeneration, he found a generous co-operator in Miss Katherine M. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who, in the wealth which the heavenly Father had placed at her disposal, saw only a treasure confided to her care, to be used for the uplifting of her fellow-man.

In May 1890, while Miss Drexel was a member of the Novitiate of the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, whither she had gone to prepare for religious professions, Bishop O'Connor died, and the work was placed under the kindly care of Most Reverend Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. In February 1891, Miss Drexel received the name of Mother Mary Katherine and was appointed by the Most Reverend Archbishop, superioress of the young community. In July of the same year, the cornerstone of the Motherhouse at Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania was laid.

The work of this Institute embraces the charge of boarding schools, day schools, orphanages, nursing, visitation of the sick, and the instruction of adults in the principles of Christian Doctrine. Branch houses have been established in different parts of the country. The approximate enrollment of pupils in their missions among the Colored people of New Orleans is over 2,000, in New York City about 600, in Philadelphia about 400, while in Nashville, Tenn.; Rock Castle, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Beaumont, Texas; Montgomery, Ala.; New Iberia, Louisiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Biloxi, Miss.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Macon, Ga., there is an average enrollment of from 200 to 250 pupils. In Boston, a mission has been established for the purpose of doing settlement work, and, the visitation list numbers about 2,000. In addition to the missions established by the Congregation itself, many other works among the Colored people owe their origin to the generosity of the Sisters

of the Blessed Sacrament, for example, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi; Tuscaloosa, Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama; San Antonio, Texas, and numerous other places throughout the Union.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The first Colored Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Washington, D. C., 1853. Anthony Bowen, colored, was the first president. He worked in the Patent Office. The second to be organized was in Charleston, South Carolina in April, 1866, and the third in New York City, February, 1867.

The first colored student association was organized at Howard University in 1869. E. V. C. Eato, president of the New York City Branch, who attended the Montreal Convention in 1867 was the first colored delegate to attend an international Y. M. C. A. Convention. In 1876 at the Toronto Convention, General George D. Johnston, an ex-Confederate soldier, was appointed the first secretary of the colored associations.

Henry Edwards Brown, founder of Talladega College, was the second traveling secretary of the Inter-national Committee in its work among colored men He served the committee from 1879 to 1890 having resigned for this purpose the presidency of Talladega College, which he founded. William A. Hunton was the first colored man to enter the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association work. In January, 1888, he was appointed the General Secretary of the Colored Association in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. Brown as an Inter-national Secretary. He died Nov. 29, 1916 and was succeeded as Senior Secretary by J. E. Moreland. He was retired under the age limit on Oct. 1, 1923 and was succeeded as Senior Secretary by C. H. Tobias. The first students' Conference for the Colored Men's Department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at King's Mountain, N. C., May 24 to June 2, 1912.

There are associations organized in 110 Negro educational institutions. These include practically all of the more important boarding schools. There are sixty-two Negro city associations scattered over twenty-six States. The first building for a student association was dedicated at Hampton Institute, February 2, 1913.

The Y. M. C. A. work has been established in a number of places in connection with large corporate industries in which numbers of Negroes are employed. The company usually puts up the building and pays the secretary. The running expenses are paid out of annual and monthly dues. Such work has been established among the Negro miners at Buxton, Ia., Benham, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala., and among the 5,000 Negro employees of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Company.

During the World War there were 350 Colored secretaries serving troops in 45 camps, 7 training schools and 3 forts in America; 58 colored secretaries served overseas; and 6 of these served in East Africa. There were also 3 Educational Specialists and 18 women canteen workers.

In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the interest and support of ex-President Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, were important features in this development. The greatest factor, however, was the gift of Mr Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

Rosenwald Aid To Negro Y. M. C. A. Work.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald in 1910 offered through the Chicago Y. M. C. A. to give $25,000 toward the cost of a Negro Y. M. C. A. building for

men and boys in any city of the United States, which by popular subscription would raise $75,000 additional. This assured a building to cost complete a minimum of $100,000. He recognized the great need in each community with a large Negro population of a place where recreational and educational facilities could be had along with restaurant and dormitory service. He knew the Negroes unaided could not furnish the funds. He felt it was the duty and privilege of white people to help them. He believed money for the buildings would be provided. He had confidence that a better racial understanding would result from white and colored people working side by side in the money raising campaigns and in the subsequent construction and operating periods. Mr. Rosenwald's expectations were more than realized. Thirteen cities complied with his conditions.

The 1910 offer resulted in an expenditure of Two Million One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars for buildings serving a Negro population of nearly one million. The percentage of cost contributed were: by whites 49 per cent, by Negroes 15 per cent, by Mr. Rosenwald 16 per cent and other sources, like the sale of property previously owned, 20 per cent.

In 1918 Mr, Rosenwald contributed $25,000 toward the $246,000 colored Y. W. C. A., building in New York. In 1920 he contributed $25,000 toward a colored Y. W. C. A. building in Philadelphia estimated to cost $150,000.

A survey was made in 1920 of the condition and service of the twelve buildings then erected. The encouraging results shown, the war time migration of Southern Negroes into industrial centers and the increase in race friction induced Mr. Rosenwald to make a second offer. It was reported to him that possibly eleven additional cities might undertake campaigns for Negro "Y's." Therefore, July 6, 1920, he made his second offer, again through the Chicago Y. M. C. A., to contribute $25,000 to any city raising not less than $125,000.

Mr. Rosenwald, under his offer to contribute $25,000 to each city qualifying for a Negro Y. M. C. A. building, has contributed a total of $450,000 toward the cost of eighteen buildings in fifteen cities, as follows: Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington. Sixteen buildings are for men and boys; two (in New York and Philadelphia) for women and girls.

Mr. W. J. Parker, business manager of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., has prepared a statistical and financial table of information about the twelve Negro "Y" buildings. It is printed herewith.

STATISTICS OF BUILDINGS ERECTED THROUGH ROSENWALD AID

Location of the Association	Negro Population	Total Cost Land, Bldg., and Equipment	Gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald	Gifts by Local Whites	Gifts by Local Negroes	From Other Sources	Property Debt	Number of Paid Members	Annual Membership Income	Annual Donations	Total Annual Operating Expenses	Date of Opening
Y. M. C. A.'s												
Atlanta	62,796	$140,000	$25,000	$73,809	$34,219	$7,200	$	951	$2,627	$353	$14,218	1920
Baltimore	108,322	177,400	25,000	55,000	20,000	17,400	10,460	879	1,652	895	21,108	1918
Brooklyn	38,531	221,600	25,000	172,302	12,498	11,8	00 4,200	541	1,524	,9111	36,648	1918
Chicago	109,458	198,979	25,000	60,000	22,000	91,979		1,496	8,850	19,500	87,398	1913
Cincinnati	30,079	112,319	25,000	71,511	15,808			847	2,251	2,565	46,305	1916
Columbus	22,181	153,800	25,000	91,000	15,000	21,800	2,500	466	1,300	10,000	40,429	1918
Detroit*	40,838	500,000	25,000	250,000	25,000	200,000		322	1,367			
Indianapolis	34,678	105,000	25,000	55,000	10,000	15,000	9,000	2,142	5,382	5,500	36,152	1913
Kansas City	30,719	104,014	25,000	44,526	29,184	5,304		709	2,186	2,324	37,359	1914
NYork City	113,936	373,541	25,000	115,713	23,763	209,065	205,707	960	4,923	3,312	72,284	1919
Philadelphia	134,229	127,384	25,000	62,000	14,011	18,373	9,000	1,076	2,934		23,115	1914
Pittsburgh	37,725	265,000	25,000	210,000	30,000			1,174	3,500	1,200	20,250	1923
St. Louis	69,854	200,000	25,000	117,400	57,600			1,125	6,590	11,759	89,653	1919
Washington	109,966	114,601	25,000	34,601	35,000	20,000	20,000	325	1,040	319	10,850	1912
Y. M. C. A. Total	943,312	$2,793,638	$350,000	$1,412,862	$344,083	$618,921	$260,86	7 13,013	$46,126	$59,638	$535,769	
Y. W. C. A's												
N. Y. City		$163,000	$25,000	$118,000	$20,000			1,772	$1,821	$5,499	$93,575	1919
Philadelphia		188,045	25,000	120,437	6,120		$36,000	718	5311	20,765	26,643	1923
Y. W. C. A. Total		$351,045	$50,000	$238,437	$26,120		$36,000	2,490	$2,352	$26,264	$120,218	
Grand Total	943,312	$3,084,911	$400,000	$1,651,299	$370,203	$618,921	$296,867	15,503	$48,478	$85,902	$655,987	

*Building Under Construction.

Colored Members
International Committee

Dr. R. R. Moton	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Bishop R. E. Jones	631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. F. B. Ranson. Lawyer	640 Northwest St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. W. F. Trotman, Broker	27 William St., New York City

Member General Board
National Council

John Hope.

Colored Members
State Committee

THE STATE COMMITTEE OF KANSAS.
Dr. G. G. Brown, Wichita, Kans.
THE STATE COMMITTEE OF INDIANA.
Atty. R. L. Brokenburr, Indianapolis, Ind.
THE STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW JERSEY.
W. R. Valentine, Principal Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J.

Colored Men's Department

C. H. Tobias	Senior Secretary	347 Madison Ave., New York City
Wm. C. Craver	Student Work, East and South	347 Madison Ave., New York City
R. B. DeFrantz	City and Personnel	347 Madison Ave., New York City
R. P. Hamlin	Eastern and Central Regions, City	347 Madison Ave., New York City
F. T. Wilson	Student Work, South and West	347 Madison Ave., New York City
J. H. McGrew	City and Industrial Work in South	200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

FOREIGN DIVISON.

Max Yergan	Student Work among Native Institutions, South Africa.	Alice, Cape Province, South Africa.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK.

AMONG COLORED MEN AND BOYS.

(CITY, COUNTY, COMMUNITY, INDUSTRIAL, RAILROAD)

ALABAMA
Birmingham—Acipco Branch Y. M. C. A., Colored Work. A. M. Walker, Secretary.
Mobile—Colored Y. M. C. A., 510 Congress St. M. J. Williams, General Secretary.
CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 1400 E. 9th St. T. A. Greene, Secretary
Oakland—Oakland Y. M. C. A., Colored Work. Allen O. Newman, Secretary.
COLORADO—
Denver—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 2800 Glenarm St. T. J. Bell, Secretary.
Rouse—Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Y. M. C. A., Colored Work. F. A. Harris, Secretary.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 1816-12th St., N. W. Campbell C. Johnson, Secretary.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Butler Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 146 Butler St. W. J. Trent, Secretary.
Augusta—Colored Y. M. C. A., 917-9th St. Walter S. Harris, Acting General Secretary.
Columbus—Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 917-9th St. George F. Rivers, Secretary.
Savannah—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 817 W. Broad St. ————, Secretary.
ILLINOIS
Chicago—Wabash Avenue Dept. Y. M. C. A., 3763 S. Wabash Ave. George R. Arthur, Secretary.
E. St. Louis—Bond Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., 15th and Bond Ave. ————, Secretary.
Evanston—Emerson Street Dept. Y. M. C. A., 1014 Emerson St. J. D. Ross, Secretary.
INDIANA
Evansville—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A. E. L. Walker, Secretary.
Garey—Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A., 1901 Washington St. E. L. Gordon, Secretary.
Indianapolis—Senate Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., 450 N. Senate Ave. F. E. DeFrantz, Secretary.
Marion—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 114 W. 5th St. George W. Gore, Jr., Secretary.
IOWA
Des Moines—Crocker Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 12th and Crocker Sts. E. C. Robinson, Secretary.
KANSAS
Topeka—Kansas Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. Aaron W. Green, Secretary.
Wichita—Water Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 517 N. Water St. W. L. Hutcherson, Secretary.

KENTUCKY
Louisville—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 920 W. Chestnut St. Ralph N. Duncan, Secretary.
LOUISIANA
New Orleans—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A. W. H. Mitchell, Secretary.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Druid Hill Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., 1619 Druid Hill Ave. S. S. Booker, Secretary.
MICHIGAN
Detroit—St. Antoine Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 1930 St .Antoine St. H. S. Dunbar, Secretary.
Flint—Flint Y. M. C. A., Colored Work. Norman A. Holmes, Secretary.
MISSISSIPPI
D'Lo—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A. L. D. Buchanan, Secretary.
Finkbine—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A. J. C. West, Secretary.
MISSOURI
Kansas City—Passeo Dept. Y. M. C. A., 1824 Passeo. G. A. Gregg, Secretary.
St. Louis—Pine Street Dept. Y. M. C. A., 2838 Pine St. H. K. Craft, Secretary.
NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 1711 Arctic Ave. C. M. Cain, Secretary.
Camden—Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A., 6th and Mechanics Ave. A. E. Flournoy, Secretary.
Madison—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 46 Main St. James Dickerson, Chairman.
Montclair—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 569 Bloomfield Ave. C. H. Bullock, Secretary.
Orange—Oakwood Branch Y. M. C. A., 148 Central Place. J. W. Bowers, Secretary.
Plainfield—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., 135 Liberty St. A. J. Carey, Secretary.
Princeton—Witherspoon Street Y. M. C. A., 102 Witherspoon St. ————, Secretary.
NEW YORK
Brooklyn—Carleton Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., 405 Carleton Ave. A. L. Comither, Secretary.
Buffalo—Michigan Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., 585 Michigan Avenue. W. H. Jackson, Secretary.
Minneola—Nassau-Suffolk County Y. M. C. A., Colored Work. A. G. Fallings, Secretary.
New York City—West 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 181 W. 135th St. Thomas Taylor, Secretary.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—Colored Y. M. C. A., Market and Eagle Sts. Fred D. Johnson, General Secretary.
OHIO
Akron—Perkins Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 259 S. Main St. George W. Thompson, Secretary.
Cincinnati—Lockland Branch Y. M. C. A., 300 Wayne Ave., Lockland, O. W. V. Eagleson, Secretary.
Cincinnati—Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 636 W. 9th St. B. W. Overton, Secretary.
Cleveland—Cedar Avenue Boys Branch Y. M. C. A., 77th and Cedar Sts. Chas. E. Frye, Secretary.
Columbus—Spring Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 202 E. Spring St. A. W. Hardy, Secretary.
Dayton—Fifth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 430 W. 5th St. J. A. Greene, Secretary.
Springfield—Center Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 209 S. Center St. W. S. Smith, Secretary.
PENNSYLVANIA
Harrisburg—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., 644 Broad St. W. R. Burden, Sr., Secretary.
Philadelphia—Southwest Y. M. C. A. Building, 1724 Christian St. H. W. Porter, Secretary.
Germantown—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 132 W. Rittenhouse St. H. H. Cain, Secretary.
Pittsburgh—Centre Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., 2621 Centre Ave. S. R. Morsell, Secretary.
Sewickley—Walnut Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 411 Walnut St. J. T. Harris, Secretary.
Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre Y. M. C. A., Colored Work. A. H. Pace, Secretary.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Cannon Street Branch Y. M. C. A., 61 Cannon St. Jesse M. Chiles, Secretary.
TENNESSEE
Nashville—Colored Y. M. C. A., 347 Fourth Ave., North. ————, Secretary.
TEXAS
Fort Worth—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 415 E. 6th St. S. H. Fowler, Sr., Secretary.
Houston—Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A., 603 Prairie Ave. Felix Thurman, Secretary.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., 1001 Fifth St. Charles E. Johnson, Secretary.
Newport News—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., 2201 Marshall Ave. A. F. Williams, General Secretary.
Richmond—Colored Y. M. C. A., 214 E. Leigh St. S. C. Burrell, General Secretary.
WEST VIRGINIA
Bluefield—Colored Y. M. C. A., 432 Scott St. P. A. Goines, General Secretary.
WISCONSIN
Beloit—Colored Branch Y. M. C. A. J. D. Stevenson, Secretary.

STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS WITH PAID SECRETARIES

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
There are 128 Student Associations without paid Secretaries.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The history of Association effort among colored women under its present policy dates back fifteen years, but the history of Association beginning among them extends over a quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago there were affiliated with the American Committee of Young Women's Christian Association seven Colored student Associations. Associations at Claffin, Straight, Tougaloo Universities, Spelman Seminary, and A. and M. College of Alabama became affiliated in the early nineties, with what was then the National Association of the Young Women's Christian Associations. There are evidences of city Associations for Colored women at a much earlier period. We hear of efforts at Louisville, Memphis, Columbus, Ga., and other points. Dr. Caroline Anderson, the well-known daughter of William Still of underground railway fame, recounts the activities of a flourishing colored Association in Philadelphia in the early seventies.

When the National Board was formed in 1907, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton was appointed to spend the winter of 1907-08 investigating the possibilities for Association work among Colored women. She founded 14 student Associations and 4 City Associations—New York City, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington. In 1908 Miss Elizabeth Ross was appointed to be special worker for the National Board among Colored students. Miss Ross was succeeded in 1910 by Miss Cecelia Holloway, and Miss Holloway in 1912 by Miss Josephine Pinyon. In 1910 Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and Mrs. Hunton began a systematic and intensive development of City Association work among Colored women, and the attempt was made to place trained secretaries in local associations. In 1918, Miss Eva D. Bowles was appointed by the National Board to have special supervision of City work.

The status of the work now is removed from conditions directly affected by the World War and the history of the movement as given in the previous editions of the Year Book. Two of the lines on which emphasis is being placed are; first, the stabilizing and making permanent of the work which was started under the liberal war budgets; second, an attempt to make tangible the fact that the Y. W. C. A. is an interracial movement.

The growing competency in leadership among Negroes has made possible the development of technique which has insured a substantial growth through the whole country. Statistics for 1923 give 122 employed secretaries and 4,065 active committee women reaching about 100,000 Colored women, girls in cities, students and girls in industry and business.

With the re-organization of the National Board in 1922, a charter was given for a Council on Colored Work. This Council is composed of an equal number of white and Colored women; both white and Colored women are of different background, experience and viewpoints. The personnel is as follows: Mrs. Richard Ward Westbrook, chairman, a member of the National Board; Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Mrs. George E. Haynes, New York City; Mrs. Frank L. Williams, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, New York City. Miss Eva D. Bowles is secretary of this Coun-

cil. Its function is to study the history of the Negro race, to plan for better racial understanding and to use their influence to co-operate with all agencies and individuals to bring this about. This Council aims to be to the National Board what the Committee on Colored Work (Inter-racial Committee) is to a local Association. In eight cities in the country a Colored woman is a member of the Board of Directors which is the governing body of the Association. These cities are New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago.

NATIONAL BOARD SECRETARIES.

Miss Eva D. Bowles	Secretary of Council on Colored Work, Administrator of Colored Work in Cities
Mrs. Cordella A. Winn	City Secretary
Miss Adela F. Ruffin	City Secretary
Miss Ethel Caution	Administrator of Colored Student Work
Miss Frances Williams	Student Secretary
Miss Juliette Derricotte	Student Secretary
Miss Juanita J. Saddler	Student Secretary
Miss Crystal Bird	Girl Reserve Secretary
Miss Mae C. Hawes	Campaign Director
Dr. Sara W. Brown	Physician

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS AMONG COLORED WOMEN.

Place	Address
Asheville, N. C	270 College St.
Atlanta, Ga	196 Piedmont Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J	30 North Ohio Ave.
Augusta, Ga	1115 Hopkins St.
Baltimore, Md	1200 Druid Hill Ave.
Beaumont, Tex	733 Forsythe St.
Bridgeport, Conn	60 Beach St.
Brooklyn, N. Y	45 Ashland Pl.
Camden, N. J	821 South 8th St.
Charleston, S. C	106 Coming St.
Charlotte, N. C	319 South Brevard St.
Chattanooga, Tenn	829 East 8th St.
Chicago, Ill	3541 Indiana Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio	702-04 West 8th St.
Columbus, Ohio	690 East Long St.
Dayton, Ohio	800 West 5th St.
Denver, Colo	2460 Welton St.
Des Moines, Iowa	1227 School St.
Detroit, Mich	2111 St. Aubin Ave.
Durham, N. C	508 Fayetteville St.
Fort Worth, Tex	415 East 6th Ave.
Germantown, Pa	6128 Germantown Ave.
Harrisburg, Pa	804 Cowden St.
Houston, Tex	806 Clay Ave
Indianapolis, Ind	601 N. West St.
Jersey City, N. J	31 Ege Ave.
Kansas City, Mo	1501 East 19th St.
Kansas City, Kans	337 Washington Blvd.
Knoxville, Tenn	329 Temperance St.
Lexington, Ky	256 North Upper St.
Little Rock, Ark	924 Gaines St.
Los Angeles, Calif	1108 East 12th St.
Louisville, Ky	528 South 6th St.
Lynchburg, Va	613 Monroe St.
McKeesport, Pa	319-10th Ave.
Montclair, N. J	159 Glenridge Ave.
Nashville, Tenn	436-5th Ave.
Newark, N. J	71 Wilsey St.
New Castle, Pa	140 Elm St.
Newport News, Va	2300 Madison Ave.
New York City	179 West 137th St.
Norfolk, Va	416 Cumberland St.
Oakland, Calif	828 Linden St.
Omaha, Nebr	2306 North 22nd St.
Orange, N. J	108 Oakwood Ave.
Petersburg, Va	457 Harding St.
Pittsburgh, Pa	2215 Wylie Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa	1605 Catherine St.
Portland, Ore	Williams Ave., and Tillamook St.
Pueblo, Colo	1124 Routt Ave.
Richmond, Va	515 North 7th St.
Rochester, N. Y	30 Caledonia Ave.
Roanoke, Va	121 Wells Ave. North
San Antonio, Tex	328 North Pine St.
Seattle, Wash	102-21st Ave., North
Springfield, Ohio	134 West Clark St.
St. Joseph, Mo	1111 Jule St.

St. Louis, Mo.	709 North Garrison Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.	598 West Central Ave.
Tulsa, Okla.	123 East Archer St.
Washington, D. C.	901 Rhode Island Ave.
Wheeling, West Va.	1041 Chapline St.
Williamsport, West Va.	429 Walnut St.
Winston Salem, N. C.	619 Chestnut St.
Youngstown, Ohio	248 Belmont Ave.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

National Field Worker, Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, 663 George St., Baltimore, Md.

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney, of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891 Mrs. J. E. Ray, of North Carolina, was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work For Colored People." In 1895, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson. Mrs. Roberta Lawson, of Washington, D. C., controlled the work for several years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill, of Baltimore, as National Regional Organizer, who served until November, 1921.

The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, they have separate State organizations with their own State officers. Many coloured women belong to mixed unions. Altogether, the colored membership in the W. C. T. U. is about 10,000.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY AMONG NEGROES.

This society has carried on such work since emancipation. During the past year the society maintained Sunday School workers among colored people in Alabama, Texas and Virginia. These workers held Sunday School Conventions, Bible Institutes and delivered addresses to Sunday Schools and Churches. They visited the past year over 300 Sunday Schools and Churches, organizing and leading Teacher Training Classes, Training Schools and B. Y. P. U.'s.

The names of these workers and their fields are as follows:

D. A. Scott, D. D., Dallas, Texas, State Sunday School Missionary for Texas; L. W. Calloway, D. D., Selma, Ala., State Sunday School Missionary for Alabama; Rev. T. C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., State Sunday School Missionary for Virginia.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE NEGRO.

The Salvation Army is making an attempt to reach the Negro, mainly through Negroes who are being trained in the Salvation Army Workers' Schools in New York City, Chicago and San Francisco. Only a few Negroes thus far have gone through these schools. As they finish, they are sent into the South. At present, work is being conducted exclusively among Negroes in Washington,

D. C., Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., New York City, Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, Pa., and Roanoke, Va. During the present year the work among Negroes has been extended in New York City, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The work of the American Bible Society among Negroes was established in 1901 and is carried on chiefly in the Southern states. In 1920 the agency headquarters were removed to New York City. An average of over 30,000 copies of the Bible are now thus distributed annually and during the 25 years that the work has been carried on over a million volumes of scripture by this means have been placed in the hands of Negroes. The circulation in 1923 was 131,096, the largest in the history of the Agency.

The director of this work whose title is, "Agency Secretary," is J. P. Wragg, D. D., Bible House, Astor Place, New York City. The field is divided into four Districts with four Sub-Agency Secretaries in charge as follows: Atlanta, Ga., Rev. H. W. B. Wilson, 35 Gammon, Ave.; Charlotte, N. C., Rev. D. H. Sansom, Jr., 403 East 3rd St.; Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. S. A. Lucas, 2316 East 55th Street; Houston, Texas, Rev. M. L. Vaughters, 1015 Heiner Street.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AMONG NEGROES.

This society has had some general work among Negroes of Virginia for several years. More recently it has enlarged its scope by introducing missionary work among the Negroes of the Black Belt. In its desire to meet conditions, and in order to obtain greater effectiveness in administration, a new district has been organized which includes only the territory being covered by the colored missionaries who are working in the Southern states. The new district includes the work among the Negro people in the State of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Florida, Louisiana and Southern Texas. A General Representative has been appointed who for the present is looking after the work under the immediate supervision of the secretary of Missions of the Society. At present nine missionaries are under commission and others will be appointed in the near future. For the last fiscal year they report 169 new Sunday Schools organized with 492 teachers and 6,211 scholars enrolled; 16,042 families received pastoral visits; 1,174 sermons and religious addresses were delivered.

The American Sunday School Union is deeply interested in the religious welfare of the Negro of the South and is seeking to co-operate with every agency looking toward their moral and religious betterment.

The headquarters of the American Sunday School Union are 1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. The officers are: Martin L. Finckel, President; William H. Hirst, Recording Secretary; John E. Stevenson, Treasurer; George P. Williams, D. D., Secretary of Missions and in charge of the work among Negroes; James McConaughy, Litt. D., Managing Editor, Editor of Publications.

WORK AMONG NEGROES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America began its Mission Sunday School Work among Negroes in the South in 1890. Since that time more than 3,800 schools have been organized. Out of them 260 churches have grown.

The aim is two-fold: Missionary and Educational. It is the duty of the Missionary to visit the homes in which the children are not attending church or Sunday School and distribute religious literature, while at the same time he ministers to the religious life of that home. If it is possible, he organizes a Sunday School, provides it with the necessary literature, and sequently fosters the growth and development of the school.

At the same time, this missionary is ministering to the educational life and development, not only of the mission Sabbath School under his care, but of all the Negro Presbyterian Sabbath Schools within the territory assigned to him.

The Board at present has twenty-four Negro missionaries working in the South. They have 390 Sunday Schools under their care, with a membership of 17,000.

The Secretary of the Board is Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. The General Superintendent of Missions is John M. Somerndike, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. There are four Negro District Superintendents, Rev. Jesse B. Barber, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. F. C. Shirley, Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. E. C. Haines, Little Rock, Ark., and A. B. McCoy, D. D., 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

The names and addresses of the other Negro Sabbath School Missionaries are:

Rev. G. E. Henderson, 822 Union St., Selma, Ala.; Mrs. C. N. Shropshire, 2518 Center St., Little Rock, Ark.; Thos. B. Hargrave, Newnan, Ga.; Prof. J. H. Ward, 233 W. Walnut St., Danville, Ky.; Rev. Van Horn Murray, Box 60, R. F. D. 2, West Point, Miss.; Mr. George R. Marsh, Box 196, Southern Pines, N. C.; Rev. Henry C. Cousins, Lima, Okla.; Prof A. A. Adair, 1 Bailey St., Chester, S. C.; Mr. H. O. Walker, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mr. W. J. McLean, P. O. Box 988, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mr. J. J. Shepperson, Box 114, Bristol, Tenn.; Rev. J. W. Deshong, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Mr. I. M. Martin, 614 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.; Mr. S. L. Young, Jr., Martinsville, Va.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

1620. About this time the first Public School in Virginia was established for Indians and Negroes.

1701. A society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America.

1704. Elias Neau established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City.

1745. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston.

1750. The Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slaveholder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children.

1750. An Evening school for Negroes was established in Philadelphia by the Quaker Abolitionist, Anthony Benezet.

1763. A manual labor school for Indians and Negroes was established in Hyde County, North Carolina, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

1786. The New York African free school established. Afterward became the first public school.

1798. Negroes of Boston established a private school. White friends gave it assistance. In 1806, the school was moved to the African Meeting House. In 1800 sixty-six colored children presented a petition, to the school Commissioners of Boston, for a school for their benefit. It was not granted; the public schools were open to them. In 1820 the city established a Negro primary school.

1798. Primus Hall, of Boston, opened in his home the first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts. It was taught there until 1806.

1800. February 6.—Robert Pleasants, of Henrico County, Virginia, left by will, a school-house and 350 acres of land in that county to be used "forever or so long as the Monthly Meeting of Friends in that county may think it necessary for the benefit of the children and descendants of those who have been emancipated by me, or other black children whom they think proper to admit."

1807. George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool, three colored men erected in Washington, D. C., the first school-house in that city for colored

children. No one of these men could read or write. They had lived as slaves in Virginia; but had learned that education was an important thing. They secured a white teacher for their school.

1820. Maria Becraft, born 1805, a noted teacher of the District of Columbia, opened a school for colored girls at Georgetown. In 1827, at Georgetown, the first seminary for colored girls in the District was established and Miss Becraft was made principal.

1824. Rev. William Livingstone, a colored priest of the Episcopal Church, opened a day school in Baltimore in connection with St. James African Church. It is reported that this school continued until after the close of the Civil War.

1829. St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church.

1832. Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker school teacher was mobbed at Canterbury, Conn., for venturing to open a school for colored children. The State of Connecticut passed a special law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in that State.

1835. July 3.—The building of the Noyes Academy of Canaan, New Hampshire, which had opened its doors to colored students was removed from the town by a committee of three hundred citizens and a hundred yoke of oxen.

1837. What is now the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa., near Philadelphia, was started with funds ($10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slaveholder.

1844. Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore founded the Cincinnati Colored High School.

1849. Avery College was established at Allegheny, Pa.

1849. The Legislature of Ohio, largely through the efforts of Owen T. B. Nickens, a public-spirited Negro, established public schools for colored children in that state.

1853. First Normal School for Colored Teachers established in New York City. John Peterson, a coloured man who had been teaching for a long time in the public schools was made principal.

1854. January 1.—Ashmyn Institute was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pa.; name changed to Lincoln University in 1866.

1856. August 30.—Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of that denomination.

1856. On April 5, Booker Talliaferro Washington was born a slave on a large plantation near Hale's Ford Post Office in Franklin County, Virginia. In August 1865 he moved with his mother to Malden, West Virginia. He first attended a public school in 1866. In 1872 he entered Hampton Institute and graduated from there in 1875. He then taught the public school in Malden. He later entered Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. From here he was called to Hampton to take charge of, and teach the Indian boys, who had been recently sent there from the West, by the United States Government. He remained at Hampton in this position until June, 1881, when he was called to Alabama and on July 4, established the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of which he remained principal until his death on November 14, 1915. His greatest achievements were: (1) The building of an educational Institution, the fame of which became world wide. Its original methods of instruction have profoundly influenced present day pedagogical methods especially along the lines of vocational training. (2) He was the leader in teaching the lately emancipated freed men the dignity of labor. (3) He interpreted the Negro to the South and the South to the Negro. He is ranked as one of the greatest educators that this country has produced.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The First School.

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. Mary S. Peake, a colored woman, was the teacher. This

school laid the foundation of the Hampton Institute and was the beginning of the general education of the Negro in the South.

In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal, South Carolina. On November 11, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Freedmen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, Negro schools were established in all parts of the South occupied by the Federal armies. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana multiplied.

Freedmen's Bureau.

March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools; employed 9,307 teachers, and instructed 247,333 pupils and expended for education $3,521,936; the benevolent associations co-operating with the Bureau expended $1,572,287. In addition, the freedmen during the five years of the Bureau's life, raised and expended for their education $785,700. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing the following institutions:

Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.
Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C.
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Straight Univ., New Orleans, La.
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
Tougaloo Univ., Tougaloo, Miss.
Virginia Union Univ., Richmond, Va.

In many instances there was opposition among the white people of the South to the education of the freedmen. In no one of the States, however, did this opposition become widely organized. On the other hand, many of the former masters assisted in establishing schools for the freedmen and became their teachers. A number of such instances are given in the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau for 1867.

At Ocala, Florida, this report mentions that E. J. Harris, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town donated the lot on which was erected a church and school for the freedmen. L. A. Ragsdale, a wealthy and influential citizen of Meridian, Mississippi, gave sites for a Methodist and Baptist church and also for a school house for the freedmen. Six miles out from Meridian, a white lady on her own account had a school of ninety freedmen. At Canton, Mississippi, the Rev. T. J. Drane, a Baptist minister of fine reputation and broad influence, organized a school for the freedmen.

G. L. Eberhart, the State Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia, reported in 1867 that he received so many applications from white people of the State to teach Negro schools that he had prepared a printed letter with which to answer them. "The applicants," he said, "included lawyers, physicians, editors, ministers, and all classes of white people." C. W. Buckley, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama under the Freedmen's Bureau reported this same year that "No difficulty is now experienced in getting competent Southern persons who are willing to teach colored schools. Among those already employed are graduates of the State University and men who have been county superintendents of education."

That a large part of the population of the South favored Negro education is evidenced by the fact that the public school systems for all the children established by the reconstruction governments of the several States, were in every instance continued when these governments passed into the hands of the former masters. Common schools for Negroes became a part of the educational policy of the South.

REFERENCES: J. W. Alvord, Fourth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen 1867; Sixth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1868.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU (1)

Yr	Schools, Teachers and Pupils			Expenditures for Schools			
				Expended by			
	No. Schools	No. of Teachers	Pupils	Freemen's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	Total
1866	975	1,045	90,778	$123,659	$82,200	$18,500	$224,359
1867	1,839	2,087	111,442	531,345	65,087	17,200	613,632
1868	1,831	2,295	104,327	965,897	700,000	360,000	2,025,896
1869	2,118	2,455	114,522	924,182	365,000	190,000	1,479,182
1870	2,677	3,300	149,581	976,853	360,000	200,000	1,536,853
				$3,521,936	$1,572,287	$785,700	$5,879,922

DATES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

1863. West Virginia establishes a system of public schools which includes Negroes.

1864. March—The first public school for Negroes in the District of Columbia opens.

1864. March 22—Gen. Banks issues an order for the establishing in Louisiana of a system of public schools for the freedmen. This was the first complete system of public schools in the South supported by taxation.

1864. October 12-13—Provision made in the constitution of Maryland for common schools.

1865. Missouri includes Negroes in her public school system.

1866. Florida Legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools for freedmen. A tax of One Dollar upon every male person of color, between the ages of 21 and 53 was imposed to provide a common school fund for freedmen. Georgia passed an act to provide for a general system of education for whites. Did not go into effect.

1867. Kentucky enacts a law "providing that the capitation and other taxes collected from the Negroes and mulattoes should be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the education of their children.

1867. Alabama and Tennessee establish public school systems.

1868. Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina establish public school systems.

1869. North Carolina and Virginia establish public school systems.

1870. Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas establish public school systems.

1874. Kentucky establishes a public school system for Negroes.

1875. March 25—Delaware establishes a system of public schools to include Negroes.

The first report of enrollment in the public schools of the South was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children were enrolled in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia.

THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Policy With Reference To Common Schools.

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to common schools for Negroes in the South is (1) to improve facilities; (2) to exercise a more helpful and efficient supervision; (3) to have the teaching vitally connected with the activities in which the people are engaged that is, to make it more vocational, and (4) to have the school, in addition to its regular teaching work to actively assist in the general improvement of the community.

The chief supervising agencies for Negro common schools are: The State and county boards of education; the Jeanes Fund, see statement concerning below; and the General Education Board, see statement concerning below. This

(1) For a statement of the Benevolent Agencies as the American Missionary Association, etc., which cooperated with the Freedmen's Bureau see pp. 261-265 of the 1918-1919 Negro Year Book.

board is assisting in providing State supervisors of Negro rural schools, and also a general field agent. Such supervisors have thus far been provided for Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas. In Missouri and West Virginia the State provides a supervisor of Negro schools. The Jeanes Fund provides the county supervisors of Negro schools.

For a statement of the Benevolent Agencies as the American Missionary Association, etc. which cooperated witht he Freedmen's Bureau, see pp. 261-265 of the 1918-19 Negro Year Book.

STATE SUPERVISORS, NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS.

General Field Agent, Jackson Davis, 603 Atlantic Life Building, Richmond, Virginia.

General Field Agent, Leo M. Favrot, 502 Roumain Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

STATE AGENTS NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS.

Alabama, J. S. Lambert, State Department of Education, Montgomery.
Arkansas, F. McCuistion, State Department of Education, Little Rock.
Florida, J. H. Brinson, State Department of Education, Tallahassee.
Georgia, Walter B. Hill, State Department of Education, Atlanta.
Kentucky, F. C. Button, State Department of Education, Frankfort.
Louisiana, A. C. Lewis, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge.
Maryland, J. Walter Huffiington, State Department of Education, Lexington Building, Baltimore.
Mississippi, Bura Hilbun, State Department of Education, Jackson.
North Carolina, N. C. Newbold, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
South Carolina, J. B. Felton, State Department of Education, Columbia.
Tennessee, O. H. Bernard, State Department of Education, Nashville.
Texas, L. W. Rogers, State Department of Education, Austin.
Virginia, W. D. Gresham, Department of Public Instruction, Richmond.
West Virginia, W. W. Sanders, State Department of Education, Charleston.

STATE WORKERS IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

ALABAMA.

Conductor Institutes for Colored Teachers and State Rosenwald School Agent, M. H. Griffin, State Department of Education, Montgomery.

State Illiteracy Agent, J. F. Drake, State Department of Education, Montgomery.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Miss M. E. Foster, State Department of Education, Montgomery.

ARKANSAS.

State Rosenwald School Agent, R. C. Childress, State Department of Education, Little Rock.

State Agent for Illiteracy Work Among Negroes, H. H. Sutton, State Department of Education, Little Rock.

GEORGIA.

State Rosenwald School Agent, —— ————.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. M. E. Walker, State Department of Education, Atlanta.

KENTUCKY.

State Rosenwald School Agent, J. W. Bell, State Department of Education, Frankfort.

State Industrial Supervisors, Jeanes Teachers, Eastern, Mrs. E. Birdie Taylor, State Department of Education, Frankfort; Western, Mrs. T. L. Anderson, 609 High Street, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

Rosenwald Agent and Field Secretary, Southern University, O. W. Gray, Southern University, Scotlandville.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, J. S. Jones, Southern University, Scotlandville.

MISSISSIPPI.

Assistant Supervisor Rural Schools, B. B. Dansby, State Department of Education, Jackson.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Minnie Blalock, State Department of Education, Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Supervisor of Teacher Training and High Schools, W. A. Robinson, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

State Rosenwald School Agent, G. E. Davis, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

Director, Health Work of Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Florence Williams, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

TENNESSEE.

State Rosenwald Agent, W. L. Porter, Knoxville.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Mable Myers Stinnett, State Department of Education, Nashville.

VIRGINIA.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Miss Nannie B. Beverly, Ashland.

Policy With Reference To Secondary And Higher Schools.

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to secondary and higher schools for Negroes is,

(1) To limit the number of schools doing college and university work;

(2) At the same time to increase the amount of standard college and university work done. This is indicated by the increase in the number of students in college courses.

(3) The policy is also to increase the financial resources. This is indicated by the increase in the financial aid given by the boards and societies of religious denominations carrying on educational work among Negroes, by the Educational Funds and by the several states of the South.

(4) Another tendency is for stricter and more helpful supervision. There are four general agencies which are supervising Negro higher and secondary schools. These are the Federal Government, State governments, boards and societies of religious denominations carrying on educational work among Negroes, and the several Educational Funds which are giving financial assistance to Negro education.

The Federal Government and State Governments of the South are exercising supervision over the sixteen State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes.

There are also about the same number of normal schools receiving some State aid and over which the State exercises some control. Each of the boards and societies carrying on considerable educational work among Negroes keeps one or more representatives in the field to supervise the work. The Educational Funds in addition to exercising a supervising influence over the schools which they directly aid also exercise an indirect supervision over all Negro schools, for each institution is a potential recipient of aid from some one of these funds. The influence of the Educational Funds was greatly increased by the comprehensive investigation of Negro higher education which the Phelps-Stokes Fund in connection with the United States Bureau of Education, made. The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, is an attempt to exercise supervision with reference to requirements for college entrance, college degrees, etc.

BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Baptist, American Home Mission Society 23 E. Twenty-sixth St., New York City. Rev. George R. Hovey, D. D., Secretary for Education.

Baptist, Southern Convention, B. D. Gray, D. D., Educational Secretary.
Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga., 1004 Healey Bldg.

Baptist American Publication Society, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, A. J. Roland, D. D., General Secretary.

Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People: 1 Madison Ave., New York. Rt. Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke, Director-General.

Church of Cnrist (Disciples), United Christian Missionary Society of, Indianapolis, Ind. J. B. Lehman, Edwards, Miss., Superintendent of Evangelistic and Educational Work for Negroes.

Christian Church, Mission Board of: Room 40, C. P. A. Building, Dayton, Ohio. Omer S. Thomas, D. D., Secretary.

Congregational Church, American Missionary Association of: 287-4th Ave., New York. F. L. Brownlee, Corresponding Secretary.

Friends, Five Years Meeting of Board of Home Missions. Ruthana M. Simms, Secretary 101 S. 8th St., Richmond, Ind.

Friends, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Religious Society of, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and parts of Maryland. W. B. Harvey, Secretary, 304 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Friends, Philadelphia, Yearly Meeting of. Jane P. Rushmore, Secretary, 15th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America. Rev. Christopher F. Drewes, D. D., 3407 Holloway Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of Mission Board.

Methodist Episcopal Church, The Board of Education, Department of Education for Negroes: 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio. I. Garland Penn, A. M. and P. J. Maveety, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Home Missionary Society of: 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Mary Leonard Woodruff, Corresponding Secretary, Allendale, N. J.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Home Department, Board of Missions, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. H. L. Russell, D. D., and J. W. Perry, D. D., Secretaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Board of Missions, Home Department, Woman's Work. Mrs. J. W. Downs and Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Secretaries, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

The Pennsylvania Abolition Society. Arabella Carter, Secretary, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the United States, Executive Committee of Colored Evangeliza tion of, Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. R. A. Brown, D. D., Secretary.

Presbyterian Church in the United States, Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. M. C. Winsborough, Field Bldg., Taylor and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Divisions of Missions for Colored People: 513 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. S. J. Fisher, Secretary.

Woman's Department of the Division of Missions for Colored People, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Mrs. W. T. Larimer, General Secretary; Miss R. C. Barr, Field Representative, 506 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church, American Church Institute for Negroes: 416 Lafayette St., New York. Mrs. Isabel M. Carter, Secretary.

Reformed Episcopal Church, Superintendent of Work Among Negroes. Bishop Arthur L. Pengelly, 75 Charlotte St., Charleston, S. C.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Central Board of Missions of: 408 Penn Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. James S. Tibby, Corresponding Secretary.

Seventh Day Adventists, North American Negro Department of the General Conference of: Huntsville, Ala. A. J. Haysmer, Secretary.

United Brethren in Christ, Home Missionary Society of: Otterbein Press Building Dayton, Ohio. P. M. Camp, General Secretary.

United Presbyterian Church, Board of Freedmen's Missions: 701 Publication Building, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. R. W. McGranahan, D. D., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES AND TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN OF CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS.

BOARDS	No. of Schools				Total No. Teachers	Number of Students				
	Higher	Secondary	Elementary	Total		Collegiate	Professional	Secondary	Elementary	Total
American Baptist Home Mission Board		16	12	43	347	1,000	266	2,828	1,823	5,779
American Missionary Association	15	18	3	25	379	214	25	3,108	3,495	7,181
American Church Institute for Negroes (Episcopal)	4	5	3	11	150	------	15	715	2,273	3,003
Division of Missions for Colored People, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A	3	5	130	138	549	74	11	6,452	12,228	18,765
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the United Presbyterian Church	3	6	5	12	165	102	------	1,250	1,680	3,032
United Christian Missionary Missionary Society of Church of Christ (Disciples)	1	----	----	----	------	------	------	------	------	------
Board of Education, Department of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church	13	5	----	18	469	690	875	4,652	645	6,862
Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	----	----	18	18	------	------	------	------	------	2,750
Board of Colored Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America	3	----	36	39	66	------	218	------	2,614	2,832

*Both Higher and Secondary.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, ETC., FOR NEGRO EDUCATION BY CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS.

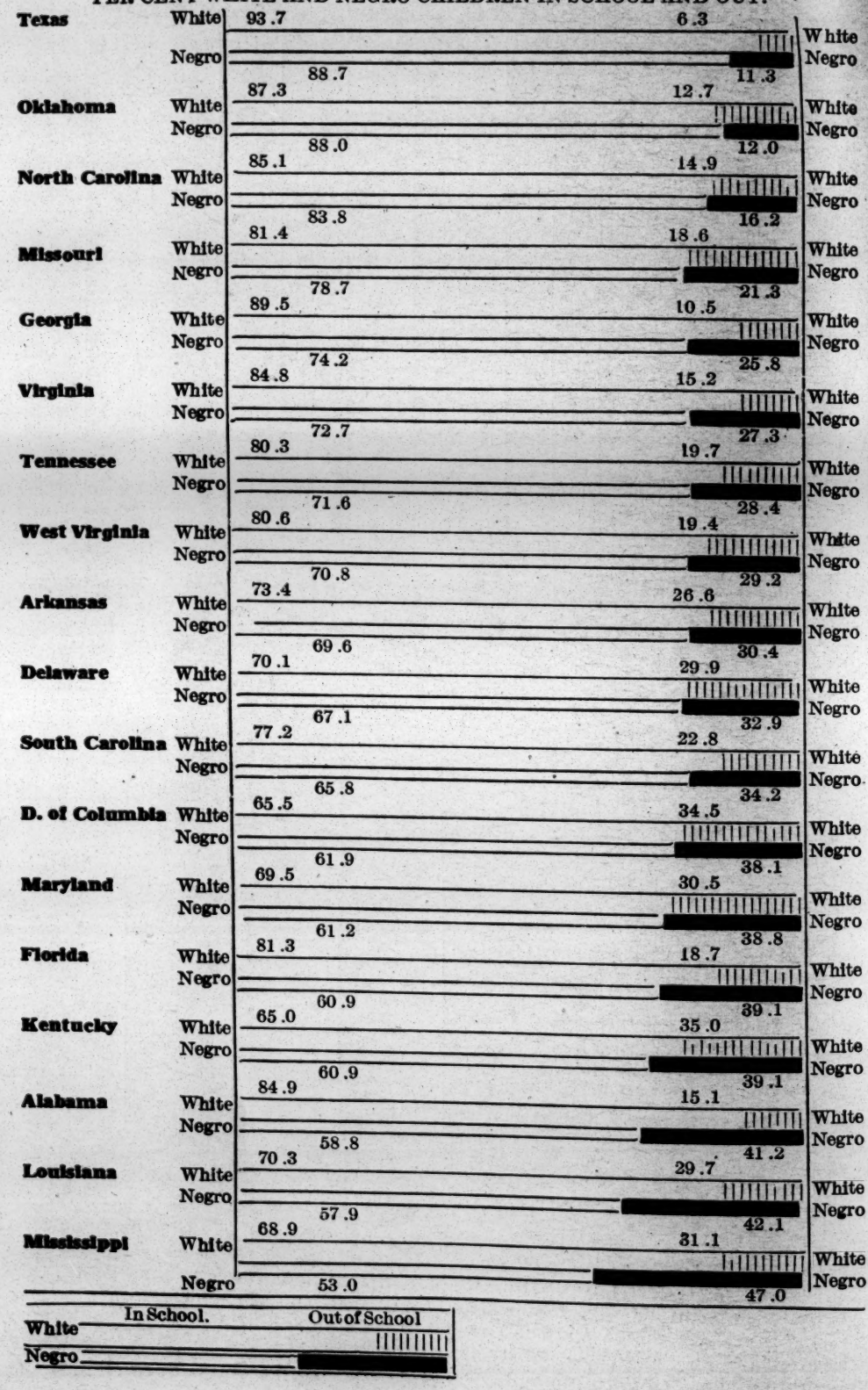
BOARDS	Annual Expenditures by Boards		Permanent Funds for Negro Education	Value of School Plants etc.
	Current Expenses	Buildings		
American Baptist Home Mission Society	$570,113	$174,000	$1,400,000	$3,376,200
American Missionary Association	475,000	92,000	2,600,000	2,000,000
American Church Institute for Negroes (Episcopal)	102,233	----------	116,524	1,023,000
Division of Missions for Colored People, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A	255,987	62,312	895,121	2,130,815
Board of Freedmen's Missions United Presbyterian Church	117,414	3,500	327,573	950,000
United Christian Missionary Society of Church of Christ (Disciples)	35,000	----------	----------	276,000
Board of Education, Department of Education for Negroes of Methodist Episcopal Church	560,112	185,233	1,752,217	4,141,000
Woman's Home Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church	118,158	----------	----------	354,725
Board of Colored Missions Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America	68,826	18,625	6,846	150,000

†$1,546,524 of this amount the Daniel Hand Fund, which the American Missionary Association administers. (See Statement on, in section under "Educational Fund.")

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1920 there were in the United States, according to the Census Reports, 3,796,957 Negro children 5-20 years of age inclusive. Of these 2,030,269 or 53.5 per cent were enrolled in school. In 1924, according to the reports of State Superintendents of Education, there were in the sixteen former slave states and Oklahoma and the District of Columbia, 3,141,869 Negro children of school age. Of these, 2,149,548 or 68.4 per cent were enrolled in school. The number of Negro public school teachers in these states is 42,018.

PER CENT WHITE AND NEGRO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND OUT.



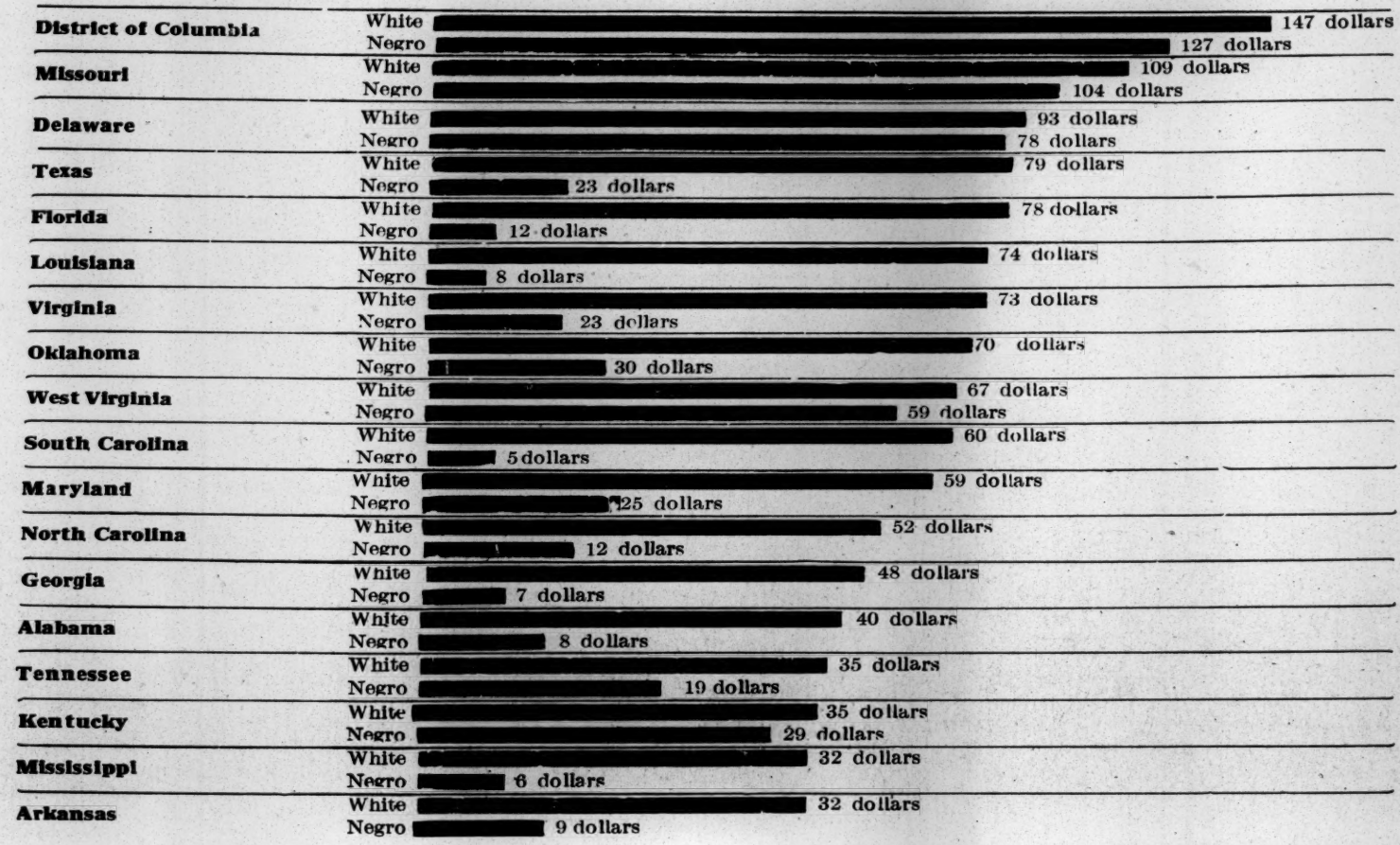
LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM IN DAYS.

STATE	WHITES	NEGROES
Delaware	180	180
District Columbia	180	180
Missouri	167	160
Maryland	180	160
West Virginia	160	160
Oklahoma	146	143
Virginia	166	143
Georgia	151	134
North Carolina	141	132
Texas	141	130
Tennessee	161	126
Arkansas	140	120
Kentucky	140	120
South Carolina	140	120
Mississippi	140	112
Louisiana	167	111
Alabama	140	110
Florida	147	106

INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR WHITES AND NEGROES

State	For Whites	For Negroes	Average Value Per Child of School Age	
			Whites	Negroes
District Columbia	$10,600,000	$3,675,000	$147.00	$127.00
Missouri	94,717,650	4,500,000	109.46	104.33
Delaware	3,175,276	736,275	93.00	78.00
West Virginia	29,415,575	1,400,000	67.50	59.00
Oklahoma	45,637,314	1,571,990	70.53	30.00
Kentucky	25,836,025	2,101,875	35.00	29.00
Maryland	21,535,862	1,987,837	59.30	25.00
Texas	85,334,254	5,312,089	79.88	23.20
Virginia	33,976,636	5,106,743	73.83	23.10
Tennessee	23,369,403	3,130,619	35.53	19.00
North Carolina	31,610,505	3,658,465	52.08	12.90
Florida	16,712,528	1,358,169	78.22	12.80
Arkansas	15,410,050	1,595,676	32.23	9.00
Alabama	19,868,196	2,709,299	40.92	8.70
Louisiana	24,936,033	1,876,905	74.24	8.20
Georgia	25,172,438	2,577,891	48.02	7.00
Mississippi	10,560,000	2,500,000	32.57	6.00
South Carolina	18,340,757	2,192,704	60.12	5.90
Total	$536,208,502	$47,991,537		

INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR WHITES AND NEGROES



ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATES.

STATES	Total Expenditures		Average Expenditures per Child of School Age		Per Cent Expenditures		Per Cent Each Race of Total Population	
	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negro	For Whites	For Negroes
Alabama	$12,900,274	$1,184,367	$26.57	$3.81	91	9	61.6	38.4
Arkansas	6,386,233	1,216,401	13.36	6.48	83	17	73.0	27.0
Delaware	3,125,872	500,000	60.00	52.90	86	14	86.6	13.4
D. Columbia	5,611,012	1,853,678	76.00	64.40	74	26	74.7	25.2
Florida	8,989,825	773,074	42.01	7.33	92	8	65.9	34.0
Georgia	13,547,310	2,175,338	25.84	5.78	86	14	58.3	41.7
Kentucky	12,521,958	1,093,175	16.60	15.40	92	8	90.2	9.2
Louisiana	11,329,241	1,256,869	33.73	5.48	90	10	61.0	38.9
Maryland	12,560,002	1,345,770	34.70	17.17	90	10	83.1	16.9
Mississippi	8,411,484	2,102,871	25.95	5.62	80	20	47.7	52.2
Missouri	39,220,839	1,279,100	45.32	29.59	97	3	94.7	5.2
N. Carolina	15,362,387	2,125,376	25.31	7.52	88	12	69.7	29.8
Oklahoma	21,406,075	1,064,205	33.08	21.04	95	5	89.8	7.4
S. Carolina	8,502,401	1,015,567	27.88	2.74	89	11	48.6	51.4
Tennessee	13,825,142	1,874,396	21.02	11.88	88	12	80.7	19.3
Texas	33,933,647	4,627,321	31.77	20.24	88	12	84.0	15.9
Virginia	18,534,620	2,312,365	40.27	10.47	89	11	70.1	29.9
W. Virginia	15,935,890	777,171	36.36	32.15	95	5	94.1	5.9
Total	$262,104,212	$28,577,044						

NUMBER NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

STATE	Salaries		Total Teachers	Garde Certificate			
	Male	Female		First Grade Life, etc.	Second Grade	Third Grade	Temporary etc.
Alabama	$248.00	$299.00	3,066	238	772	2,051	
Arkansas	61.00	52.00	2,095	984	957	353	
Delaware			125				
District Columbia	(2)		575				
Florida	65.73	50.18	1,253	140	456	512	68
Georgia	49.34		5,155	257	3,039	1,720	
Kentucky	(1)		1,375				
Louisiana	512.00	422.00	2,260	871	571	713	105
Maryland	465.00		1,143				
Mississippi	30.58		3,716	1,554	1,165	997	
Missouri			939				
North Carolina	412.78		4,595	443	1,546	1,699	907
Oklahoma	716.71		1,170	630	322	218	
South Carolina	245.00	224.00	3,575				
Tennessee	68.44	52.49	2,305	1,327	859	129	
Texas	420.00	360.00	4,286	2,605	1,681		
Virginia	288.36		3,584	1,176	1,511	778	119
West Virginia			801	678	61	11	51
Total			42,018				

(1) Annual
(2) Monthly

ILLITERACY.

In 1920 there were 4,931,905 persons 10 years of age and over in the United States who were illiterate. Of this number 3,089,744 or 62.6 per cent were white and 1,842,161 or 37.3 per cent, were Negroes. By age periods there were of the Negro illiterates, 166,416 or 9.1 per cent, 10 to 15 years of age; 162,758 or 8.8 per cent 16 to 20 years of age and 1,512,987 or 82.1 per cent 21 years of age and over.

Of the Negro urban population 402,170 or 13.4 per cent were illiterates. Of the Negro rural population 1,439,991 or 28.4 per cent were illiterate. By age periods the illiterates in Negro urban population 10 to 15 years of age numbered 9,476 or 2.3 per cent; 16 to 20 years of age, 20,399 or 5.1 per cent and 21 years of age and over, 372,295 or 92.5 per cent.

By age periods the illiterates in the Negro rural population 10 to 15 years of age numbered 156,940 or 11.0 per cent; 16 to 20 years of age, 142,359 or 9.8 per cent and 21 years of age and over, 1,140,692 or 79.2 per cent.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO ILLITERATES 1880-1920.

ILLITERATES

Year	Number	Per Cent
1920	1,842,161	22.9
1910	2,227,731	30.4
1900	2,853,194	44.5
1890	3,042,668	57.1
1880	3,220,878*	70.0

*Colored including Negroes, Indians, Chinese and Japanese.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES BY RACE 1880-1920.

CLASS OF POPULATION	Percentage of Illiterates in the Population 10 years of Age and over				
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total	6.0	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0
White	4.1	5.0	6.2	7.7	9.4
Native Parentage	2.5	3.7	5.7	7.5	----
Foreign or Mixed Parentage	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2	----
Foregn Born	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.0
Negro	22.9	30.4	44.5	57.1	70.0

NUMBER AND PER CENT NEGRO ILLITERATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY STATES IN 1920.

States by Rank	Number Negroes 10 Yrs. of Age and Over	Number Illiterates	Per Cent Illiterates
1 New York	171,303	5,032	2.9
2 Minnesota	7,776	241	3.1
3 North Dakota	405	16	4.0
4 Washington	6,064	245	4.0
5 Wisconsin	4,458	182	4.1
6 Michigan	52,193	2,203	4.2
7 New Mexico	5,362	228	4.3
8 Arizona	7,369	338	4.6
9 Utah	1,273	59	4.6
10 California	33,391	1,579	4.7
11 Oregon	1,893	89	4.7
12 Nebraska	11,489	556	4.8
13 Nevada	313	16	5.1
14 South Dakota	678	35	5.2
15 Wyoming	1,251	66	5.3
16 Idaho	814	44	5.4
17 Maine	1,091	64	5.9
18 Montana	1,450	87	6.0
19 New Jersey	96,701	5,910	6.1
20 Pennsylvania	240,027	14,645	6.1
21 Colorado	9,909	619	6.2
22 Connecticut	17,441	1,078	6.2
23 Vermont	454	28	6.2
24 Illinois	157,205	10,476	6.7
25 New Hampshire	490	33	6.7
26 Massachusetts	37,603	2,565	6.8
27 Iowa	15,909	1,283	8.1
28 Ohio	157,912	12,715	8.1
29 District Columbia	93,872	8,053	8.6
30 Kansas	48,166	4,228	8.8
31 Indiana	68,361	6,476	9.5
32 Rhode Island	8,192	839	10.2
33 Missouri	152,861	18,528	12.1
34 Oklahoma	114,536	14,205	12.4
35 West Virginia	68,786	10,513	15.3
36 Texas	572,719	102,053	17.8
37 Maryland	194,825	35,404	18.2
38 Delaware	24,598	4,700	19.1
39 Kentucky	192,657	40,548	21.0
40 Florida	258,449	55,639	21.5
41 Arkansas	363,403	79,245	21.8
42 Tennessee	354,426	79,532	22.4
43 Virginia	520,657	122,322	23.5
44 North Carolina	545,542	133,674	24.5
45 Georgia	896,127	261,115	29.1
46 Mississippi	703,627	205,813	29.3
47 South Carolina	618,928	181,422	29.3
48 Alabama	674,004	210,690	31.3
49 Louisiana	536,362	206,730	38.5

Illiteracy In The Army.

The term illiteracy as used with reference to soldiers entering the army service during the World War was not the same as is used when we ordinarily refer to a person being illiterate, that is unable to read or write.

In the examinations carried on in the army by the section of psychology, the draftees were divided into two groups, Alpha and Beta. The former were designated as being literate and the latter as being illiterate. The usual basis of classification as being literate was: "ability to read and understand newspapers and write letters home." Additional requirements, that the draftees had finished from the third grade to the seventh grade, were made in a number of the camps. The requirements for Negroes were: At Camp Custer, five years at school; at Camp Taylor, finished sixth grade; at Camp Sherman, eight years at school. The requirements for whites at Camp Sherman, were: finished sixth grade.

It would appear that the tendency was to increase the rate of illiteracy for Negroes in two ways. First, the requirements for placing them in Alpha were higher than that for the whites; second, the practice for a time in some camps was to send all Negro recruits to Beta without an examination.

A communication from the office of the Surgeon General said: "Such information as is available refers to the segregation of recruits approximately on the

basis of fifth grade literacy. On this basis it has been found that twenty-nine per cent of white recruits were sent to Beta and seventy per cent of Negro recruits were sent to Beta. The figures for the Negroes are probably a little too high as indicating fifth grade literacy since for certain periods in some camps it was a practice to send all Negro recruits to Beta.

Intelligence Ratings White And Negro Draftees Higher For North Than For South.

An examination of the report of the testing of 93,973, white and 18,-891, Negro draftees from all sections of the Country as set forth in the report, "Psychological Examining In The United States Army, (1)" indicates that the North, as a whole, has a higher rate of intelligence than the South as a whole. That is, the average intelligence of the Northern whites is higher than the average intelligence of the Southern whites, and the average intelligence of the Northern Negroes is higher than that of the Southern Negroes.

It is also of interest to find that the average intelligence rating for Negro draftees from Indiana and New York was higher than the average intelligence rating for white draftees from the four Southern States: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. The per cent of draftees rated as "Alpha" is shown in the tables which follow:

Race	Number Cases	Per Cent rated "Alpha"
All white draftees tested	93,973	71.8
All Negro draftees tested	18,891	30.1

COMPARISON NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NEGROES.

FIVE NORTHERN STATES.

State	Number Cases	Per Cent rated "Alpha"
Illinois	1139	50.8
Indiana	259	75.3
New Jersey	967	64.3
New York	1264	67.2
Pennsylvania	1076	46.4
Total	4705	58.2

FOUR SOUTHERN STATES.

State	Number Cases	Per Cent rated "Alpha"
Alabama	1342	19.5
Georgia	2187	14.5
Louisiana	1398	28.7
Mississippi	1919	39.8
Total	6846	25.5

(1) Psychological Examining In The United States Army. Robert M. Yerkes, Editor Volume XV National Academy of Sciences Memoirs, pp. 557, 558, 707 and 734-735.

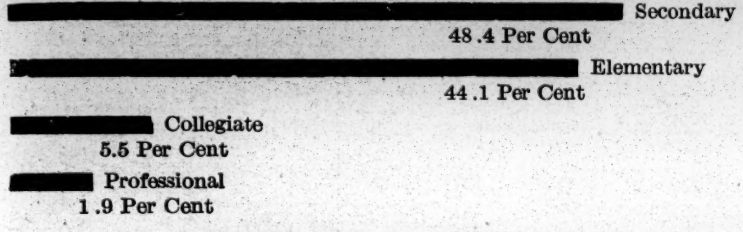
INTELLIGENCE RATING WHITE DRAFTEES FOUR SOUTHERN STATES.

State	Number Cases	Per Cent rated "Alpha"
Alabama	1106	63.0
Georgia	1001	70.1
Louisiana	1000	64.1
Mississippi	990	67.0
Total	4097	66.0

SECONDARY HIGHER AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

According to reports made by heads of schools to the Editor of the Negro Year Book, there are exclusive of public high schools some 500 schools devoted to the secondary and higher training of Negroes. There are: teachers, 5,692; total students, 118,529; elementary students, 52,412; secondary students, 57,375; collegiate students, 6,469; and professional students, 2,173. Of the total number of students 5.5 per cent are in collegiate courses.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN NEGRO HIGHER, SECONDARY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.



NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The following table, taken from No. 15 of the Atlanta University publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

Decade	Number of Negro College Graduates
1820-1829	3
1830-1839	
1840-1849	7
1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
Total	3,856

In 1924 according to the *Crisis Magazine*, 675 Negroes received the Bachelor's Degree in the arts and sciences. The total number of Negro college graduates is now about 10,000. Among the first Negroes to graduate from colleges in the United States were John Brown Russwurm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; Theodore S. Wright from Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edward Jones from Amherst College. About 870 Negroes have graduated from Northern colleges. Oberlin, which admitted Negroes for a number of years before the Civil War, has graduated a larger number of Negroes than any other Northern university or college. In Northern colleges and universities Negroes on the whole have made good records and have carried off many honors. Alain LeRoy Locke, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from Harvard University, A. B., magna cum laude, 1907. This same year he won the Rhodes Scholarship from

Pennsylvania to Oxford University, England, where he was a student for three years. For two semesters, 1910-11, he was a student at Berlin University.

NEGROES WHO HAVE RECEIVED DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest earned degree conferred by educational institutions, has been conferred by American universities upon 29 Negroes as follows: Edward A. Bouchet, Yale University, 1876; J. W. E. Bowen, Boston University, 1877; William L. Bulkley, Syracuse University, 1893; W. E. B. Dubois, Harvard University, 1895; Pezavia O'Connell, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; Lewis B. Moore, University of Pennsylvania, 1896; T. Nelson Baker, Yale University, 1903; James R. L. Diggs, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1906; Charles H. Turner, University of Chicago, 1907; Richard R. Wright, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; George E. Haynes, Columbia University, 1912; C. G. Woodson, Harvard University, 1912; Gilbert H. Jones, Dean of Wilberforce University is a Ph. D., 1909, Jena University, Germany; Julian Lewis, University of Chicago, 1915. Ernest E. Just, University of Chicago, 1916; St. Elmo Brady, University of Illinois, 1916; Edward M. A. Chandler, University of Illinois, 1917; Alain LeRoy Locke, Harvard University, 1918; Elmer S. Imes, University of Michigan, 1918; Thomas I. Brown, Clark University, 1919; Francis C. Sumner, Clark University, 1920; Willis J. King, Boston University, 1920; Eva B. Dykes, Radcliffe College, 1921; Sadie Tanner Mossell, University of Pennsylvania, 1921; Georgiana Rosa Simpson, University of Chicago, 1921; Thomas W. Turner, Cornell University, 1921; Harris S. Blackistone, University of Pennsylvania, 1921; Edward P. Davis, University of Chicago, 1923; William Yancey Bell, Yale University, 1924. W. A. Daniel, University of Chicago, 1925.

NEGROES WHO HAVE MADE PHI BETA KAPPA.

Membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity is conferred in the leading colleges and universities on under-graduates who are among the best scholars and is for scholarship only. There are 60 Negroes who have made this fraternity as follows:

Edward A. Bouchet, Yale University 1874, deceased. Formerly Principal High School Gallipolis, Ohio.

Anna F. Broadnax, Oberlin College 1908. Teacher of Latin, Howard High School, Wilmington, Del.

S. Joe Brown, University of Iowa 1898. Lawyer, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sterling A. Brown, Williams College 1921.

Roscoe C. Bruce, Harvard University 1902. Formerly Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington.

John W. Cromwell, Dartmouth 1906. Teacher Dunbar High School, Washington.

James D. Carr, deceased, Rutgers College 1891. Formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel, New York City.

Countee Cullen, New York University 1925.

Collis Davis, Grinnell College, 1924.

William Allison Davis, Williams College, 1924.

William H. Dinkins, Brown University 1912. Professor Selma University, Selma, Ala.

Bertram W. Doyle, Ohio Wesleyan 1921.

Samuel Herman Dreer, Bowdoin College 1910. Teacher of English, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo.

George S. Ellison, University of Michigan 1910. Teacher of Mathematics and Economics, Sumner High School, Kansas City Mo.

Joseph H. B. Evans, University of Michigan 1912. Teacher Commercial Branches, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo.

Jessie R. Fauset, Cornell University 1905. Literary Editor of *The Crisis*, New York City.

Rudolph J. C. Fisher, Brown University 1919.

Francis Grant, Radcliffe College 1917.

William H. Hastie, Amherst College 1924.

Dorothy M. Hendrickson, Hunter College 1920.

Alphonse Heulingburg, Grinnell College 1924.

Leslie P. Hill, Harvard University 1903. Principal Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa.

Emilie Hailty, Middlebury College 1925.

John Hope, Brown University 1919. President Morehouse College. Honorary for achievements since graduation, 25 years after graduation.

Chas. H. Houston, Amherst College 1915. Professor of English, Howard University.

Percy E. Jackson, Western Reserve University 1919.

William Jefferson, Dickinson College, 1920.

Ernest E. Just, Dartmouth 1907. Head Department of Physiology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Wiley Lane, Amherst College 1879.

David A. Lane, Jr., Bowdoin College 1917.

J. Mercer Langston, Oberlin College 1901. Teacher Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo

Percy Julian, De Pauw University 1920.

Alain LeRoy Locke, Harvard University 1907. Professor of Philosophy, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Mary E. Link, University of Chicago 1921.
Rayford W. Logan, Williams College 1917.
Alexander Hamilton Martin, Western Reserve University 1895. Lawyer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Robert N. Mattingly, Amherst College 1905. Head Department of Mathematics, Public Schools, Washington.
Clyde C. McDuffie, Williams College 1912. Teacher of Latin, M. Street High School, Washington.
Hortense Mitchell, Oberlin College 1916.
John Arnett Mitchell, Bowdoin College 1912. Professor, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.
Irvin C. Mollison, University of Chicago 1920. Lawyer, Chicago.
W. S. Montgomery, Dartmouth College 1878. Supervising Principal, Twelfth Division Public Schools, Washington.
Anna L. Pendleton, Oberlin College 1917.
William Pickens, Yale University 1904. Field Secretary N. A. A. C. P.
Melva L. Price, Hunter College 1923.
Francis E. Rivers, Yale University 1915.
Paul L. Robeson, Rutgers College 1919.
Bobbie Beatrix Scott, Oberlin College 1920. Teacher Howard University.
Clarissa M. Scott, Wellesley College 1923.
James Scott, University of Kansas 1918.
Theodore M. Selden, Dartmouth, 1921. (deceased.)
Lucille W. Spence, Hunter College 1923.
Valaurez Spratlin, Denver University 1920.
Walter B. Thornhill, University of Illinois 1925.
William Monroe Trotter, Harvard University 1894. Editor, *The Guardian,* Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian A. Turner, University of Minnesota 1918.
Elizabeth West, Wellesley College 1923.
J. Ernest Wilkins, University of Illinois 1918. Lawyer, Chicago, Ill.
Gladys A. Wilkinson, Oberlin College 1923.
Robert Shaw Wilkinson, Jr., Dartmouth College 1924.
E. C. William, Western Reserve University, 1892. Librarian, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Frances H. Williams, Mt. Holyoke College 1919. Student Secretary, Y. W. C. A.
Edward E. Wilson, Williams College 1892. Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

Negro Lawyers

Allen B. Macon, first Negro to be regularly admitted to the practice of law in the United States. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester, Mass., May 3, 1845. He had been allowed to practice in Maine two years before that time.
John S. Rock, first Negro admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. On motion of Charles Sumner, he was admitted Feb. 1, 1865.
Charlotte Ray, first colored woman lawyer. She graduated from Howard University in 1872.
The 1920 census reported 950 Negro lawyers in the country, two of whom were women.

FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Expenditures.

During 1923-1924, the expenditures for private and higher schools for Negroes in the United States were by states and municipalities $1,953,549; by the United States Government, $354,650; from other sources than those mentioned above, $6,943,074; total $9,251,273. There was expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, $28,577,044.

The total expenditures for Negro education were $37,828,317. During the year 1923-1924 the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, expended $262,104,212 for white public schools. There was expended this same year in the entire United States for education, $2,000,000,000, divided as follows: $1,660,000,000 by common school systems, city and state; $300,000,000 by universities, colleges and technological schools; $40,000,000 by normal schools; $55,000,000 by private high schools and academies; $10,000,000 by manual training and industrial schools, and $5,000,000 by Indian schools

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about $75,000,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions through their churches and other means have contributed over $40,000,000 for their education. It is estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from their public

funds about $200,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about $2,800,000,000 were expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

School Property.

The total value of the property, including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about $40,000,000.

The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary, higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to $1,850,000,000 as follows: For universities, colleges and technological schools $650,000,000; normal schools, $81,000,000; private high schools and academies, $210,000,000; public high schools, $850,000,000; manual training and industrial schools, $50,000,000; and Indian industrial schools, $9,000,000.

Endowments.

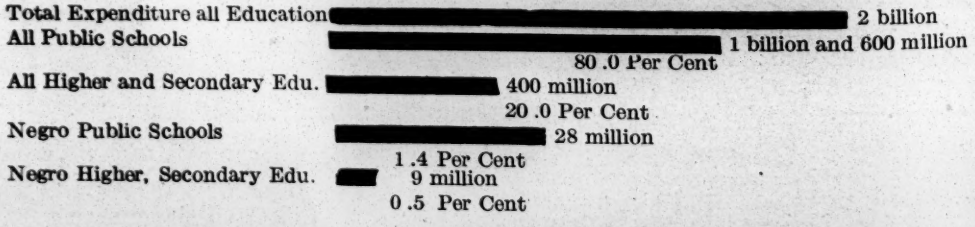
The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes amount to approximately $20,000,000. Of this amount about $8,000,000 belongs to colleges and universities, and about $12,000,000 to normal and industrial schools. Only about twenty colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1923-1924, all Negro schools increased their endowments about $2,000,000.

During that same period universities, colleges and technological schools for whites added to their endowments some $20,000,000. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1924 was about $578,000,000 distributed as follows: Universities, colleges and technological schools, $430,000,000; normal schools, $7,000,000; public high schools, $3,000,000; private high schools and academies, $75,000,000; manual training and industrial schools, $60,000,000.

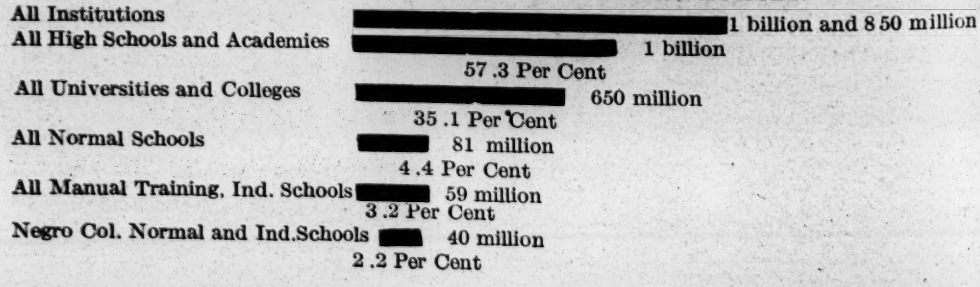
Contributions of Negroes For Education.

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroes are each year raising about $3,000,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a number of schools. Altogether they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about $4,000,000.

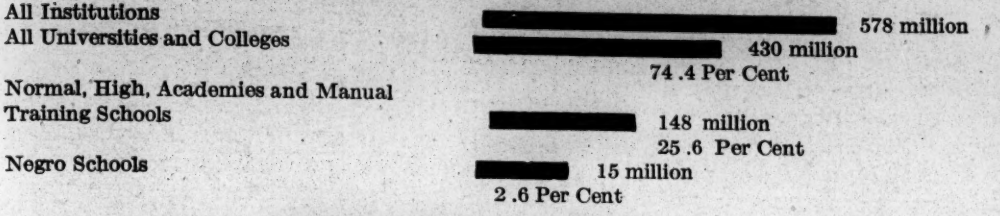
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES FOR ALL EDUCATION AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.



INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES IN ALL SCHOOL PLANTS AND IN SCHOOL PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR NEGROES.



ENDOWMENTS OR PRODUCTIVE FUNDS FOR ALL AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.



EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The Kosciuszko Fund.—May 5, 1798, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish General who assisted the American Colonies in their fight for independence, on the eve of his departure from America made a will in which he set aside a fund amounting to about $16,000 to be devoted to the education of Negroes.

Thomas Jefferson was made administrator and was empowered to employ the whole of the fund "in purchasing Negroes from his own or any others, and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trade or otherwise, and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful." Kosciuszko died in 1817, Thomas Jefferson refused to take out administration papers and Benjamin Lincoln Lear, a Trustee of the African Education Society was appointed administrator. The heirs of Kosciuszko contested the will and filed a bill against Mr. Lear in the United States Supreme Court on the ground of the invalidity of the will executed by Kosciuszko in 1798. Mr. Lear died in 1832 and William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, short time thereafter. This caused delay in having the case decided. Available information does not indicate just what was the final disposition of the Kosciuszko fund.

REFERENCES: Woodson, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861, pages 76, 78, 79-80, 259 and 377-378.

The Cushing Fund.—In 1895 Miss Emmaline Cushing, of Boston, left $33,000 to aid Negro education. For sixteen years the income from the fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the fund was distributed.

The Avery Fund.—In 1875, Rev. Charles Avery, who, in 1849, established at Allegheny, Pa., The Avery Trade School for Colored Youths, by means of a fund provided for twelve scholarships for young colored men in the University of Pittsburgh.

In accordance with the agreement between the executors of the Avery Estate and the trustees of the university, this fund is to provide instruction for males of the colored people in the United States of America or the British Provinces of Canada. The number is not to exceed twelve at any one time or term, nor is an individual to hold a scholarship for a period longer than four years. The Avery scholarships are granted to under-graduate students in the college of arts and the schools of engineering, mines, economics and education.

The Vilas Bequest.—Under the terms of the will of the late Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who died August 27, 1908, provision is ultimately to be made at the University of Wisconsin for ten scholarships and ten fellowships for persons of Negro descent.

After the death of Mr. Vilas' wife and daughter, his estate, which is considerable, is to be used for the promotion of learning at the University of Wisconsin. Among the things to be done as the income from the estate suitably increases

are: First, the erection of the Vilas Memorial Theatre; second, ten under-graduate scholarships and ten fellowships are to be established; third, aid is to be provided for the encouragement of musical talent or to promote the appreciation of music; fourth, the establishing, one after another, of ten research professorships; fifth, the ten professorships aforesaid having been established and supplied, the trustees shall next provide for fifty more under-graduate scholarships, with a salary of from three to four hundred dollars each, as they shall deem best, and then for fifty more fellowships with a salary of from five hundred to six hundred dollars each, to which graduates of the University of Wisconsin shall be appointed; such scholarships and fellowships to be of like character with those first hereinbefore provided for; or they may, in their discretion, provide for both fellowships and scholarships, but at least as many of the latter as of fellowships.

For at least one-fifth of these scholarships and fellowships the regents shall prefer in appointment among worthy and qualified candidates those of Negro blood if such present themselves. Otherwise then as aforesaid they shall be governed by the regents in like manner as those first above provided for.

The Buckingham Smith Fund.—The Buckingham Smith Benevolent Association is a charitable corporation under the laws of Florida incorporated to dispense the proceeds of a fund established by Buckingham Smith, former resident of St. Augustine, and at one time Secretary to the legation from the United States to Spain.

The fund had its foundation in the will of Buckingham Smith who died in 1871. By his will he left his estate to his executor, in trust "for the benefit of the black people of St. Augustine." The executor, Dr. Oliver Bronson of St. Augustine, formerly of New York, a philanthropist, took measures to transfer the property to the corporation formed.

The amount of the property divided by Buckingham Smith probably did not exceed $20,000. Dr. Bronson gave a lot on which a building was constructed, intended to be used as home for aged people of color. After some years of trial it was found that the old people were unwilling to enter the home and the building was then used for a training school for girls of the Negro race. This was later abandoned, and the proceeds of the fund used for the support and care of the indigent and the aged people of color.

The trustees have liberally construed their powers and use the funds controlled by them in a broad way for the benefit of people of color, young as well as old. Aid is given the industrial school established near St. Augustine; a hall for social meetings rented; a district nurse employed, beside other welfare work paid for out of the fund.

The aid given stands out a striking example of the good which may be done with a small fund administered wisely.

By wise management the trustees increased the principal of the sum so that the present income is approximately $4,000 a year, which is expended for the care and support of the people belonging to the Negro race.

The trustees of the fund are: Dr. Andrew Anderson, President; St. Augustine, Florida; John T. Dismukes, Vice-President, St. Augustine, Florida; J. D. Puller, St. Augustine, Florida; J. C. Heartt, Secretary, St. Augustine, Florida; W. A. Knight, St. Augustine, Grosvenor A. Parker, St. Augustine, Florida and William Whitwell Dewhurst, Treasurer, St. Augustine, Florida.

The African Third.—This is an income derived from the bequest of John Parrish made in 1808. The African Third of the John Parrish fund consists of the net income from a property on Third Street in Philadelphia, bequeathed by him in 1808, in trust for three purposes: one-third for the education of poor white children, one-third for the aid of Indians, and one-third for the aid of colored people. Each of these thirds must be used in Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery the Relief of free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage and for improving the Condition of the African Race," is the trustee of the African Third, the annual income of which usually amounts to about $200. This Society is also trustee for the real

estate and endowment fund for the Laing School at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. The Society has funds amounting to about $17,000, much of the income from which is applied to the aiding of Negro education in the South.

The officers of the Society are: president, Charles F. Jenkins; vice-presidents, Mary R. Linsey and William C. Biddle; secretary, Arabella Carter, 1305 Arch Street; treasurer, Walter Hall; Board of Managers; the above and Sarah W. Knight, Joel Borton, M. Jennie Garrett and Ellwood Heacock. G. Herbert Jenkins is Counsellor for the Society.

The George Washington Educational Fund.—This fund was established from money left by an ex-slave, George Washington. In the early part of the nineteenth century, Washington, then a small boy was purchased in Virginia by a Dr. Silas Hamilton, of Natchez County Miss. Some five years later, Dr. Hamilton brought his slaves, twenty-one in number, North and freed them. Washington refused to leave his master and went with him to Otterville in Jersey County, Illinois.

As long as Dr. Hamilton lived Washington served him faithfully. When the Doctor died in 1834 he left his former slave $3,000. Washington was thrifty and industrious and when he died in 1864 he left an estate valued at $15,000. His will provided that $1,500 of this amount be expended in erecting a monument to Dr. Hamilton and that the income from the residue of the estate should be devoted to the education of Negro children. The trustee of the Fund appropriated the money to his own uses. About 1872 Theodore S. Chapman brought suit against the trustee of the Fund to have it applied to its proper uses. After several years of litigation Mr. Chapman won the suit and recovered a little less than $9,000 of the original estate. After erecting the monument to Dr. Hamilton, $7,300 remained. Mr. Chapman had virtual charge of the Fund for thirty years and at his death it amounted to $22,000 and had assisted in the education of over one hundred Negro students. Mr. Chapman in his will left $3,000 to be added to the George Washington Educational Fund. The benefits of the Fund were first extended to the Negroes residing in Jersey County, later to the Congressional district in which this county is located and finally to the whole State of Illinois. The present amount of the Fund is reported to be approximately $23,000. The annual income is a little over $1,100. Four students are at present being educated by the Fund in Northern Colleges. The trustees of the Fund are: Dr. A. M. Cheney, Jerseyville, Illinois; A. M. Slaten, Jerseyville, Illinois; G. H. Dougherty, Otterville, Illinois; L. H. Grappel, Jerseyville, Illinois; F. H. Markman, Jerseyville, Illinois; H. L. Chapman, Jerseyville, Illinois. The secretary-treasurer of the Fund, (he is not a trustee) is Judge Charles S. White, of Jerseyville, Illinois.

The Miner Fund.—This fund bears the name of, and owes its existence to Myrtilla Miner, of Brookfield, N. Y., who on December 3, 1851, established a normal school for colored girls so that they might become teachers of their own race. In order that the work might continue after her death, Congress on March 3, 1862, granted a charter by which she, her associates and successors were incorporated under the name of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia and to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such colored youth of the nation as might come under its care and influence.

Miss Miner died December 7, 1864. The first lot of ground for the school, purchased in 1853 at a cost of $4,000, was in the square on which the British Legation is now situated. In 1872, this ground was sold for $40,000 and a new site was purchased at Seventh and Church Streets. Here the Miner Normal School was conducted independently until 1879, when an arrangement was made with the trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia whereby it was agreed that the Miner Normal School should be the public normal school for the colored people of the District. The building was leased to the District of Columbia at an annual rental of $3,600. In 1915, the District erected a $225,000 Normal School building for Negroes which was named in honor of

Miss Miner. The Fund now has property valued at $40,000. The annual income from which is about $2,100. This income is used for the aid of the Manassas Industrial School of Virginia and of other Negro Schools and needy students.

The trustees of the Miner Fund are: William L. Brown, President; Rev. John Van Shaick, Jr., D. D., Vice-President; John S. Scofield, E. L. Parks, Samuel R. Bond, Miss Mary K. Porter, Secretary; and Henry C. Gauss, Treasurer.

John S. Scofield, Vice-President; Miss Mary K. Porter, Secretary (1761 Q. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.); Henry C. Gauss, Treasurer; E. L. Parks, E. C. Williams, Charles R. Ely, and Mrs. Caleb S. Miller.

The Stewart Missionary Foundation For Africa (Inc.).—This Foundation established in 1894 was the gift of Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Stewart of Daytona Beach, Florida. Its purpose was to assist in creating missionary interest in the Negro churches and schools. The plan being to seek out suitable young people for missionary service and prepare them for the field, also to prepare the ministry for missionary leadership in the home church. To carry out the plan the foundation was placed in Gammon Theological Seminary, the best equipped and most largely endowed of the institutions for the education of Negro ministers. The Stewart Foundation provides for the Department of Christian Missions in the Seminary, this department with other studies selected from the various seminary courses and from Clark University, located on the same campus, constitutes the school of Missions which is under the general charge of the Stewart Foundation.

In addition to the regular school work as described above, the Stewart Foundation maintains a lecture ship in all the Negro schools under the Board of Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many other schools. A system of prizes is also provided these schools for the best essays, orations and hymns on missionary subjects. Beginning with 1911 a school and missionary journal called *The Foundation* has been published. It has 20 pages and is published bi-monthly.

About fifty missionaries have gone to Africa as a direct result of this work, several during the past year. The influence of the school work on the ministry and the churches in this land is very noticeable in the increased offerings for missionary work. The *Stewart Missionary Foundation* has something more than $100,000 in invested funds.

Since the last issue of the Negro Year Book, *The Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa* has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia. The Board of Trustees has been increased to seven. They are: E. L. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.; G. Grant Stewart, Pasadena, Calif.; E. G. Richardson, Atlanta, Ga.; P. M. Watters, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. Race, Cincinnati, O.; P. J. Maveety, Cincinnati, O.; and D. D. Martin, Secretary and Director Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

The Daniel Hand Fund.—In 1888 Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association $1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residuary estate amounting to $500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and the income disbursed through the same association.

This fund has been a great assistance in the splendid work which in American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South. It now amounts to $1,546,524. The income from the Fund for 1923 was $80,113.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—On February 7, 1867 and July 1, 1868, George Peabody, of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of $3,500,000 to be devoted to education in the South; $1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds and has never been avail-

able. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes.

In 1875, a normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships, worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903 all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. This was done in 1915. The residue of the fund was expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment of Peabody College the Peabody Fund donated the sum of $1,000,000. Toward the further endowment of this institution the Peabody Fund contributed $500,000. The Trustees have also contributed funds in aid of schools of education in the State universities and in aid of rural education for the Negro race. The fund for this latter purpose has been given in trust to the John F. Slater Fund to be administered in the interest of rural public schools for the Negro race.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund.—This Fund was incorporated under the laws of Illinois on November 1, 1917 by Julius Rosenwald, Augusta N. Rosenwald, Lessing J. Rosenwald and Armand S. Deutsch, "for charitable, scientific, educational and religious purposes." Up to January 1, 1922 the Fund has contributed for such causes $889,379. The secretary of the Fund is Francis W. Shepardson, Executive Offices, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, Illinois. The Julius Rosenwald Fund among its benefactions gives aid to the building of rural schools for Negroes.

Rosenwald Rural Schoolhouse Building.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, on August 12, 1912, as one of several notable gifts in commemoration of his fiftieth birthday anniversary, contributed $25,000 to Tuskegee Institute, to be distributed among such offshoots of Tuskegee as Principal Booker T. Washington should designate. Of this amount Dr. Washington asked permission to use $2,100 for an experiment in building in Alabama six rural schools for Negroes. The conditions of the experiment required that the Negroes by their own contributions of cash, land or labor, by gifts from white friends, or by grants from public funds, should raise in each community an amount equal to or larger than the $300 assigned as Rosenwald aid.

The interest aroused by the campaigns for constructing these school houses was so great, and so many other communities sought similar offers of aid, that up to June 30, 1924, under the same co-operative plan, Mr. Rosenwald stimulated the construction and contributed part of the cost of 2,453 school buildings in the South, utilizing the services of 6,052 teachers. These were built at a total cost of $9,758,840. Of this amount the Negroes contributed $2,249,044, the whites, $476,898, the public funds, $5,227,721 and Mr. Rosenwald $1,805,177. Classified by types the buildings include 594 one-teacher schools, 907 two-teacher, 369 three-teacher, 255 four-teacher, 90 five-teacher, 110 six-teacher, and 46 seven-teacher or larger. The work of school house construction is under the general charge of Mr. S. L. Smith, General Field Agent, The Julius Rosenwald Fund, Commercial Club Building, Nashville, Tennessee.

Rosenwald Aid To Negro Young Men's Christian Association.

In January 1911, Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago made a proposition through the Young Men's Christian Association of that city whereby he offered to donate the sum of $25,000 to every city in the United States which would raise by public subscription $75,000 for the purpose of erecting an Association building for colored men and boys, to cost, with land, building and furnishing not less than $100,000.

As a result of this offer a total of $3,084,911 has been raised. Of this amount Mr. Rosenwald contributed $450,000. The sources and amounts given to meet Mr. Rosenwald's conditions have been: from local whites, $1,701,299; from local Negroes, $370,203; from other sources, $618,921. With the amounts raised, eighteen buildings, 16 for men and two for women, have been erected, in the following cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington. The two buildings for women are in New York and Philadelphia.

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

I. Summary of Completed Buildings to June 30, 1924

STATE	NUMBER BUILDINGS		TOTAL COST	CONTRIBUTIONS			
	Schools	Homes	Bldgs., Grounds and Equipment	Negroes	Whites	Public School Authorities	The Julius Rosenwald Fund
Alabama	289	2	$ 587,111	$ 236,743	$ 33,304	$ 169,664	$ 147,400
Arkansas	129	2	521,736	54,410	17,726	350,862	98,738
Florida	17		145,030	11,138	8,335	107,657	17,900
Georgia	107	7	405,510	119,390	18,593	176,977	90,550
Kentucky	92	1	407,149	49,166	7,875	291,468	58,640
Louisiana	225	12	780,166	243,896	27,139	332,431	176,700
Maryland	51		271,840	34,142	474	201,724	35,500
Mississippi	267	25	1,277,193	441,757	134,012	445,024	256,400
North Carolina	412	10	1,794,438	357,658	50,845	1,069,899	316,036
Oklahoma	49	10	276,316	13,672		219,964	42,680
South Carolina	182	2	1,109,352	213,142	133,230	591,080	171,900
Tennessee	196	3	847,334	173,356	19,377	513,701	140,900
Texas	154	6	548,277	83,125	11,180	332,239	121,733
Virginia	201	2	787,388	217,449	14,808	425,031	130,100
Totals	2,371	82	$9,758,840	$2,249,044	$476,898	$5,227,721	$1,805,177

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS: Negroes, 23.0; Whites, 4.9; Public, 53.6; The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 18.5.

II. Summary of Types of Buildings Completed, Including Teacher and Pupil Capacity, June 30, 1924

STATE	Number Buildings	Teacher Capacity	Pupil Capacity	TYPES														HOMES
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	
Alabama	291	557	25,065	128	117	15	9	15	2	1			2					2
Arkansas	131	328	14,760	25	60	13	23	3	2	1	1		1					2
Florida	17	71	3,195	2	5		4	2	2	1						1		
Georgia	114	323	14,535	17	34	22	16	8	8				2					7
Kentucky	93	199	8,955	50	16	8	9	2	4	1	2							1
Louisiana	237	589	26,505	35	99	43	25	13	9		1							12
Maryland	51	110	4,950	23	17	3	2	2	3		1							
Mississippi	292	807	36,315	16	95	90	29	20	14	1	1						1	25
North Carolina	422	1,079	48,555	98	156	60	59	5	24	3	5	1				1		10
Oklahoma	59	103	4,635	22	13	7	4		3									10
South Carolina	184	601	27,045	24	58	32	36	6	14	1	7	1		1	2			2
Tennessee	199	474	21,330	62	69	32	12	7	11	1	1					1		3
Texas	160	335	15,075	45	68	22	11	4	4									6
Virginia	203	476	21,420	47	100	22	16	3	10		3							2
Totals	2,453	6,052	272,340	594	907	369	255	90	110	10	22	2	5	1	2	3	1	82

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

I. Summary of Completed Buildings to June 30, 1924

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	Schools	Homes	Bldgs., Grounds and Equipment	Negroes	Whites	Public School Authorities	The Julius Rosenwald Fund
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				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	
Alabama	291	557	25,065	128	117	15	9	15	2	1			2					2
Arkansas	131	328	14,760	25	60	13	23	3	2	1	1		1					2
Florida	17	71	3,195	2	5		4	2	2	1						1		
Georgia	114	323	14,535	17	34	22	16	8	8				2					7
Kentucky	93	199	8,955	50	16	8	9	2	4	1	2							1
Louisiana	237	589	26,505	35	99	43	25	13	9		1							12
Maryland	51	110	4,950	23	17	3	2	2	3		1							
Mississippi	292	807	36,315	16	95	90	29	20	14	1	1						1	25
North Carolina	422	1,079	48,555	98	156	60	59	5	24	3	5	1				1		10
Oklahoma	59	103	4,635	22	13	7	4		3									10
South Carolina	184	601	27,045	24	58	32	36	6	14	1	7	1		1	2			2
Tennessee	199	474	21,330	62	69	32	12	7	11	1	1					1		3
Texas	160	335	15,075	45	68	22	11	4	4									6
Virginia	203	476	21,420	47	100	22	16	3	10		3							2
Totals	2,453	6,052	272,340	594	907	369	255	90	110	10	22	2	5	1	2	3	1	82

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Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of normal and industrial departments.

For the fiscal year 1922-23, the trustees of the fund spent $115,105.83 in assisting 258 schools, including 179 County Training Schools, and 35 town and city schools.

The trustees are: W. Russell Bowie, New York City; Charles S. Brown, New York City; James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Joseph D. Eggleston, Hampden-Sidney, Va.; John M. Glenn, New York City; Pierre Jay, New York City; Warren Kearney, New Orleans, La.; Clarence H. Kelsey, New York City; James H. Kirkland, Nashville, Tennessee; Charles Scribner, New York City; Albert Shaw, New York City; Francis P. Venable, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The officers are: James H. Dillard, President, Box 418, Charlottesville, Virginia; Charles Scribner, Chairman, New York City; Gertrude C. Mann, Secretary, Charlottesville, Virginia; Alice M. McGee, Assistant Secretary, Charlottesville, Virginia; Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, Treasurer; B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans, La.; and W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee, Alabama, Field Agents.

AID TO COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS.

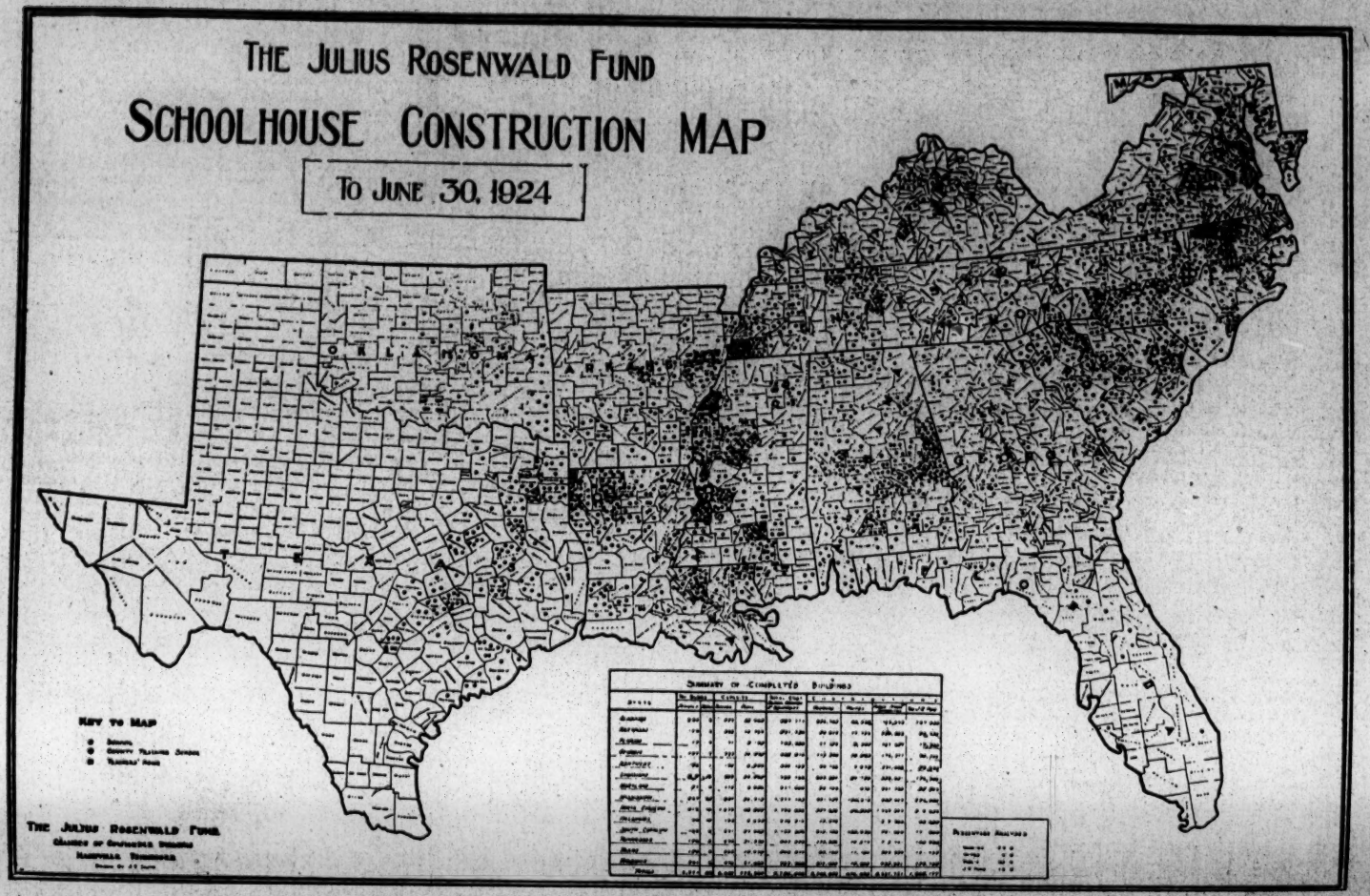
The proposition of the Slater Board has been to appropriate $500 a year *for salaries of teachers* on the following conditions:

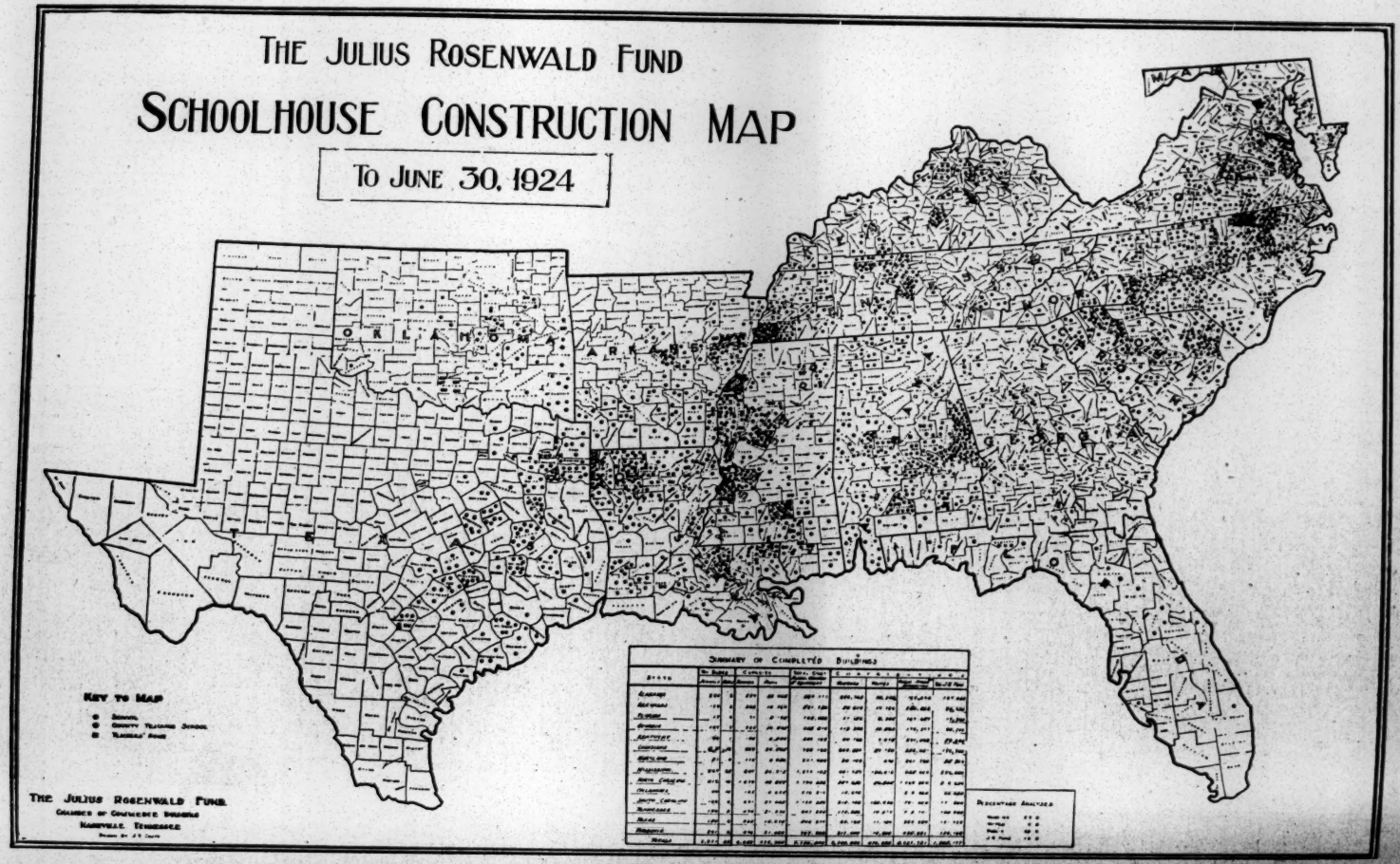
1. The school property shall belong to the state, county, or district, and the school shall be a part of the public school system.
2. There shall be an appropriation *for salaries* of not less than $1,000 from public funds raised by state, county or district taxation.
3. The length of the term shall be at least eight months.
4. The teaching shall extend through the eighth year, with the intention of adding at least two years as soon as it shall be possible to make such extension.
5. The plan has met with general approval. The following facts show the steady progress of these schools.

Yr.	No. of School	No. of Teachers	Pupils in High School Grades	For Salaries from public Tax Funds	For Salaries through Slater Board	Average Amt. for Salaries from Public Funds	Amt. Contributed by General Education Board for Building and Equipment
1912	4	20	77	$ 3,344	$ 2,000	$ 836	$
1913	4	23	74	4,612	2,000	1,153	
1914	8	41	184	10,696	4,000	1,337	
1915	17	85	267	17,986	8,091	1,058	
1916	27	135	404	37,395	13,500	1,385	5,488
1917	42	252	630	55,020	18,660	1,310	8,618
1918	52	308	948	78,533	25,840	1,510	11,656
1919	70	402	1,130	131,158	39,037	1,874	18,477
1920	107	624	1,649	239,252	52,894	2,236	36,733
1921	142	848	2,247	340,821	61,500	2,400	75,271
1922	156	964	3,782	401,949	59,750	2,577	60,689
1923	179	1102	4,723	513,193	63,300	2,867	56,000
1924	204	1297	6,189	594,268*	69,300	2,913	54,292†

*Total amount session 1923-24 for all purposes from Public Tax Funds $726,126.

†The General Education Board is also contributing to salaries in diminishing amounts for a period of five years, beginning with session 1920-21. The amount for 1923-24 was $30,099.


THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION MAP
TO JUNE 30, 1924
KEY TO MAP
THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
SUMMARY OF COMPLETED BUILDINGS


THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION MAP
TO JUNE 30, 1924
OKLAHOMA
ARK.
KEY TO MAP
THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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ALABAMA.

County	Post Office	Principal
Autauga	Prattville	C. E. Leslie
Baldwin	Bay Minette	Ligon A. Wilson
Bibb	Centreville	H. D. Davidson
Calhoun	Anniston	C. E. Hanna
Chambers	Lafayette	T. T. Thompson
Chilton	Clanton	J. B. Bryant
Clarke	Grobe Hill	James W. Walker
Coffee	Elba	John W. Dobbs
Conecuh	Evergreen	E. T. Moore
Coosa	Rockford	J. T. Trail
Covington	Andalusia	A. Davis
Dallas	Beloit	L. C. Farley
Greene	Eutaw	E. A. McGruder
Henry	Abbeville	F. Blackmond
Hale	Greensboro	J. L. Kilpatrick
Lowndes	Haynesville	C. P. Everett
Mobile	Mobile	L. F. Moore
Morgan	Hartselle	R. M. McKenzie
Montgomery	Waugh	E. J. O'Neil
Pickens	Carrollton	R. M. Mitchell
Randolph	Wedowee	J. P. Russell
Sumter	Livingston	A. S. Plump
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	V. E. Mathews
Walker	Jasper	S. H. Bullock

ARKANSAS.

Ashley	Hamburg	W. T. Daniel
Chicot	Lake Village	D. W. Jamerson
Conway	Morrilton	J. C. McDaniel
Hemstead	Hope	H. C. Yerger
Lee	Marianna	Mrs. A. M. P. Strong
Phillips	Marvell	L. T. Brazil
Prairie	DeValls Bluff	B. T. Bragg
Pulaski	Little Rock	P. J. Van Pelt
St. Francis	Forrest City	W. F. Branch

FLORIDA.

Alachua	Gainesville	L. C. Calbert
Palm Beach	Palm Beach	S. D. Spady

GEORGIA.

Bartow	Cartersville	S. L. Young
Bulloch	Statesboro	Wm. James
Burke	Waynesboro	Joel Goodwin
Clarke	Athens	Mrs. Judia C. Harris
Cook	Adel	J. M. Deas
Coweta	Newman	Robert L. Moon
Early	Blakely	Ruth Gordon
Henry	McDonough	W. C. Strickland
Jasper	Monticello	Annie Wiggins
Johnson	Wrightsville	W. E. Roberts
Mitchell	Camilla	J. P. Powell
Screven	Sylvania	C. J. Smith
Washington	Sandersville	T. J. Elder

KENTUCKY.

Bourbon	Paris	W. J. Callery
Fayette	Lexington	J. J. Green
Fleming	Flemingsburg	E. L. Moore
Henderson	Henderson	R. E. Cabell
Logan	Russellville	A. M. Todd
Montgomery	Mt. Sterling	J. Roger Jones
Oldham	La Grange	D. C. Carman
Taylor	Campbellsville	W. H. Robinson
Washington	Springfield	R. D. Grant
Webster	Dixon	W. O. Nuckolls

LOUISIANA.

County	Post Office	Principal
Acadia	Crowley	R. U. Clark
Beauregard	De Ridder	R. C. Barrow
Claiborne	Homer	G. C. Jones
Lincoln	Ruston	C. P. Adams
Morehouse	Bastrop	R. G. Steptoe
Richland	Rayville	H. E. Parker
Sabine	Many	W. B. Purvis
St. Helena	Greensburg	G. C. Criner
St. Tammany	Covington	E. W. Sorrell
Tangipahoa	Amite	O. W. Dillon
Washington	Franklinton	M. C. Dukes
Webster	Minden	J. L. Jones
Winn	Winnfield	J. A. Harrison

MARYLAND.

Charles	La Plata	Joseph C. Parks
Talbot	Easton	James R. Webb

MISSISSIPPI.

Bolivar	Cleveland	J. H. Moseley
Covington	Collins	J. E. Clark
Forrest	Hattiesburg	S. E. Heard
Grenada	Grenada	W. W. Blackburn
Humphreys	Belzoni	W. R. Tucker
Lamar	Purvis	T. A. Easterling
Lawrence	Monticello	Phillip Allen
Lee	Tupelo	A. M. Strange
Leflore	Greenwood	F. R. Jackson
Marion	Columbia	J. J. Jefferson
Oktibbeha	Starksville	C. M. Drumgole
Pearl River	Poplarville	A. A. Todd
Pike	Magnolia	Eva Gordan (acting)
Stone	Wiggins	W. P. Locker
Sunflower	Indianola	W. F. Reden
Union	New Albany	B. F. Ford
Walthall	Tylertown	E. A. Harness

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance	Burlington	J. F. Gunn
Bertie	Powellsville	C. G. White
Brunswick	Southport	J. W. Barber
Catawba	Hickory	L. L. Ransom
Cleveland	Shelby	A. W. Foster
Columbus	Whiteville	S. W. R. Slade
Gates	Gatesville	T. S. Cooper
Halifax	Weldon	H. C. Jones
Harnett	Dunn	W. D. Gay
Hertford	Winton	C. S. Brown
Hyde	Scranton	R. P. Gordan
Johnston	Smithfield	W. H. A. Howard
Martin	Parmalee	W. C. Chance
Moore	Carthage	A. C. Pinckney
Nash	Nashville	J. Byrd
Northampton	Graysburg	R. E. Fitzgerald
Orange	Chapel Hill	B. L. Bozeman
Pamlico	Bayboro	R. L. Rice
Pender	Rocky Point	T. T. Ringer
Perquimans	Winfall	W. G. Young
Pitt	Grimes Land	J. E. Sanford
Robeson	Maxton	S. P. Bradby
Sampson	Clinton	M. D. Coley
Stanly	Albemarle	R. S. Graves
Wake	Method	H. L. Trigg
Warren	Wise	G. E. Cheek
Wilkes	Wilkesboro	M. T. Green

OKLAHOMA.

Carter	Ardmore	C. C. Monroe
McCurtain	Idabel	W. W. Ward
McIntosh	Eufaula	E. W. Giddings
Seminole	Wewoka	W. B. Jones
Wagoner	Wagoner	J. F. Cathey

SOUTH CAROLINA.

County	Post Office	Principal
Allendale	Allendale	Mrs. Queen V. Priester
Anderson	Anderson	Mrs. Clark
Barnwell	Barnwell	Geo. G. Butler
Beaufort	Beaufort	J. S. Shanklin
Berkley	Monk's Corner	R. A. Ready
Clerendon	Manning	Wm. L. Bryant
Darlington	Darlington	H. H. Butler
Dillon	Dillon	G. F. Bartelle
Dorchester	St. George	Mrs. Grace M. Ashe
Georgetown	Georgetown	J. E. Smith
Greenville	Greenville	L. B. Moore
Horry	Conway	B. F. Levister
Lexington	Lexington	J. F. Curry
Marion	Marion	John P. Burgess
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	A. J. Sherard

TENNESSEE.

Carroll	Huntingdon	Wm. Childress
Dickson	Charlotte	Mrs. A. J. Hampton
Fayette	Somerville	W. P. Ware
Hardeman	Bolivar	L. L. Campbell
Haywood	Brownsville	F. E. Jeffries
Henry	Paris	D. Luke Dunlop, Jr.
Lauderdale	Ripley	S. H. Johnson
Madison	Jackson	H. L. L. Moss
Shelby	Memphis	T. J. Johnson
Sumner	Gallatin	J. N. Rucker
Tipton	Covington	E. Alston
Warren	McMinnville	J. E. Wood
Weakley	Dresden	A. M. Bishop
Wilson	Lebanon	J. R. McDaniel

TEXAS.

Bastrop	Bastrop	L. J. Lequey
Camp	Pittsburg	Mrs. L. B. Cash
Ft. Bend	Richmond	T. B. Mitchell
Gregg	Long View	W. B. Williams
Guadalupe	Seguin	N. B. Edwards
Lavaca	Halletsville	W. D. Newton
Lee	Giddings	
Navarro	Corsicana	R. M. Pearson
Travis	Austin	J. E. Clayton
Trinity	Groveton	W. W. Johnson
Walker	Huntsville	S. W. Houston
Washington	Brenham	W. B. Knoxson
Williamson	Georgetown	Chas. E. Johnson

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle	Charlottesville	J. G. Shelton
Amelia	Blackstone	L. T. Green
Caroline	Bowling Green	A. M. Walker
Charles City	Toano	H. E. Logan
Chesterfield	Chester	K. C. Manning
Cumberland	Cumberland	Miss Maria Ellis
Fauquier	Warrenton	Ralph Robinson
Franklin	Rocky Mount	John M. Duckwiler
Gloucester	Bena	W. F. Banks
Halifax	S. Boston	H. S. Sykes
Henrico	Henrico C. H	Mrs. Fannie P. Clarke
James City	Toano	W. H. Hayes
Lancaster	Morattico	A. T. Wright
Middlesex	Saluda	J. Henry Walker
Nansemond	Driver	H. E. Howell
Northumb'land	Morattico	J. M. Ellison
Nottoway	Blackstone	J M. Botts
Pittsylvania	Chatham	Rev. M. C. Allen
Pulaski	Dublin	J. P. Rier
Roanoke	Salem	V. N. Carney
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	W. N. P. Harris
Sussex	Yale	W. E. Knox
York	Denbigh	Charles E. Brown

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.—On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute and Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the fund and a board of trustees was organized.

The Jeanes Fund, for the improvement of Negro Rural Schools, co-operated during the session ending June 30, 1924, with public school superintendents in 289 counties, distributed in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

During the year the Foundation expended $108,151 toward paying the salaries of 302 supervising teachers, who visited 9,928 schools. In 1913 the counties contributed from public fund toward the payment of salaries of supervising teachers, $3,402; in 1914, $6,255; in 1915, $12,-183; in 1916, $17,894; in 1917, $23,722; in 1918, $25,090; in 1919, $32,670; in 1920, $44,508; in 1921, $119,746; in 1923, $121,300 and in 1924, $144,-423.

The Board of Trustees are: Clarence Everett Bacon, Montclair, N. J.; Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Miss.; James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pa.; William P. Few, Durham, N. C.; James E. Gregg, Hampton, Va.; John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.; Charles E. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Samuel C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.; James C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; Franklin N. Parker, Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. Foster Peabody, New York City; Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Smith, Waco, Texas; William Howard Taft, Washington, D. C.; Talcott Williams, New York City. The officers are: President, James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Vice-President, Talcott Williams, Columbia University, New York; Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, 25 Broad St., New York City; Secretary, John T. Emlen, Fourth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund.—By the will of Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, of New York City, who died in Redlands, California, April 26, 1909, a board of trustees was constituted for a fund of about $900,000 to be known as the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The trustees were incorporated by the New York Legislature in 1911. The act of incorporation states that the income of the fund is to be used for the "erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York, for the poor families of that city, either directly or by the acquisition of the capital stock or obligations of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The most important purposes for which the income of the fund has been applied are as follows:

1. The establishment at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia of fellowships. $12,500 is given each of these Universities for the permanent endowment of a research fellowship on the following conditions:

"The university shall appoint annually a fellow in Sociology for the study of the Negro. He shall pursue advanced studies under the direction of the department of Sociology, Economics, Education or History, as may be determined in each case by the president. The fellowship shall yield $500, and shall, after four years, be restricted to graduate students.

"Each fellow shall prepare a paper of thesis embodying the result of his investigations which shall be published by the university with assistance from the income of the fund."

Three bulletins have been issued by the University of Georgia and four by the University of Virginia.

2. The establishment of a fund at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, in accordance with the following vote:

"Voted that $10,000 be given to the Peabody College for Teachers to establish a fund for the visitation of Negro schools and colleges, the income to be used to enable the teachers, administrative officers and students of the Peabody College to come into direct and helpful contact with the actual work of representative institutions of Negro education."

3. The fund, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education, made a comprehensive investigation of Negro Education. The results of this investigation were published as Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916. The study was made under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., formerly Director of Research at Hampton Institute, and later in charge of Negro statistics in connection with the United States Census of 1910.

Dr. Jones was assisted in the investigation by representatives of the colored race and by Southern white men. The report shows that the provision made for Negro education is inadequate in every phase, and urges an increase of the facilities for college, secondary and vocational education. Many small schools doing a splendid work were given well-deserved publicity, while a few unworthy schools were exposed. The report has been reprinted in the form of State Abstracts and separate chapters.

In co-operation with the Conference of Missionary Associations of Great Britain and Ireland and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the United States and Canada and Colonial Governments, the Fund has made a study of educational conditions in the West Coast, South, and Equatorial Africa. The findings and recommendations of the Commission which made the study have been published under the title: "Education in Africa."

As a result of the further co-operation of the above organizations, with the addition of the International Education Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Fund sent a Commission, to Abyssinia and East Africa, which made similar study of educational conditions in those areas. The purposes of both of these Commissions have been the same, namely, to inquire as to the extent to which the social, hygienic, economic and mental needs of the natives are being met by the present educational undertaking, and to suggest ways in which a closer adaptation of educational undertakings can be brought about.

The trustees of the Fund are: Bishop William T. Manning, New York City; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, New York University, New York City; Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, New York City; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Alabama; Helen Phelps Stokes, New York City; Francis Louis Slade, New York City; John Sherman Hoyt, New York City; I. N. Phelps-Stokes, New York City; Edward W. Sheldon, New York City; James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.; Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Mass. The office of the Fund is at 101 Park Avenue, New York City. The agent of the Fund is Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director.

The General Education Board.—In 1902 Mr. John D. Rockefeller contributed $1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of educa-

tion in the United States. In 1903, under an Act approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization, was chartered.

By the terms of its charter the Board is empowered to assist in the improvement of primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, institutions of higher learning, and schools of any other grade. In 1905, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000, to the Board as a permanent endowment. In 1907, he gave a further sum of $32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment of the Board, and two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909 Mr. Rockefeller added $10,000,000 more to the General Fund of the Board, in 1920, $50,000,000 primarily for use in assisting colleges and universities to raise funds for increasing teachers' salaries, and $45,-00,000 primarily for co-operation in the improvement of medical schools; bringing the total donations to the Board up to $148,000,000.

The Board has the following main lines of work:

1. The development of public high schools in the Southern States. As early as 1905 the Board undertook to provide State Departments of Education in a few of the Southern States with trained field workers who could develop educational interest, urge local educational activities, and give the requisite professional assistance to communities eager to improve their schools. At the present time the Board is co-operating with fifteen states by paying the salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of agents dealing with secondary education, known by the title of Professors of Secondary Education. Amount appropriated to June 30, 1923, $600,273.

2. The advancement of higher Education throughout the United States. At the outset the Board determined to employ a considerable portion of its income in assisting such institutions of learning as it may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. For this purpose it has made contributions to the endowment funds of colleges and universities in the several states, pledging the sum of $57,662,494 (exclusive of special appropriations to schools of education and medicine) toward a total of $201,019,850 which the institutions have undertaken to raise.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

State Agents For Negro Rural Schools.

The Board is doing an extensive work for the education of the Negro people in the Southern States. In the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, the Board is co-operating with the State Departments of Education in the development of better schools, economic, and social conditions in rural sections.

The undertaking is in charge of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools, whose salaries and traveling expenses are paid by the General Education Board. These agents are in close touch and co-operate sympathetically with County Superintendents of Education, the colored people themselves, and various other agencies whose work is of a similar nature. A definite program of improvement has been outlined for every state in which this work is being conducted. To June 30, 1923, $584,069 has been appropriated for this activity.

The General Education Board is assisting the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, to enlarge its work of assisting counties in employing competent supervising industrial teachers. Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Foundation, is directing this phase of the work. To June 30, 1923, the General Education Board contributed to the Jeanes Fund, $437,350.

County Training Schools.

For ten years the General Education Board has co-operated with the John F. Slater Fund and public school officials in the Southern States in the development of County Training Schools for Negroes.

These schools are doing or propose to do as soon as possible two or three years of high school work, offering in the graduating class a simple course in Teacher Training. The purpose is to provide a good Negro school, centrally located and supported by public funds where may be trained a number of young men and women to teach in the small rural schools. The amount appropriated to June 30, 1923 to assist in providing equipment and in building teachers' homes and for salaries of teachers was $456,739. The number of County Training Schools thus aided by the General Education Board has increased since 1915 from 12 to 179.

For the session 1922-23, complete reports from the County Training Schools show a total of 1,102 teachers and an enrollment in the high school grades of 4,723. In connection with these schools, the living conditions of teachers employed have been improved. Homes have been built or are under construction at 60 county training schools, the General Education Board having been applied toward the cost of these buildings. The chief aim of these homes is to make living conditions more attractive to good teachers. Such homes serve also as examples to the people of the surrounding communities.

Contributions To Negro Schools.

For several years past the General Education Board has made limited contributions to selected schools for the Negro people for their current expenses and for teachers' salaries—in a few instances however contributions have been made toward the cost of new buildings. For the year ended June 30, 1923 contributions were: For teachers' salaries $209,000; Current Expenses, $169,000; Buildings and Improvements, $594,500. Total, $972,500.

Summer Schools.

The General Education Board through the State Departments of Education in 1922-23 aided 80 summer schools for Negro teachers; 13,674 teachers were enrolled. The terms ranged from five to nine weeks.

The purpose was to strengthen the teachers in service in their academic and industrial work and to enlist their co-operation in various forms of community work such as food conservation, Red Cross, Moonlight Schools for Illiterates, etc. To June 30, 1923, $159,266 was appropriated, of which $33,172 is for the 1923 Summer Session.

Hampton And Tuskegee Summer Scholarships.

The building of rural school-houses stimulated by the aid of Mr. Julius Rosenwald has emphasized the need of better trained teachers for these schools. In 1918, local efforts were made to extend the term of these schools, increase the salaries and otherwise make them more attractive to the best teachers. The General Education Board offered to defray the traveling expenses of teachers in the Rosenwald Schools and County Training Schools to Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute, where they were given special courses designed to strengthen them as rural teachers and leaders.

In 1923 the General Education Board defrayed the traveling expenses of a group of 352 Negro teachers from 14 states in attending the summer schools held at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute during the summer of 1923. These teachers were carefully chosen by the State Agents for Negro Rural Schools.

Of the number that availed themselves of this special instruction, 100 were from County Training Schools, 94 from Rosenwald Schools, 105 were Supervising Industrial Teachers and 53 were principals and teachers of other schools under church or state control. The amount appropriated by the General Education Board for 1923 for this work was $10,000.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Board has made contributions to several of the larger medical schools in the United States with a view to enabling them to command the entire time of the principal members of the teaching staff in the department of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics, or as it is commonly expressed, placing these teachers on a full-time university basis. The sum of $30,906,558 has been contributed by the General Education Board for this purpose. Realizing the necessity of well trained Negro physicians the board has made the following appropriations:

Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tennessee, $150,000 toward $500,000 for endowment. $15,000 a year for a five year period for maintenance and $50,000 for building and improvements and equipment; Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., $250,000 toward $500,000 for endowment.

Research.

A few years ago the Board entered the field of educational investigation and research and experiment. Several projects in this direction are now under way.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Since its establishment up to June 30, 1923, the Board has contributed for education, $106,214,284. Of this amount, $8,240,060 was contributed for the education of the Negro people.

The trustees of the Board are seventeen in number. The following are the officers of the Board: Dr. Wallace Buttrick chairman; Dr. Wickliffe Rose, President; Dr. Abraham Flexner and Mr. Trevor Arnett, Secretaries; Dr. E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary; Mr. L. G. Myers, Treasurer; Mr. L. M. Dashiell, Assistant Treasurer. The offices of the Board are at 61 Broadway, New York City.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York.—This Corporation was chartered under the Laws of the State of New York, June 9, 1911, "For the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor." On April 23, 1917, the Corporation was empowered by an amendment of its charter, to hold and administer funds for use in Canada or the British Colonies, for the same purpose as those to which it is authorized to apply its funds in the United States.

Five other organizations had previously been endowed by Mr. Carnegie: the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, embracing the Fine Arts Department, Museum, Music Hall, Institute of Technology and Library School; the Carnegie Institute of Washington devoted to scientific research and discovery, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These five institutions were endowed and devoted to stated purposes. In distinction the Carnegie Corporation of New York was designed to serve wider purposes. It is to remain unencumbered and capable of being turned to whatever cause or agency the Trustees of the present or succeeding generations may judge most significant.

After the distribution of nearly $200,000,000 to many causes, Mr. Carnegie conveyed to this Corporation $125,000,000 par value in bonds of the highest order of security. Since its organization in 1911 the Corporation has up to 1924 voted $90,834,161.81 for purposes within its scope under the following heads:

To Affiliated Organizations: Carnegie Institution of Washington, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching,

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a total of $43,147,539.22; and for miscellaneous purposes, $47,686,622.59.

The special benefactions to Negroes either directly by Mr. Carnegie or through the Carnegie Corporation have been as follows:

For Libraries: Public $184,831.00, School $625,991.00; To Tusegee Institute $670,000.00; To Hampton Institute $879,545.00; voted and willed For Church Organs: (Whites and Negroes) $3,604,718.75. (No separate figures for organs to Negroes.) For Special Research Work: $40,000.

LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES.

Built Through Carnegie Benefactions.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES		SCHOOL LIBRARIES	
Location	*Cost*	*Location*	*Cost*
Atlanta, Ga	$ 25,000	A. & M. College, Normal, Ala	$ 16,540
Chorlotte N. C.		Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga	25,000
Houston, Tex	15,000	Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn	20,000
Knoxville, Tenn	10,000	A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla	16,540
Louisville, Ky., Eastern Branch	19,000	Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.	50,000
Western Branch	31,000	Talladega College, Talladega, Ala	15,000
Meridian, Miss	8,000	Tuskegee Institute, Ala	20,000
Mound Bayou, Miss	4,000	Wilberforce University, Ohio	18,000
Nashville, Tenn	25,000	Wiley Univ., Marshall, Texas	15,000
New Orleans, La	25,000		
Savannah, Ga	12,000		

The Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation are: Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, New York; Elihu Root, Chairman, President Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington; Samuel H. Church, President Board of Trustees, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; John C. Merriam, President Carnegie Institute of Washington, Washington; Henry S. Pritchett, President Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York; W. J. Holland, President Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Pittsburgh; Frederick P. Keppel, President Carnegie Corporation of New York, New York; Robert A. Franks, Treasurer, New York; John A. Poynton, New York; John J. Carty, New York; Russell C. Leffingwell, New York and James Bertram, Secretary, New York.

THE SMITH-LEVER APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION.

In 1913 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Bill which provided money for carrying on agricultural extension work in every State of the Nation. Some of the important features of this act are:

This Extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in the colleges receiving the benefits of the Act.

The amount that each State receives is in the proportion which the rural population of the State bears to the total rural population.

Before any Federal appropriations are made to a State an equal sum must be provided from within the State in any of the following ways: namely, by the State or by a county, or a college, or a local authority, or by individual contributions.

In 1914 each State was given $10,000 unconditionally for this work. In 1915 the proportionate allotment for each State began to be available. The maximum allotment for each State was reached in 1922. The work for Negroes is carried on along the lines of farm demonstration work, corn and canning clubs for Negro boys and girls and field or movable schools.

Each dollar of Federal money expended must be matched by a dollar from other sources. That is the total money expended in the Smith-Lever work, must be twice the amount of Federal money expended. For lists of workers among Negroes under the Smith-Lever Act, see section on Agriculture.

THE ALLOTMENT TO EACH SOUTHERN STATE AND THE AMOUNT WHICH ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE RURAL POPULATION SHOULD BE EXPENDED FOR NEGROES.

STATE	Amt. available from United States in 1922 and each year thereafter	Amt. Federal Money which on Basis of their Per Cent of the Rural Population should be Expended for Negroes	
		Per cent Negroes of total Rural Population	Amt. which should be Expended for Negroes
Alabama	$ 146,400	38.4	$56,217
Arkansas	113,000	27.0	30,510
Florida	44,000	34.0	14,960
Georgia	170,000	41.7	70,890
Kentucky	142,300	9.8	13,945
Louisiana	96,100	38.9	37,382
Maryland	52,700	16.9	8,906
Mississippi	131,400	52.2	68,590
Missouri	156,600	5.2	8,133
North Carolina	155,100	29.8	46,219
Oklahoma	111,000	7.4	8,214
South Carolina	106,000	51.4	54,484
Tennessee	143,000	19.3	27,599
Texas	244,400	15.9	38,859
Virginia	130,000	29.9	38,870
West Virginia	82,000	5.9	4,838
Total	$2,024,000		$528,616

THE SMITH-HUGHES APPROPRIATION FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

On February 23, 1917 the United States Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act. Under the terms of this act, the Federal Government appropriates funds to the states for the purpose of co-operating in vocational education, as follows: (1) for instruction in agriculture, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1926 and thereafter a maximum of $3,000,000 is annually appropriated; (2) for instruction in the trades, home economics and industrial subjects, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1926, and thereafter a maximum of $3,000,000 is annually appropriated; (3) for training teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trades, industrial and home economics subjects, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1921 and thereafter, a maximum of $1,000,000 is annually appropriated. Thus in 1926 and thereafter the Federal Government will give approximately $7,000,000 annually to assist in vocational training. The basis of allotments of each state is as follows: For agriculture, a sum in the proportion which the state's rural population bears to the total rural population of the nation; for trades, home economics, and industries, a sum in the proportion which the state's urban population bears to the total urban population of the nation; for teacher training, a sum in the proportion which the state's total population bears to the total population of the nation. The moneys expended under the provisions of this Act, in co-operation with the States, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of Agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money expended for such salaries the State or local community, or both shall expend an equal amount for such salaries; and that appropriations for the training of teachers of vocational subjects as herein provided, shall be conditioned that such money be experienced for maintenance of such training and that for each dollar of Federal money so expended for maintenance, the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for the maintenance of such training.

The grant is for payment in part of salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of Agricultural subjects, for payments in part of salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, or industrial subjects, for payment toward the maintenance of the training of teachers in all these subjects.

The grant is made in accordance with the terms of a definite plan proposed by

the State and approved by the Federal board. No money belongs to any State as of ight. A state is entitled to receive Federal aid only when it has conformed to the act and has had its plan approved. No money belongs to any local community or to any institution as of right. Communities and institutions are entitled to money only as they show themselves able and ready to meet the requirements of the State Board for vocational education. H. O. Sargant, Federal Board for vocational Educational, Washington, D. C., is special Federal Agent for agricultural work among Negroes. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing, "Federal Board for Vocational Education," Washington, D. C.

The amount, which under the Smith-Hughes act will go to each of the Southern states and the amount which, on the basis of per cent in population should be expended for Negroes, is shown in the tables which follow:

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 1925.

State	Total	Agriculture: For Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors & Directors	Trades, Home Economics and Industry: For Salaries of Teachers	Teacher Training: For Salaries of Teachers & Maintenance of Teacher Training
Alabama	$135,374.64	$89,432.49	$23,636.59	$22,305.56
Arkansas	101,215.74	71,089.87	13,481.50	16,644.37
Florida	56,309.15	29,795.88	16,513.27	10,000.00
Georgia	166,725.58	105,438.99	33,778.77	27,507.82
Kentucky	139,077.68	86,720.13	29,401.72	22,955.83
Louisiana	103,155.85	56,919.58	29,152.04	17,084.23
Maryland	82,338.79	28,219.82	40,348.48	13,770.49
Mississippi	103,561.05	75,408.15	11,143.63	17,009.27
Missouri	194,357.98	88,376.87	73,645.63	32,335.48
North Carolina	147,680.12	100,613.45	22,757.29	24,309.38
Oklahoma	116,710.96	72,407.68	25,036.40	19,266.88
South Carolina	97,226.97	67,589.62	13,643.47	15,993.88
Tennessee	134,549.60	83,975.76	28,366.02	22,207.82
Texas	267,723.90	153,225.92	70,201.48	44,296.50
Virginia	132,741.56	79,527.82	31,278.52	21,935.22
West Virginia	84,269.13	53,240.25	17,125.03	13,903.85
Total	$2,063,018.70	$1,241,982.28	$479,509.83	$341,526.00

AMOUNT OF THE FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT WHICH, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, THE RURAL POPULATION AND THE URBAN POPULATION, SHOULD BE EXPENDED FOR NEGROES IN 1925 IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: FOR AGRICULTURE, FOR TRADE AND FOR TEACHER TRAINING.

State	Tot. which should be expended for Negroes	Am't which should be expended for salaries' of teachers, supervisors & directors of Agriculture	Am't which should be expended for salaries of teachers of trades, industries & Home Economics	Am't. which should be expended for salaries of teachers and maintenance of Teacher Training*
Alabama	$51,983.86	$34,252.64	$9,123.72	$8,565
Arkansas	27,328.25	19,407.53	3,410.82	4,493
Florida	19,145.11	10,159.40	5,598.00	3,400
Georgia	69,524.57	45,444.20	12,667.04	11,470
Kentucky	13,629.61	6,330.57	5,068.89	2,249
Louisiana	39,127.63	24,816.94	8,833.07	6,645
Maryland	13,915.26	5,841.50	5,769.93	2,327
Mississippi	54,058.87	40,721.40	4,580.03	8,878
Missouri	10,106.61	2,121.04	6,259.89	1,681
North Carolina	44,008.68	29,580.35	7,191.30	7,244
Oklahoma	8,636.61	4,923.72	2,228.23	1,425
South Carolina	49,974.66	36,312.22	5,402.82	8,220
Tennessee	25,968.07	13,688.05	7,914.12	4,286
Texas	42,568.10	25,282.28	10,389.82	7,043
Virginia	39,689.72	23,381.18	9,696.34	6,558
West Virginia	4,971.87	3,187.93	1,044.62	820
Total	$514,637.48	$497,450.95	$105,178.54	85,304

*The allotment for Teacher Training reached its maximum in 1922.

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT, FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 1926, AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER.

STATES	TOTAL	Agriculture: for Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors	Trade, Industry and Home Economics: for Salaries of Teachers	Teacher Training: for Salaries of Teachers and maintenance of T'cher Training
Alabama	$ 157,988.45	$ 107,318.99	$ 28,363.90	$ 22,305.56
Arkansas	118,130.01	85,307.84	16,177.80	16,644.37
Florida	65,570.98	35,755.06	19,815.92	10,000.00
Georgia	194,569.14	126,526.79	40,534.53	27,507.82
Kentucky	162,302.05	104,064.16	35,282.06	22,955.83
Louisiana	120,370.17	68,303.49	34,982.45	17,084.23
Maryland	96,052.46	33,863.79	48,418.18	13,770.49
Mississippi	120,871.42	90,489.79	13,372.36	17,009.27
Missouri	226,762.49	106,052.25	88,374.76	32,335.48
North Carolina	172,354.27	120,736.14	27,308.75	24,309.38
Oklahoma	136,199.77	86,889.21	30,043.68	19,266.88
South Carolina	113,473.58	81,107.54	16,372.16	15,993.88
Tennessee	157,017.97	100,770.92	34,039.23	22,207.82
Texas	312,409.38	183,871.11	84,241.77	44,296.50
Virginia	154,902.82	95,433.38	37,534.22	21,935.22
West Virginia	98,342.19	63,888.31	20,550.03	13,903.85
Total	$2,407,317.15	$1,490,378.77	$ 545,368.12	$341,526.58

AMOUNT OF THE FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT WHICH ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION THE RURAL POPULATION AND THE URBAN POPULATION SHOULD BE EXPENDED FOR NEGROES IN 1926, AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: FOR AGRICULTURE, FOR TRADES, AND FOR TEACHER TRAINING.

STATES	Total which should be expended for Negroes in 1926 and each year Thereafter	Am't which should be expended for Salaries of Teachers Supervisors and Directors of Agriculture	Am't which should be expended for Salaries of Teachers of Trades, Industries, and Home Economics	Am't which should be expended for Salaries of Teachers and Maintenance of Teacher Training
Alabama	$ 61,616	$ 41,103	$ 11,948	$ 8,565
Arkansas	30,874	22,289	4,092	4,493
Florida	22,309	12,192	6,717	3,400
Georgia	81,203	54,533	15,200	11,470
Kentucky	15,701	7,596	5,856	2,249
Louisiana	47,092	29,848	10,599	6,645
Maryland	16,259	7,009	6,923	2,327
Mississippi	63,238	48,864	5,496	8,878
Missouri	11,737	2,545	7,511	1,681
North Carolina	51,369	35,496	8,629	7,244
Oklahoma	10,006	5,908	2,673	1,425
South Carolina	58,338	43,635	6,483	8,220
Tennessee	30,207	16,425	9,496	4,286
Texas	49,848	30,338	12,467	7,043
Virginia	46,250	28,057	11,635	6,558
West Virginia	5,778	3,705	1,253	820
Total	$601,815	$389,543	$126,978	$85,304

LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES

Public.

Location	Cost of Building
Atlanta, Georgia (Carnegie)	$ 25,000
Birmingham, Alabama	
Charlotte, N. C.	
Evansville, Indiana	
Galveston, Texas	
Guthrie, Oklahoma	
Houston, Texas (Carnegie)	15,000
Jacksonville, Florida	
Kansas City, Missouri	

Knoxville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	10,000
Louisville, Kentucky (Carnegie)—Eastern Branch	19,000
—Western Branch	31,000
Lynchburg, Virginia	
Meridian, Mississippi (Carnegie	8,000
Mound Bayou, Mississippi (Carnegie)	4,000
Nashville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	25,000
New Orleans, Louisiana (Carnegie)	25,000
Norfolk, Virginia	
Roanoke, Virginia	
Savannah, Georgia (Carnegie)	12,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma	

School.

Location	Cost of Building
Alabama A. and M. College (Carnegie)	$ 16,540
Atlanta University (Carnegie)	25,000
Fisk University (Carnegie)	20,000
Florida A. and M. College (Carnegie)	16,540
Fort Valley (Georgia) High and Industrial School (Carnegie)	
Hampton Institute (Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library)	100,000
Howard University (Carnegie)	50,000
Talladega College (Carnegie)	15,000
Tuskegee Institute (Carnegie)	20,000
Wilberforce University (Carnegie)	18,000
Wiley University (Carnegie)	15,000

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	Instructors	Students		Income
						College Courses	Other Courses	
1881	Allen University	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	D. H. Sims, A. M	18	------	700	$ 10,000
1884	Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock, Ark	Baptist	J. A. Booker, D. D	15	32	26	25,000
1867	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga	Non-Sect	M. W. Adams	38	128	482	70,000
1896	Barber College for Women	Anniston, Ala	Presb	J. F. Scherer	18	------	140	12,000
1871	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	C. B. Antisdel, D. D	35	66	640	35,000
1868	Johnson C. Smith (Biddle) Univ	Charlotte, N. C	Presb	H. L. McCrorey, D.D	17	------	242	50,000
1881	Bishop College	Marshall, Tex	Baptist	C. H. Maxson, B. D	25	165	226	69,890
1873	Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C	M. E	Frank Trigg	22	20	300	43,496
1890	Campbell College	Jackson, Miss	A. M. E	E. W. Luckett	------	------	280	15,000
1889	Central City College	Macon, Ga	Baptist	J. H. Gadson	12	------	275	7,000
1901	Central Texas College	Waco, Texas	Baptist	J. W. Strong, D. D	12	------	250	13,000
1869	Claflin College	Orangeburg, S. C	M. E	J. B. Randolph, A.M	36	56	566	46,579
1870	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	M. S. Davage	17	40	410	175,000
----	Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	W. A. Johnson	15	21	375	9 000
----	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla	A. M. E	A. B. Cooper	33	25	645	50,000
1866	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn	Cong		53	336	308	148,484
----	Friendship N. and I College	Rock Hill, S. C	Baptist	M. A. Murray	12	------	277	5,283
1884	Guadaloupe College	Seguin, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Griggs	12	3	67	5,000
----	George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo	M. E	R. B. Hayes	14	30	76	11,000
----	Hampton N. and A. Institute	Hampton, Va	Non-Sec	J. E. Gregg, D. D	111	23	878	442,144
1883	Hartshorn Mem. College (2)	Richmond, Va	Baptist	G. W. Rigler	13	42	250	20,600
1885	Houston College	Houston, Texas	Baptist	J. C. Knox, D. D	13	------	198	----------
1867	Howard University	Washington. D. C	Non-Sect	J. S. Durkee, D. D	174	1069	857	428,763
----	Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	J. P. Smith, D. D	2	------	173	----------
----	Jackson College	Jackson, Miss	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert, M. S	23	24	340	30,696
----	Kittrell College	Kittrell, N. C	A. M. E	G. A. Edwards, A. M	13	15	295	6,500
1875	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn	U. Presb	J. K. Giffen, D. D	31	100	275	50,646
1882	Lane College	Jackson, Tenn	C. M. E	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	24	58	484	21,765
----	Lampton College	Alexandria, La	A. M. E	J. R. Campbell, D. D	8	------	250	10,000
----	Leland College	Baker, La	Baptist	J. B. Watson	8	3	55	10,000
1854	Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb	Wm. H. Johnson*	13	250	18	61,600
1880	Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	D. C. Suggs, Ph. D	26	87	242	35,815
1903	Luther College	New Orleans, La	Lutheran	H. Meibohm, D. D	3	------	27	----------
----	Miles Memorial College	Birmingham, Ala	C. M. E	G. L. Word	21	37	583	10,565
----	Mississippi Ind. College	Holly Springs, Miss	C. M. E	J. R. Ramsey	20	14	346	13,635
1867	Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M	23	178	293	30,000

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	Instructors	Students		Income
						College Courses	Other Courses	
1881	Allen University	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	D. H. Sims, A. M	18		700	$ 10,000
1884	Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock, Ark	Baptist	J. A. Booker, D. D	15	32	26	25,000
1867	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga	Non-Sect	M. W. Adams	38	128	482	70,000
1896	Barber College for Women	Anniston, Ala	Presb	J. F. Scherer	18		140	12,000
1871	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	C. B. Antisdel, D. D	35	66	640	35,000
1868	Johnson C. Smith (Biddle) Univ	Charlotte, N. C	Presb	H. L. McCrorey, D.D	17		242	50,000
1881	Bishop College	Marshall, Tex	Baptist	C. H. Maxson, B. D	25	165	226	69,890
1873	Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C	M. E	Frank Trigg	22	20	300	43,496
1890	Campbell College	Jackson, Miss	A. M. E	E. W. Luckett			280	15,000
1889	Central City College	Macon, Ga	Baptist	J. H. Gadson	12		275	7,000
1901	Central Texas College	Waco, Texas	Baptist	J. W. Strong, D. D	12		250	13,000
1869	Claflin College	Orangeburg, S. C	M. E	J. B. Randolph, A.M	36	56	566	46,579
1870	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	M. S. Davage	17	40	410	175,000
----	Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	W. A. Johnson	15	21	375	9,000
----	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla	A. M. E	A. B. Cooper	33	25	645	50,000
1866	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn	Cong		53	336	308	148,484
----	Friendship N. and I College	Rock Hill, S. C	Baptist	M. A. Murray	12		277	5,283
1884	Guadaloupe College	Seguin, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Griggs	12	3	67	5,000
----	George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo	M. E	R. B. Hayes	14	30	76	11,000
----	Hampton N. and A. Institute	Hampton, Va	Non-Sec	J. E. Gregg, D. D	111	23	878	442,144
1883	Hartshorn Mem. College (2)	Richmond, Va	Baptist	G. W. Rigler	13	42	250	20,600
1885	Houston College	Houston, Texas	Baptist	J. C. Knox, D. D	13		198	
1867	Howard University	Washington, D. C	Non-Sect	J. S. Durkee, D. D	174	1069	857	428,763
----	Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	J. P. Smith, D. D	2		173	
----	Jackson College	Jackson, Miss	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert, M. S	23	24	340	30,696
----	Kittrell College	Kittrell, N. C	A. M. E	G. A. Edwards, A. M	13	15	295	6,500
1875	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn	U. Presb	J. K. Giffen, D. D	31	100	275	50,646
1882	Lane College	Jackson, Tenn	C. M. E	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	24	58	484	21,765
----	Lampton College	Alexandria, La	A. M. E	J. R. Campbell, D. D	8		250	10,000
----	Leland College	Baker, La	Baptist	J. B. Watson	8	3	55	10,000
1854	Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb	Wm. H. Johnson*	13	250	18	61,600
1880	Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	D. C. Suggs, Ph. D	26	87	242	35,815
1903	Luther College	New Orleans, La	Lutheran	H. Meibohm, D. D	3		27	
----	Miles Memorial College	Birmingham, Ala	C. M. E	G. L. Word	21	37	583	10,565
----	Mississippi Ind. College	Holly Springs, Miss	C. M. E	J. R. Ramsey	20	14	346	13,635
1867	Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M	23	178	293	30,000

Knoxville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	10,000
Louisville, Kentucky (Carnegie)—Eastern Branch	19,000
—Western Branch	31,000
Lynchburg, Virginia	
Meridian, Mississippi (Carnegie	8,000
Mound Bayou, Mississippi (Carnegie)	4,000
Nashville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	25,000
New Orleans, Louisiana (Carnegie)	25,000
Norfolk, Virginia	
Roanoke, Virginia	
Savannah, Georgia (Carnegie)	12,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma	

School. Location	Cost of Building
Alabama A. and M. College (Carnegie)	$ 16,540
Atlanta University (Carnegie)	25,000
Fisk University (Carnegie)	20,000
Florida A. and M. College (Carnegie)	16,540
Fort Valley (Georgia) High and Industrial School (Carnegie)	
Hampton Institute (Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library)	100,000
Howard University (Carnegie)	50,000
Talladega College (Carnegie)	15,000
Tuskegee Institute (Carnegie)	20,000
Wilberforce University (Carnegie)	18,000
Wiley University (Carnegie)	15,000

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	Instructors	Students	Income
----	Allen Home-Ashville Acad	Ashville, N. C	M. E	Miss L. A. Bell	8	172	----------
1896	Barber College for Women*	Anniston, Ala	Presb	J. F. Scherer	18	140	$12,000
1886	Boylan Home & In. Sch	Jacksonville, Fla	M. E	Miss B. Losee	10	353	----------
1883	Hartshorn Mem. Col.*	Richmond, Va	----------	Geo. W. Rigler	------	------	----------
----	Helena B. Cobb In. Inst	Barnesville, Ga	C. M. E	Mrs. Helena B. Cobb	5	185	3,000
----	Hoffman-St. Mary's I nd.Inst	Keeling, Tenn	P. E	M. J. Nelson	8	249	9,653
----	Girls' Industrial School	Moorhead, Miss	Cong	Miss B. D. Hodge	5	88	1,371
1886	Ingleside Seminary	Burkeville, Va	Presb	R. L. Alter	12	109	----------
----	Inst. of St. Frances de Sales	Rock Castle, Va	R. C	Mother M. Thos. Aquinas	16	160	----------
1886	Mary Allen Seminary	Crockett, Texas	Presb	B. R. Allen	15	190	----------
1892	Mary Holmes Seminary	West Point, Miss	Presb	E. F. Johnson, D. D	30	191	----------
----	Montgomery Ind. School	Montgomery, Ala	Non-Sec	Misses A. L. White-H.M.Beard	10	350	11,000
1907	Nat. Train. Sch Wom.-Girls	Washington, D. C	Baptist	Miss Nannie H. Burroughs	10	125	10,113
1867	Scotia Women's College*	Concord, N. C	Presb	T. R. Lewis	------	------	----------
1869	Spelman College*	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	Miss Lucy H. Tapley	------	------	----------
----	St. Frances Academy	Baltimore, Md	R. C	----------	------	------	----------
1898	St. Phil. N. and I. Ind. Sch	San Antonio, Texas	P. E	Miss Artemisia Bowden	8	125	5,000
	Total				137	2,397	$40,137

*See also under Universities and Colleges.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Pres. or Dean	Instructors	Students		
						Degree Courses	Eng. Theo. Courses.	Total
1881	Theo. Dept., Allen Univ	Columbia, S. C	A.M.E	I. H. Alston, D. D	2	4	25	29
----	Theo. Dept., Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock, Ark	Baptist	J. A. Booker, D. D	1	----	15	15
----	Theo. Dept., Bishop College	Marshall, Texas	Baptist	C. W. Wolfe, D. D	2	6	38	44
1878	Bishop Payne Divinity School	Petersburg, Va	Episcopal	C. Braxton Bryan, D. D	5	----	13	13
----	Theo. Dept., Campbell College	Jackson, Miss	A. M. E	H. Buckingham, D. D	2	----	11	11
----	Central Baptist Theo. Seminary	Topeka, Kans	Baptist	J. H. Garnett, D. D	1	----	6	6
----	Theo. Dept., Central City College	Macon, Ga	Baptist	J. H. Gadson, D. D	1	----	10	10
----	Theo. Dept., Clinton N. and I College	Rock Hill, S. C	A.M.E.Z	R. J. Boulware	1	----	----	----
----	Theo. Dept., Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	W. A. Johnson, D. D	2	2	15	17
----	Theo. Dept., E. Texas N. and Ind. Acad	Tyler, Texas	Baptist	J. V. McClelland	4	----	13	13
----	Theo. Dept., Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla	A. M. E	A. B. Cooper	1	----	15	15
----	Theo. Dept., Friendship Baptist College	Rock Hill, S. C	Baptist	M. A. Murray, D. D	1	----	31	31

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—Continued

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	Instructors	Students		Income
						College Courses	Other Courses	
----	Morgan College	Baltimore, Md	M. E	J. O. Spencer, Ph. D	24	194	451	75,206
1890	Morris Brown University	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	John H. Lewis, A.M	30	106	681	40,000
----	Morris College	Sumter, S. C	Baptist	J. J. Starks	25	48	638	45,000
1873	New Orleans College	New Orleans, La	M. E	Chas. M. Melden, D. D	25	100	440	30,000
1882	Paine College	Augusta, Ga	M. E. South	Ray S. Tomlin, A.M	15	26	163	33,507
1881	Paul Quinn College	Waco, Texas	A. M. E	J. F. Williams, D.D	16	30	301	21,700
----	Payne University	Selma, Ala	A. M. E	E. C. Mitchell, D. D	10	------	369	10,000
1877	Philander Smith College	Little Rock, Ark	M. E	G. C. Taylor	18	51	375	33,500
1873	Roger Williams University	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	J. W. Work	19	40	38	9,616
1867	Rust College	Holly Springs, Miss	M. E	L. M. McCoy	26	36	350	35,000
1900	Samuel Houston College	Austin, Texas	M. E	R. N. Brooks, A.M	26	92	165	25,200
1867	Scotia Women's College	Concord, N. C	Presb	T. R. Lewis	22	------	267	----------
1878	Selma University	Selma, Ala	Baptist	R. T. Pollard, D. D	31	4	650	47,958
1865	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	J. L. Peacock, A. M	37	163	415	45,175
----	Shorter College	N. Little Rock, Ark	A. M. E	S. L. Greene, D. D	25	21	610	51,000
1879	Wm. J. Simmons (State) Univ	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	C. H. Parrish, D.D	21	39	148	13,154
1869	Spelman College	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	Miss Lucy H. Tapley	36	25	395	86,435
1867	Storer College	Harpers F'y, W. Va	Baptist	H. T. McDonald, A.M	18	17	175	41,939
1869	Straight College	New Orleans, La	Cong	J. P. O'Brien, D. D	29	92	425	67,879
----	Swift Memorial College	Rogersville, Tenn	Presb	W. H. Franklin, D.D	11	------	156	5,000
1869	Talladega College	Talladega, Ala	Cong	F. A. Sumner, D. D	45	127	415	91,120
----	Texas College	Tyler, Texas	C. M. E	W. R. Banks D. D	17	60	406	42,375
1877	Tillotson College	Austin, Texas	Cong	F. W. Fletcher, D.D	19	16	242	25,071
1869	Tougaloo College	Tougaloo, Miss	Cong	W. T. Holmes	28	24	415	45,607
1865	Virginia Union Univ	Richmond, Va	Baptist	Wm. J. Clark, D. D	22	250	241	50,000
----	Va. Theo. Sem. and Col	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D	26	42	520	64,387
----	Univ. of West Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	Non-Sect	M. V. Lynk, D. D	24	------	107	12,500
----	Walden College	Nashville, Tenn	M. E	T. R. Davis, D. D	20	30	219	30,000
----	Western College	Macon, Mo	Baptist	C. Richardson A. M	14	------	155	30,000
1856	Western University	Kansas City, Kans	A.M.E	F. Jesse Peck, D. D	26	22	425	41,000
1873	Wilberforce Univ	Wilberforce, O	A.M.E	Gilbert H. Jones, P .D	65	302	1074	165,000
----	Wiley College	Marshall, Texas	A.M. E	M. W. Dogan, D. D	40	215	305	58,896
	Total				1752	4942	23,614	$3,363,202

SCHOOLS OF LAW

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Principal	Instructors	Students	Income
1888	Law Dept., Howard University	Washington, D. C	B. F. Leighton, LL. D	----	129	----
----	Law Dept., Virginia Union Univ	Richmond, Va	Wm. J. Clark	----	15	----
1890	The Central Law School	Louisville, Ky	W C. Brown, LL. M	----	12	----
	Total			----	156	----

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE

1868	School of Medicine, Howard University	Washington. D. C	Edward A. Balloch, A. M	----	234	----
1876	Meharry Medical College	Nashville, Tenn	J. J. Mullowney, M. D	81	118	157,724
1900	Medical Dept., Univ. of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	M. V. Lynk, M. D	----	----	----
	Total			81	352	----

SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY

1883	Dental College, Howard University	Washington, D. C	Edward A. Balloch, A. M	----	141	----
1886	Meharry Dental College	Nashville, Tenn	J. J. Mullowney. M. D	----	261	----
----	Dental School, Univ. of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	M V. Lynk, M. D	----	----	----
	Total			----	402	----

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

1867	College of Pharmacy, Howard Univ	Washing on, D. C	Edward A. Balloch, A. M	----	84	----
1889	Meharry College of Pharmacy	Nashville, Tenn	J. J. Mullowney, M. D	----	94	----
----	School of Pharmacy, Univ. of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	M. V. Lynk, M. D	----	----	----
	Total			----	178	----

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY—Continued

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	Instructors	Students		
						Degree Courses	Eng Theo. Courses etc	Total
1883	Gammon Theo. Seminary	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	P. M. Watters	7	----	92	92
----	Theo. Dept., Guadalupe College	Seguin, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Griggs, D. D	1	----	18	18
----	Theo. Dept., Houston College	Houston, Texas	Baptist	J. C. Knox, D. D	1	----	----	--
1871	Theo. Dept., Howard Univ	Washington, D. C	Non-Sect	D. Butler Pratt, D. D	8	18	116	134
1903	Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	J. P. Smith, D. D	2	----	3	3
----	Theo. Dept., Jackson College	Jackson, Miss	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert, A. M	2	1	15	16
1885	Theo. Dept., Johnson C.Smith (Biddle) Uv	Charlotte, N. C	Presb. U. S. A	H. L. McCrorey, D. D	5	----	9	9
----	Theo. Dept., Kittrell College	Kittrell, N. C	A. M. E	G. A. Edwards, A. M	1	----	15	15
----	Theo. Dept., Lampton College	Alexandria, La	A. M. E	J. R. Campbell, D. D	1	----	1	1
----	Theo. Dept., Lane College	Jackson, Tenn	C. M. E	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	1	----	32	32
1871	Theo. Dept., Lincoln Univ	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb. U. S.A	W. T. L. Kieffer, D. D	6	13	4	17
----	Theo. Dept., Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	D. C. Suggs, Ph. D	5	----	27	27
----	Theo. Dept., Lomax-Hannon Indus. Col	Greenville, Ala	A. M. E. Z	T. M. Patton	1	----	4	4
----	Theo. Dept., Meridian Baptist Seminary	Meridian, Miss	Baptist	G. M. Reese	1	----	10	10
----	Theo. Dept., Miles Memorial College	Birmingham, Ala	C. M. E	G. L. Word	1	----	5	5
----	Theo. Dept., Mississippi Ind. College	Holly Spgs., Miss	C. M. E	J. R. Ramsey	1	----	10	10
1867	Morehouse College Divinity School	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M	2	1	20	21
----	Theo. Dept., Morris College	Sumter, S. C	Baptist	J. J. Starks, D. D	2	----	----	----
1894	Turner Theo. Sem., Morris Brown Univ	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	J. H. Lewis, A. M	3	----	31	31
----	Theo. Dept., Northern Bap. Univ	Rahway, N. J	Baptist		2	----	----	----
----	Theo. Dept., Paul Quinn College	Waco, Texas	A. M. E	J. F. Williams, D. D	2	----	16	16
----	Theo. Dept., Payne Univ	Selma, Ala	A. M.E	E. C. Mitchell	1	----	19	19
----	Theo. Dept., Paul Quinn College	Waco, Texas	A. M. E	J. F. Williams, D. D	2	----		1661
----	Theo. Dept., Roger Williams Univ	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	J. W. Work	1	----	13	13
----	St. Augustine Mission House	Bay St. Louis, Miss	R. C	F. J. Hass	----	----	----	----
----	Theo. Dept., Selma Univ	Selma, Ala	Baptist	R. T. Pollard, D. D	2	----	51	51
1875	Theo. Dept., Shaw Univ	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	J. L. Peacock	3	35	28	63
----	Theo. Dept., Shorter College	Little Rock, Ark	A. M. E	A. H. Hill, D. D	2	14	3	17
----	Theo. Dept., Simmons Univ	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	C. H. Parrish, D. D	2	6	20	26
----	Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Presb. U. S. A	R. A. Brown, D. D	2	----	9	9
1872	Theo. Dept., Talladega College	Talladega, Ala	Cong	James Hyslop, D. D	7	10	9	19
----	Theological Dept., Texas College	Tyler, Texas	Baptist	R. H. King, D. D	1	----	8	8
1892	Phelps Hall Bible School, Tuskegee Inst	Tuskegee Inst., Ala	Non-Sect	G. L. Imes, D. D	4	----	33	33
1886	Virginia Theo. Sem. and College	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D	4	----	----	15
1899	Theo. Dept., Virginia Union Univ	Richmond, Va	Baptist	W. J. Clark, D. D	6	16	20	36
----	Theo. Dept., Walker Baptist Inst	Augusta, Ga	Baptist	G. W. Hill, A. M	2	----	17	17
----	Theo. Dept., Western College	Kansas City, Mo	Baptist	Clement Richardson, A.M	1	----	13	13
----	Theo. Dept., Western Univ	Quindaro, Kans	A. M. E	F. J. Peck, D. D	2	----	14	14
1892	Payne Theo. Sem., Wilberforce Univ	Wilberforce, Ohio	A. M. E	Geo. F. Woodson, D. D	4	19	18	37
	Total				122	158	897	1055

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS RECEIVING SPECIAL STATE AID

Name of Institution	Location	Principal	Instructors	Students	Income		
					From State	Other Sources	Total
A. & M. State School	Forsyth, Ga	W. M. Hubbard	18	563			$10,000
Baltimore Col. Nor. School	Baltimore, Md	Miss M. E. Cooper	11	167			
Bluefield Colored Inst	Bluefield, W. Va	W. P. Sims	16	314	35,000	4,500	41,500
Cheyney Training School for Teachers	Cheyney, Pa	L. P. Hill	12	103			92,058
Comb. Nor. & Ind. Dept., Wilberforce	Wilberforce, O				80,000		80,000
Downington Ind. & Agri. Col	Downington, Pa	J. H. N. Waring					
Durham State Normal School	Durham, N. C	J. E. Sheppard	15	267	40,000	9,000	49,000
Elizabeth State Normal School	Elizabeth City, N.C.	P. W. Moore	14	620	50,000	1,617	51,617
Fayetteville State Nor. School	Fayetteville, N. C.	E. E. Smith	24	700	50,000	11,000	61,000
Georgia Nor. & Agri. College	Albany, Ga	J. W. Holly	21	550	15,000	7,500	22,500
Maryland Nor. & Ind. Inst	Bowie	L. James	8	130	23,090		23,090
Montgomery State Normal School	Montgomery, Ala	G. W. Trenholm	35	878	22,400	37,501	59,901
Myrtilla Miner Normal School	Washington, D. C.	E. A. Clark	18	489			
N. J. Man. Tr. Sch. for Col. Youth	Bordentown, N. J.	W. R. Valentine	21	275	322,526	1,440	323,966
Slater Normal School	Winston-Salem, N.C	S. G. Atkins	20	520	50,000	1,864	51,864
Kansas Vocational College	Topeka, Kans	G. R. Bridgeforth	22	225	50,000		50,000
Western University	Kansas City, Kans	F. Jesse Peck	26	447	29,000	12,000	41,000
Total			278	6080	$764,616	$72,921	$930,695

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President or Dean	Instructors	Students		Income		
					College Courses	Other Courses	From State	United States	Total From all Sources
1875	Agri. & Mec. Col. for Negroes	Normal, Ala	T. R. Parker	20	8	304	$15,000	$24,350	$39,950
1875	Agri. Mec. & Nor. School	Pine Bluff, Ark	R. E. Malone	27	21	390	67,000	13,666	85,636
1895	State Col. for Col. Students	Dover, Del	R. S. Grossley	11		142	12,500	10,000	28,266
1887	Fla. Agri. Mec. Col. for Negroes	Tallahassee, Fla	J. R. E. Lee	38	32	191	63,000	25,000	88,000
1891	Georgia State Ind. College	Savannah, Ga	C. G. Wiley	18	10	320	10,000	16,666	26,666
1886	Ken. Nor. & Ind. Inst. for Col	Frankfort, Ky	G. P. Russell	22	96	316	25,000	7,250	33,505
	Southern University	Baton Rouge, La	J. S. Clark	46	128	750	85,000	20,000	105,000
	Princess Anne Academy	Princess Anne, Md	Thos. H. Kiah	15		180	75,000	10,000	23,125
	Alcorn Agr. & Mec. College	Alcorn, Miss	L. J. Rowan	30	47	377	50,000	27,600	77,600
1866	Lincoln University	Jefferson City, Mo	N. B. Young	45	121	299	87,350	3,125	102,275
	Negro Agri. & Tec. College	Greensboro, N. C	F.D.Bluford (Acting	38	68	456	60,000	16,500	96,500
	Colored Agri. & Nor. Univ	Langston, Okla	I. W. Young	30	22	487	97,258	6,500	103,758
	Col. Nor. Indus. & Mec. College	Orangeburg, S. C	R. S. Wilkinson	72	327	815	102,560	42,574	145,134
	Agri. & Ind. State School	Nashville, Tenn	W. J. Hale	40	172	234	50,000	12,000	66,000
1881	Prairie View State N. & I Col	Prairie View, Texas	J. G. Osborne	99	326	917	167,500	12,500	213,976
	Virginia N. & I. Ins	Petersburg, Va	J. M. Gandy	83	52	822	95,265	38,419	192,424
	W. Va. Collegiate Ins	Institute, W. Va	John W. Davis	38	200	615	194,000	10,000	223,434
	Total			672	1630	7615	$1,188,933	$354,650	$1,651,249

ALABAMA—Continued

Trinity Academy	Athens	Cong	Miss L. H. Allyn	11	226	8,870
Troy Junior High School	Troy		S. T. Wilson	3	240	1,654
Tuggle Nor. & Indus. Inst	Birmingham	Non-Sect	Mrs. F. C. Blevins	16	380	40,816
Tuskegee Nor. and Indus. Inst	Tuskegee Institute	Non-Sect	Robert R. Moton	232	1624	468,138
Mobile Co. Training School	Plateau		L. F. Morse	12	453	9,500
Union Spgs. Nor. School	Union Springs	Baptist	J. H. L. Smith	5	390	2,700
Zion Institute	Mobile	A. M. E. Z	Mrs. Josephine Allen			
Total				625	12,149	$904,036

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia Academy	Eudora	Presb	W. D. Feaster	10	253	3,500
Arkadelphia Baptist Academy	Arkadelphia	Baptist	S. P. Nelson	4	160	2,500
Arkansas-Haygood Indus. College	Pine Bluff	C. M. E	D. R. Glass	12	378	16,000
White River Academy	Brinkley	Baptist	A. Gettis	5	70	4,000
Camden Colored High School	Camden	Non-Sect	W. S. Williamson	7	339	4,500
St. Peter's School	Pine Bluff	R. C	J. J. Albert	5	160	1,100
Cotton Plant Academy	Cotton Plant	Presb	H. M. Stanson	6	185	1,500
Dupree Seminary	Dermott		Mrs. Eliza Robinson	3	120	1,100
Doss Training School	Emerson	Non-Sect		4	175	1,200
Hot Springs Academy	Hot Springs	Presb	C. S. Mebane	4	54	1,200
Interstate Academy	Helena	Baptist	D. B. Marshall			
Richard Allen Institute	Pine Bluff	Presb	T. C. Boyd	4	96	253
Shover Street School	Hope	Non-Sect	H. C. Yerger	11	642	7,500
Southeast Baptist Indus. Academy	Dermott	Baptist	S. P. Nelson	8	207	5,000
Immanuel Industrial Institute	Almyra	Baptist	B. B. Marshall			
Marianna Training School	Marianna	Non-Sect	Mrs. A. M. P. Strong	11	607	30,000
Walters Institute	Warren	A. M. E. Z	C. W. P. Mitchell	7	180	7,500
Wynne Normal Institute	Wynne	Baptist	W. F. Lovelace	5	125	2,500
Southland Institute	Southland	Friends	L. W. Reynolds	12	110	13,800
Monticello Academy	Monticello	Presb	W. H. Carroll	4	100	1,250
Total				122	3961	127,303

DELAWARE

Union Indus. and Theol. Train. School	Wilmington	Un. A. M. E.	B. F. Ruley			
St. Joseph's Indus. Sch. for Col. Boys	Clayton	R. C.	J. O'Connell	2	64	

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

ALABAMA

Name of Insttution	Location	Denomination	Pres. or Dean	Instructors	Students	Income
Alabama Christian Institute	Lum	Disciple	D. C. Brayboy	6	95	
Arlington Lit. & Ind. School	Annemanie	U. Presb	R. P. Williams	16	280	
Baptist Industrial Academy	Monroeville	Baptist	H. J. Lamar	5	250	$3,000
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Cong	G. N. White	9	200	11,265
Calhoun Colored School	Calhoun	Non-Sect	Miss C. R. Thorn	38	447	78,278
Camden Academy	Camden	U. Presb	W. G. Wilson	10	450	4,600
Canton Bend Mission	Camden	U. Presb	J. N. Cotton	6	200	3,200
Centerville Industrial Institute	Centerville	Non-Sect	H. D. Davidson	7	204	3,000
Central Alabama Institute	Birmingham	M. E	I. M. Sutton	12	230	11,683
Coosa County Training School	Cottage Grove	Non-Sect	J. T. Trail	4	250	2,500
Corona Industrial Inst	Corona	Non-Sect	L. D. Revoal	7	185	5,200
Cotton Valley School	Fort Davis	Cong	Miss F. H. Frazier	5	226	3,972
Emerson Institute	Mobile	Cong	W. F. Harding	14	430	17,169
Dallas County Training School	Beloit	Non-Sect	L. C. Farley	8	273	3,000
Knox Academy	Selma	R. Presb	R. J. McIsaac	13	570	14,000
Kowaliga Ind. School	Benson	Non-Sect	C. A. Powell	8	200	5,000
Lincoln Normal School	Marion	Cong	Mrs.M.P.Thompson	22	467	15,000
Liv. Col. Nor. & Indus. Inst	Livingston	Baptist	A. S. Plumb	5	180	3,000
Lomax-Hannon High School	Greenville	A. M. E. Z	T. M. Patton	8	200	3,000
Lowndes County Training School	Haynesville	Non-Sect	A. G. Pugh			
Luther Institute	Neenah	Lutheran	M. N. Carter	2	150	
Marion Academy	Marion	Baptist	R. E. Tubbs	5	240	2,145
Miller Memorial Academy	Birmingham	Presb	T. H. Ayers	7	226	
Montgomery County Training School	Waugh	Non-Sect	E. J. O'Neal	5	305	
Millers Ferry N. & I Institute	Millers Ferry	U. Presb	I. H. Bonner	23	375	4,000
North Alabama Academy	Courtland	Baptist	G. B. Johnson	5	140	$1,000
Oakwood Junior College	Huntsville	7th Day Adv	J. A. Tucker	19	140	49,401
People's Village School	Mt. Meigs	Non-Sect	Miss Geo. Washington	5	185	3,025
Pickens Co. Training School	Carrolton	Non-Sect	R. M. Mitchell	6	152	4,000
Prairie Institute	Prairie	U. Presb	J. W. E. Wade	8	125	4,500
St. Marks Acad. & Indus. School	Birmingham	P. E	C. W. Brooks	6	309	8,450
Sherman Industrial Institute	Huntsville	Non-Sect	F. R. Davis	4	156	2,336
Snow Hill Institute	Snow Hill	Non-Sect	H. L. Barnes	20	300	25,000
Southern Nor. and Indus. Inst	Brewton	Dutch Reform	James Dooley	10	125	12,000
Stillman Inst	Tuscaloosa	Presb	R. A. Brown	6	121	15,000
Street Manual Training School	Richmond		E. M. Brown	10	300	9,284
Thomasville Nor. & Indus. Inst	Thomasville		L. R. King			

GEORGIA—Continued

Sparta Agri. and Indus. Inst	Sparta	Non-Sect	L. S. Ingraham	9	210	5,550
Selden Institute	Brunswick	Presb	S. Q. Mitchell	9	130	6,000
St. Athanasius School	Brunswick	P. E	W. A. Perry	12	208	12,149
St. Christopher N. and Indus. Inst	Colmbus	R. C	A. A. Hewitt			
Twin City Seminary	McRae	Baptist	A. C. McKenzie	4	150	500
Union Industrial Academy	Sterling		B. W. Walker	2	86	700
Walker Baptist Institute	Augusta	Baptist	G. W. Hill	18	414	5,512
Washington Institute	Sandersville	Baptist	E. C. Smith	5	285	600
Union Point Nor. & Indus. School	Union Point		I. Le Conte	6	288	$220
Statesboro High and Indus. School	Statesboro	Non-Sect	Wm. James	9	342	5,850
Waynesboro High and Indus. Inst	Waynesboro		Joel Goodwin	10	360	6,025
Teachers' Training and Indus. Inst	Athens		Mrs. J. C. J. Harris	4	292	2,500
Total				325	10,537	$209,351

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green Academy	Bowling Green	C. C. Presb	W. Wolfe	4	141	$2,000
Atkinson Literary and Indust. Col	Madisonville	A. M. E. Z	H. V. Taylor	6	125	8,000
Cadiz Nor. and Theo. College	Cadiz	Baptist	W. H. McRidley	4	120	4,000
Chandler Nor. School	Lexington	Cong	F. J. Werking	13	160	9,489
Fee Memorial Institute	Camp Nelson	Presb	H. W. McNair	6	56	2,000
Lincoln Institute of Ky	Lincoln Ridge	Non-Sect	A. Eugene Thomson	15	175	31,000
Little Rock Training School	Paris, R. F. D. 3	Non-Sect	Wm. J. Callery	5	100	5,600
Teacher Training School	Pembroke		C. L. Timberlake	8	275	3,500
Kentucky Indus. College	Paducah	Non-Sect	D. H. Anderson	9	205	15,700
Total				70	1357	$81,289

LOUISIANA

Arcadia Parish Training School	Crowley	Non-Sect	R. U. Clark	8	575	6,500
Baton Rouge College	Baton Rouge	Baptist	J. J. Conner	8	286	2,578
Beauregard Parish Training School	De Ridder	Non-Sect	R. C. Barrow	7	430	5,700
Belle Alliance Academy	Belle Alliance	Baptist	Miss P. Joseph			
Bunkie Academy	Bunkie	Baptist	I. D. Moreau	4	250	2,500
Central Louisiana Academy	Alexandria	Baptist	Wright Warner			
Claiborne Parish Training School	Homer	Non-Sect	G. C. Jones	6	230	5,270
Coleman College	Gibsland	Baptist	O. L. Coleman	13	380	15,000
East Carroll Bap. N. & I. Inst	Lake Providence	Baptist	W. W. Coleman	5	140	2,700
Gaudet Nor. & Indus. Inst	New Orleans	P. E	Mrs. F. Jos. Gaudet	6	97	2,550
Hartzell Academy	Donalsonville	M. E	J. H. Sorrell			
Homer College	Homer	C. M. E	J. T. Speed			
Houma Academy	Houma	Baptist	C. S. Collins	3	107	640
Howe Institute	New Iberia	Baptist	J. Henderson	5	160	3,700

FLORIDA

Name of Insttution	Location	Denomina ion	Principal	Instructors	Students	Income
Daytona Normal and Indus. Institute	Daytona	M. E.	M. M. Bethume	25	375	100,617
Fessenden Academy	Fessenden	Cong	J. M. Moore	14	258	3,188
Florida Normal and Indus. School	St. Augustine	Baptist	N. W. Collier	21	350	70,000
Florida College	Live Oak	Baptist	A. C. Curtright	12	218	803
Marianna Industrial School	Marianna	Non-Sect				
Robt. A. Hungerford Nor.&Indus. Sch	Maitland	Non-Sect	John C. Jordan			
Total				72	1201	$ 174,608

GEORGIA

Allen Normal and Industrial School	Thomasville	Cong	Miss M. L Marden	13	325	4,000
Americus Institute	Americus	Baptist	M. W. Reddick	13	134	3,000
Boggs Academy	Keysville	Presb	J. L. Phelps	10	204	10,000
Atlanta Normal and Industrial School	Atlanta	A. M. E.	R. D. Stinson	10	168	5,862
Ballard Normal School	Macon	Cong	R. G. Von Tobel	11	210	12,500
Chattahoochie Institute	Fort Gaines	Baptist	Mrs. J. A. Kennedy	1	90	162
Dorchester Academy	Arcadia, R. F. D.	Cong	S. C. Usher	13	189	5,000
Ft. Valley High and Industrial School	Fort Valley	P. E.	H. A. Hunt	21	570	20,256
Gillispie Normal	Cordele	Presb	A. S. Clark	8	320	3,000
Jereul Baptist Academy	Athens	Baptist	J. C. Lyons	11	325	5,000
Haines Nor. and Indus. Inst	Augusta	Presb	Miss L. C. Lahey	19	758	25,000
Central Park Nor. and Indus. College	Savannah	A. M. E.	J. C. Lawrence	14	497	10,000
Holmes Indus. Inst	Atlanta	Non-Sect	B. R. Holmes	7	275	12,000
Howard Normal School	Cuthbert	Cong	F. H. Henderson	8	375	5,000
Hodge Academy	Washington	Presb	J. R. Harris	5	261	4,500
Holsey Nor. and Indus. Inst	Cordele	C. M. E	J. A. Bray	8	270	2,400
Johnson Home-Industrial College	Plains	A. M. E	W. T. Johnson	6	270	5,000
Knox Institute	Athens	Cong	L. S. Clark	10	359	10,000
Lamson School	Marshallville	Cong	E. S. Richardson	7	495	1,740
McClelland Academy	Newnan	Presb	F. Gregg	7	247	450
Negro Nor. and Indus. Inst	Social Circle	Baptist	E. J. Turner			
Shipp Industrial Institute	Huntington		W. H. Craig	4	220	3,500
Payne College	Cuthbert	A. M. E.		7	285	375
Peabody High School	Eastman	Non-Sect	E. E. Butler	4	225	2000
Pilgrim Baptist School	Guyton	Baptist	J. E. Miller	3	85	2,000
Queensland Industrial School	Fitzgerald, R. F. D.	Non-Sect	G. J. Thomas	6	275	4,500
Rome High and Indus. School	Rome	Baptist	J. W. Howard	5	75	2,500
Sandersville Indus. School	Sandersville	Non-Sect	T. J. Elder	6	265	4,000

MARYLAND

Cardinal Gibbons Inst	Ridge	R. C	Victor Daniels			
Clayton Williams Institute	Baltimore	Baptist	W. D. Winston			
Croome Settlement School	Croome	P. E	Mrs. R. A. Henry	4	75	4,000

MISSOURI

Bartlett Agril. and Indust. School	Dalton	Non-Sect	J. A. Dodson			

NEW JERSEY

Rice Memorial Schools	New Brunswick		W. H. Greene	7	65	$2,000

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Training School	Edenton	Baptist	R. L. Heck	3	110	$2,000
Albion Academy	Franklinton	Presb	J. A. Savage	16	456	23,000
Colored Training and Indust. School	Faison	Baptist	J. N. Bennette	4	190	12,000
Columbus Co. Training School	Whiteville	Non-Sect	S. W. R. Slade	6	197	5,000
Bertie Academy	Powellville	Baptist	C. G. White	7	301	5,000
Burgaw Inst	Burgaw	Baptist	C. F. Pope	7	325	3,500
Eastern N. C. Indust. Academy	Newbern	A. M. E. Z	Wm. Sutton	6	440	2,000
Edenton High Indust. School	Edenton	A. M. E. Z	J. L. Reeves	6	188	1,000
Franklin Christian College	Franklinton	Christian	J. A. Henderson	8	148	4,500
Dayton Academy	Carthage	Presb	Mrs. Pearl M. Blue	7	109	2,700
Gregory Normal Institute	Wilmington	Cong	F. W. Fletcher	10	260	5,500
Palmer Memorial Institute	Sedalia	Non-Sect	Mrs. C.H. Brown Moses	13	250	20,000
Henderson Normal Institute	Henderson	U. Presb	J. A. Cotton	14	402	11,367
Joseph K. Brick Indust. School	Bricks	Cong	T. S. Inborden	23	357	20,000
Kinston College	Kinston		L. E. Rasbury	7	350	5,675
Laurinburg Nor. & Indust. Inst	Laurinburg	Non-Sect	E. M. McDuffie	17	565	18,596
Lincoln Academy	King's Mountain	Cong	W. E. Ricks	13	261	7,000
Mary Potter Memorial School	Oxford	Presb	G. C. Shaw	15	340	1,956
Mary B. Mullen School	Uree	Non-Sect	Miss I. A. Gamble	4	50	700
McDaniel Indust. School	Kinston	Baptist	A. A. Smith	5	180	3,200
Parmele Training School	Parmele	Non-Sect	W. C. Chance	7	280	5,000
Rockingham Nor. and Indus. Tr. Sch	Rockingham	Non-Sect	W. C. DeBerry	7	190	2,900
Berry O'Kelly Tr. Indust. School	Method	Non-Sect	H. L. Trigg	14	373	17,702
Pamlico Training School	Bayboro	Non-Sect	R. L. Rice	5	202	
Pee Dee Collegiate Inst	Hamlet	Baptist	J. J. Hines	8	450	750
Red Stone Academy	Lumberton		J. H. Hayswood	8	360	3,700
Rich Square Inst	Rich Square	Baptist	W. S. Creecy	9	486	1,300

LOUISIANA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	Instructors	Students	Income
Israel Academy	Bell Alliance		W. H. Reed	4	250	12,000
Lincoln Parish Training School	Grambling	Non-Sect	C. P. Adams	5	175	4,000
Louisiana Collegiate Inst	Shreveport	Baptist	S. S. Taylor	10	325	10,000
Morehouse Parish Training School	Bastrop	Non-Sect	S. A. Campbell	5	280	3,800
Natchitoches Parish Training School	Burmuda	Non-Sect	L. J. Gurst	5	100	3,500
North West Institute	Mansfield		P. T. Robinson	5	151	1,581
Opelousas Academy	Opelousas	Baptist	J. A. Hyland	12	686	1,250
Richmond Parish Training School	Delhi		H. E. Parker	5	210	34,000
Roberts Academy	Cheneyville		W. G. Thomas	2	180	500
Sabine Parish Training School	Converse		W. B. Purvis	5	125	3,900
St. Jos. Inst. Colored Boys	Opelousas	R. C	L. D. Lang			
Tangipahoa Parish Training School	Kentwood	Non-Sect	O. W. Dillon			
Washington Parish Training School	Franklinton	Non-Sect	M. C. Dukes	6	300	4,500
Xavier University	New Orleans	C	S. M. Eucharia	19	410	30,000
Total				148	5847	$114,769

MISSISSIPPI

Central Mississippi College	Kosciusko	Baptist	W. A. Singleton	7	130	2,000
Delta Agricultural High School	Doddsville		W. F. Reden	6	143	7,200
Haven Institute and Conservatory	Meridian	M. E	J. B. F. Shaw	25	379	31,855
Industrial and Agricultural College	Picayune	Non-Sect	J. M. Williamson	6	325	3,970
Johnson Rural High School	Stover	A. M. E. Z	J. H. Hammond	6	166	4,000
Meridian Baptist Seminary	Meridian	Baptist	G. M. Reese			
Mt. Hermon Seminary	Clinton	Cong	Miss Ruth I. Simison	5	77	3,889
Mound Bayou Industrial College	Mound Bayou	Baptist	A. A. Thompson	3	67	852
Natchez College	Natchez	Baptist	E. L. Washburn	10	310	20,000
Newton Industrial School	Newton	Non-Sect	J. H. Cole			
Okolona Industrial College	Okolona	P. E	W. A. Battle	15	225	20,369
Prentiss Nor. and Indust. Inst	Prentiss	Non-Sect	J. E. Johnson			
The Noxubee Industrial School	McLeod	Non-Sect	L. V. Hunter	10	260	4,460
Christs Miss. and Indust. College	Jackson	Holiness	Chas. P. Jones			
St. Mary's Catholic Institute	Vicksburg	R. C	P. J. Hoenderoy	10	295	
Spring Hill Nor. and Indust. Inst	Florence		L. D. Buchanan	4	260	1,500
St. Joseph Academy	Meridian	R. C	Fr. C. Wolf, L. V. D	7	230	800
Southern Christian Institute	Edwards	Disciple	J. B. Lehman	24	270	26,006
Piney Woods Nor. & Indust. Inst	Braxton	Non-Sect	L. C. Jones	26	270	49,890
Utica Nor. & Indust. Inst	Utica	Non-Sect	W. H. Holtzclaw	27	560	53,620
Vicksburg Industrial School	Vicksburg	P. E	R. W. Manning	8	221	4,000
Ministerial Inst. and College	West Point	Baptist	J. W. Spann	10	275	8,650
Total				209	4,463	$243,061

SOUTH CAROLINA

Andrew Robertson Institute	Aiken	Presb	J. E. Jackson	5	235	$800
Avery Normal Institute	Charleston	Cong	B. F. Cox	11	490	12,510
Beaufort Co. Training School	Burton	Non-Sect	J. S. Shanklin	7	280	3,500
Bettis Academy	Trenton	Baptist	A. W. Nicholson	16	805	10,000
Barinard Institute	Chester	Presb	J. S. Marquis, Jr	11	172	6,490
Brewer Normal School	Greenwood	Cong	H. A. Beadle	12	167	14,128
Clinton N. and I. College	Rockhill	A. M. E. Z	R. J. Boulware	10	501	7,620
Coulter Memorial School	Cheraw	Presb	G. W. Long	8	298	3,100
Emerson Industrial Institute	Blackville		J. M. Miller	8	298	1,796
Frasier Excelsior Academy	Bamberg	Non-Sect	T. A. Robinson	5	175	2,101.50
Goodwill School	Mayesville	Presb	I. D. Davis	4	325	4,100
Harbinson College	Irmo	Presb	C. M. Young	9	130	17,425
Laing Nor. & Indus. School	Mt. Pleasant	Friends	Miss C. B. Ross	10	325	3,925
Flegler Nor. & Indust. Inst	Marion	M. E	Robert Hooper			
Lancaster Nor. & Indust. Inst	Lancaster	A. M. E. Z	M. D. Lee	8	506	5,320
Mather Indust. School	Beaufort	Baptist	Miss C. A. Hunt	11	100	12,792
Mather Academy	Camden	M. E	Miss L. B. Warburton	12	385	1,796
Mayesville Industrial Institute	Mayesville	Non-Sect		12	475	7,625
Penn. Nor. Indus. and Agril. Inst	Frogmore	Non-Sect	Miss R. B. Cooley	30	273	41,041
Schofield Nor and Indust. School	Aiken	Non-Sect	Miss S. L. Haight	20	317	14,275
Seneca Institute	Seneca	Baptist	W. W. L. Clark	7	160	1,500
Salem Indust. High School	Anderson		C. W. Francis	6	109	1,547
Hardin Academy	Allendale	Presb	H. McFadden	6	180	3,125
Clarendon County Training School	Manning	Non-Sect	W. L. Bryant	8	573	3,463
Wallingford Academy	Charleston	Presb	W. T. Frazier	3	143	1,800
Voorhees Indust. School	Denmark	Non-Sect	J. E. Blanton	36	742	22,413
Kendall Institute	Sumter	Baptist	J. P. Foster	11	720	1,830
Bailey View Indust. Academy	Greer	Baptist	R. B. Sullivan			
Lowry Inst. and Indust. School	Mayesville	Non-Sect	W. M. Boley			
Tumbling Shoals High School	Laurens	Non-Sect	M. A. Cunningham	6	180	2,500
Total				287	8,889	$206,421

TENNESSEE

Howe Institute	Memphis	Baptist	T. O. Fuller	15	350	$8,948
Academy of Athens	Athens	U. Presb	C. H. Wilson	7	237	7,881
Le Moyne Institute	Memphis	Cong	E. J. Ortman	19	500	15,500
Mayers Industrial School	Knoxville	Presb	R. Mayers	7	240	4,500
Morristown Nor. and Indust. College	Morristown	M. E	J. S. Hill	27	382	150,000
Nelson-Morris Academy	Jefferson City	Baptist	Thomas Williams			
Turner College	Shelbyville	A. M. E	J. A. Jones	13	168	565
Sanderlin Academy	R. F. D 1, Buntyn	Adv. Ch	A. J. Sanderlin			
Newton Nor & Indust School	Chattanooga	Presb	C. E. Tucker	7	189	2,675
Rendell Academy	Keeling	Presb	C. L. Carleton	3	188	567
Haywood County Training School	Brownsville	Non-Sect	F. E. Jeffries	11	586	500
Greenville College	Greenville	A. M. E. Z	J. W. Younge	10	246	3,500
Woodstock Training School	Lucy, R. F. D	Non-Sect	T. J. Johnson	13	360	13,674
Total				132	3,446	$207,860

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	Instructors	Students	Income
Roanoke Collegiate Institute	Elizabeth City	Baptist	C. F. Graves	9	190	7,200
St. Augustine School	Raleigh	P. E	Edgar H. Goold	27	568	45,500
Smithfield Training School	Smithfield	Non-Sect	J. B. F. Prather	11	476	6,000
Thompson Inst	Lumberton	Baptist	W. H. Knuckles	6	170	3,400
Billingsly Memorial Academy	Statesville	Presb	Z. A. Dockery	6	162	2,300
Washburn Seminary	Beaufort	Cong	J. W. Grooves	2	35	1,079
Sarah Lincoln Academy	Aberdeen	Presb	Wm. J. Rankin	4	113	2,100
St. Michael's Training & Indust. Sch	Charlotte	P. E	A. M. Cochran	6	223	3,125
Scotland Co. Training School	Hasty	Non-Sect	J. A. Kirk	5	228	2,200
Hertford Co. Training School	Winton	Baptist	C. S. Brown	10	339	4,700
Peabody Academy	Troy	Cong	J. K. Hilyard	11	211	7,947
W. Union Academy	Rutherfordton	Baptist	P. F. Maloy	4	182	2,300
Tar River Indust. Inst	Greenville	Baptist	G. T. Hill			
Yadkin Academy	Mebane	Presb	P. J. S. Coxe	4	180	2,560
Baptist College	Kenly	Baptist	J. H. Skinner	10	125	500
Total				364	11,207	$266,157

OHIO

Colored Indust. School of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Non-Sect	W. J. Decatur	8	475	$17,925
Curry Institute	Urbana	Baptist	E. W. B. Curry			

OKLAHOMA

Alice Lee Elliott Memorial Academy	Valliant	Presb	J. D. Stanback	5	101	$1,700
Flipper-Davis University	Tullahassee	A. M. E	T. M. Greene	6	120	6,000
Oklahoma N. and I. Institute	Boley	C. M. E	M. M. Jones	8	150	1,800
Richland Ind. Training School	Shawneetown		W. Ward	4	186	1,434
Total				23	557	$10,934

PENNSYLVANIA

Downington Indus. & Agril. College*	Downington	Non-Sect	J. H. N. Waring			
Cheyney Training School for Teachers*	Cheney	Friends	L. P. Hill			

*See also State Normal Schools and Schools receiving special State Aid.

VIRGINIA—Continued

Henrico Co. Training School	Richmond	Non-Sect	Mrs. F. P. Clarke			
Lancaster County Training School	White Stone	Non-Sect	A. T. Wright			
Manassas Indust. School	Manassas	Non-Sect	W. C. Taylor	12	151	15,148
Piedmont Christian Institute	Martinsville	Disciple	J. H. Thomas	10	91	12,000
Middlesex County Training School	Syringa	Non-Sect	J. H. S. Walker	6	267	2,765
Nansemond Normal & Indust. School	Holland	Non-Sect	H. E. Howell	6	125	1,920
Normal and Indust. Inst	Fredericksburg	Non-Sect	W. L. Ransome	4	65	1,500
Northern Neck Indust. Academy	Ivondale	Baptist	K. C. Manning			
Northumberland Co. Training School	Beverlyville	Non-Sect	J. M. Ellison			
Nottaway County Training School	Blackstone	Non-Sect	J. M. Botts	7	450	4,500
Pittsylvania Co. Training School	Almegro	Non-Sect	C. C. Harvey			
Pittsylvania Academy	Chatham	Baptist	R. J. Jones	4	125	4,990
Pulaski County Training School	Pulaski	Non-Sect	Mrs. A. B. Norman			
Rappahannock Industrial Academy	Ozcana	Baptist	W. E. Robinson	4	103	2,000
Roanoke County Training School	Salem	Non-Sect	V. N. Carney	6	223	3,420
Rockingham County Training School	Harrisonburg	Non-Sect	W. N. P. Harris	8	200	4,700
St. Emma Indust. & Agril. College	Rock Castle	R. C	T. J. Donovan	17	124	50,000
St. Paul's School	Lawrenceville	P. E	J. S. Russell	58	624	97,399
Suffolk Normal Training School	Suffolk	Univer	J. F. Jordan	5	360	2,000
Sussex County Training School	Waverly	Non-Sect	W. E. Knox	6	344	
Smallwood-Corey Indus. Col. & Inst	Claremont	Non-Sect	R. J. Langston	9	180	5,200
Thyne Institute	Chase City	U. Presb	F. W. Wilson	16	400	17,993
Tidewater Institute	Cheriton	Baptist	U. G. Wilson	7	180	7,113
Union Indust. Academy	King George		W. T. Page			
Union Ridge Training School	Near Charlottsville	Non-Sect	J. G. Shelton			
Williams Institute	South Boston	C. M. E	L. E. B. Rosser			
Van DeVyver Institute	Richmond	R. C	Chas. Hannigan	29	874	12,000
York Co. Training School	Lackey	Non-Sect	C. E. Brown			
Total				288	6,389	$462,817

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Col. and Seminary	Red Star	Baptist	H. Walden	4	69	$10,000

TEXAS

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Pres. or Dean	Instructor	Students	Income
Beaumont Nor. and Indust. College	Beaumont	Baptist	O. L. Bell	6	110	$7,146
Boyd Indust. College	Oakwood	Baptist	J. D. Hill	4	120	2,375
East Texas Academy	Tyler	Baptist	Jesse V. McClelland	9	270	2,860
Farmers Improvement and Agril. Inst.	Wolf City	Non-Sect	R. L. Smith	8	109	3,200
Ft. Worth Indust. & Mechan. College	Fort Worth	Baptist	M. J. Johnson	8	130	3,050
Jarvis Christian Institute	Hawkins	Disciple	J. N. Ervin	24	251	32,000
Houstonian Nor. & Indus, Inst	Huntsville	Baptist	S. W. Houston	8	350	3,750
Avinger Industrial Training School	Avinger	Non-Sect	A. G. S. Atkins	3	112	900
North Texas College	Denison	Baptist	P. R. Neil	6	120	----------
Total				84	1,992	$60,521

VIRGINIA

Afro-American Nor. & Indust. Inst.	La Crosse	R. Z. U. Apostolic	F. Watson	------	------	----------
Amelia County Training School	Chula	Non-Sect	J. T. Rier	------	------	----------
Boydton Academic & Bible Inst	Boydton	Non-Sect	C. S. Morris	------	------	----------
Bluestone-Harmony Acad. & In. Sch.	Keysville	Baptist	M. C. Rux	------	------	----------
Caroline County Training School	Bowling Green	Non-Sect	A. M. Walker	6	221	4,500
Charles City County Training School	Ruthville	Non-Sect	H. E. Logan	6	183	2,975
Chesterfield County Training School	South Richmond	Non-Sect	J. P. Spencer	6	116	3,125
Christianburg Indus. Inst.	Cambria	Friends	E. A. Long	17	286	17,500
Danville Indus. High School	Danville	Presb.	W. E. Carr	9	320	600
Dinwiddie Agr. & Indus. Sch.	Dinwiddie	A. M. E. Z.	W. E. Woodyard	10	170	7,700
Fauquier County Training School	Warrenton	Non-Sect	R. L. Robinson	5	211	298
Franklin County Training School	Rocky Mount	Non-Sect	J. H. Duckwilder	4	175	1,720
Gloucester High and Indust. School	Cappahosic	Cong.	W. G. Price	11	121	18,831
Gloucester County Training School	Roans	Non-Sect	A. Dickison	------	------	----------

MUSIC.

The Future of Negro Music.

It is generally agreed that Negro music has a great future and as Mr. Will Marian Cook states, "Developed Negro Music has just begun in America. The coloured American is finding himself. He has thrown aside puerile imitations of the white man. He has learned that a thorough study of the masters gives knowledge of what is good and how to create. From the Russian he has learned to get his aspiration from within; that his inexhaustible wealth of folklore legends and songs furnish him with material for compositions that will establish a great school of music and enrich musical literature."

The works of Burleigh, Dett and others indicate that this development will be built upon Negro Folk Music, and as Mr. Dett states, "We have this wonderful store of folk music—the melodies of an enslaved people, who poured out their longings, their griefs and their aspirations in the one great, universal language. But this store will be of no value unless we utilize it, unless we treat it in such manner that it can be presented in choral form, in lyric and operatic works, in concertos and suites and salon music—unless our musical architects take the rough timber of Negro themes and fashion from its music which will prove that we, too, have national feelings and characteristics, as have the European peoples whose forms we have zealously followed for so long.

The Negroes' Creative Genius.

James Weldon Johnson in his "Book of American Negro Poetry" takes the ground that "the Negro is the creator of the only things artistic that have yet sprung from American soil and been universally acknowledged as distinctive American products." He sums up these creations under four heads, "The Uncle Remus Stories," "The Spirituals or Slave Songs," "The Cake Walk" and "Rag Time." Some years ago, Society in this country and Royalty abroad spent time in practicing the intricate steps of the cake walk. Paris pronounced it the poetry of motion. In the "Spirituals or Slave Songs," the Negroes have given America not only its only folk-songs; but a mass of noble music.

Mr. Johnson also says, "It is to be noted that whereas the chief characteristic of Ragtime is rhythm, the chief characteristic of the "spirituals" is melody In the riotous rhythms of Ragtime the Negro expressed his irrepressible buoyancy, his keen response to the sheer joy of living; in the "spirituals" he voiced his sense of beauty and his deep religious feeling."

Negro Folk Songs.

These songs more commonly called plantation melodies, originated with the Negroes of the South during the days of slavery.

Although there is connection in scale composition and in spontaneity with original African music, the imagery and sentiments expressed by the songs are the results of the conditions under which the slaves lived in America. Some of these folk songs represented the lighter side of the slave's life, as for example:

"Heave away! heave away!
I'd rudder co't a yaller gal
Dan wuk foh Henry Clay.
Heave away! yaller gal, I want to go."

or the following:

"Ole Massa take dat new brown coat,
And hang it on de wall
Dat darkey take dat same ole coat,
And wear it to the ball.
Oh, don't you hear my tru lub sing?"

It was in their spirituals or religious songs, however, that they poured out their souls. Three things are especially emphasized in these spirituals. First, this life is full of sorrow and trouble.

'Nobody knows de truble I sees,
Nobody knows but Jesus."

Second, religion is the best thing in the world. It enables you, though a slave, to have joy of the soul, to endure the trials of this life, and finally to gain a home in Heaven.

Third, the future life is happy and eternal:

"We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
Whar pleasures nebber dies.

"Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
When I git in de kingdom."

The Origin of "Ragtime" Music.

According to Mr. Will Marian Cook, "About 1898 marked the starting and quick growth of the so-called "ragtime." As far back as 1875 Negroes in questionable resorts along the Mississippi had commenced to evolve this musical figure, but at the World's Fair in Chicago "ragtime" got a running start and swept the Americas, next Europe, and to-day the craze has not diminished.

There was good reason for the instantaneous hit made by "ragtime." The public was tired of sing-song, samey, monotonous, mother, sister, father sentimental songs. "Ragtime" offered unique rythms, curious groupings of words and melodies which gave the zest of unexpectedness. Many Negroes—Irving Jones, Will Accooe, Bob Cole, the Johnson brothers, Gussie L. Davis, Sid Perrin, Ernest Hogan, Williams and Walker and others wrote some of the most celebrated songs of the day. In other instances white actors and song writers would hear in St. Louis such melodies as 'New Bully,' 'Hot Time,' etc., and change words (often unprintable) and publish them as their own creations."

The Origin Of Jazz Music.

The great popularity which "jazz" music has attained in this country and in Europe has caused a great deal of discussion to arise concerning its origin. It appears to be more or less agreed that so far as the United States is concerned it began in New Orleans, and that its origin can be traced to the West Indies and probably to Africa.

James Reese Europe, the King of "Jazz" music performers, in an article stated that, "I believe the term 'Jazz' originated with a band of four pieces which was known as 'Razz Band.' This band was of truly extraordinary composition. It consisted of a baritone horn, a trombone, a cornet, and an instrument made out of the chinaberry tree. This instrument is something like the clarinet, and is made by the Southern Negroes themselves. Strange to say, it can be used only while the sap is in the wood, and after a few weeks use has to be thrown away. It produces a beautiful sound and is worthy of inclusion in any band or orchestra. The four musicians of Razz's Band had no idea at all of what they were playing; they improvised as they went along but such was their innate sense of rythm that they produced something that was very taking. From the small cafes of New Orleans they graduated to the St. Charles Hotel, and after a time to the Winter Garden in New York, where they appeared, however, only a few days, the individual musicians being grabbed up by various orchestras in the city. Somehow in the passage of time Razz's Band got changed into 'Jazz's Band,' and from this corruption arose the term 'Jazz.' "

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"
"Listen To The Mocking Bird"
"Way Down Upon The Suwanee River"
How These Songs Originated.

The following is given as the origin of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot:" A mother and her babe had been sold from a Tennessee plantation to go down into Mississippi, which was to her going to her death. To prevent the separation from her child, she was about to throw herself and babe into the Cumberland River. An old woman seeing the mother's intentions, laid her hand upon the shoulder of the distressed mother and said, "Wait, let de Chariot of de Lord swing low an let me take de Lord's scrolls an read it to you." The mother was so impressed with the words of the old slave woman that she gave up her design and allowed herself to be sold into Mississippi, leaving her baby behind. The song "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" by degrees grew up, as this incident passed from mouth to mouth.

Richard Milburn, a Negro of Philadelphia was the originator of the song, "Listen to the Mocking Bird." He was a barber by profession, and in his leisure moments turned his attention to imitating the birds and particularly the mocking bird. The Philadelphia Library Company, a literary organization of colored men, connected with St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, according to the minutes of this organization, induced Milburn to add to the interest of its meetings by exhibitions of his marvelous power. Mr. Septemus Winner, a skilled musician and publisher induced Milburn to whistle before him, while he wrote down the bird-like notes. In 1855, the song was first published with the frontispiece, "Music by Richard Milburn, Words by Alice Hawthorne. Publisher, Septemus Winner." In later years the publisher of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" received credit for being its originator.

Stephen Foster is generally credited with being the author of "'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." The question has been asked, however, how it was possible for Foster, born and reared in the North, to write so feelingly about a river and its associations which he had never seen. The story is told that a slave woman from the banks of the beautiful Suwanee River in North Central Florida was sold into North Alabama. She longed for her native home. Her thoughts broke into music and "'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" was born.

The song was carried from Alabama to the banks of the Ohio where it is reported Stephen Foster first heard the strains from the slaves of his friends. He also heard something of the story of the song and of the slave woman who was filling North Alabama with her music, born of her longing for home. It is reported that Foster came on a steam boat down the Tennessee River to Florence, Alabama, and from thence began a search for the woman whose song had reached the Ohio River. In due time he found the singer, brought the song back, published it, gave it to the world, and, like Septemus Winner, received credit for it being his own.

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC.

During the days of slavery many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Dede, Edmund.—Author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Snaer, Samuel.—Author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."

Bares, Basil.—Author of "La Valse Capricieuse," "Delphine Valse Brailliante."

Lambert, Lucien.—Author of "Le Depart du Conscrit," "Les Ombers Aimers."

Lambert, Sidney.—Author of "Si J'estais Roi," "Muimures du Soir."

Hemmenway, James.—He lived in Philadelphia and was a contributor in 1829 to a musical journal, Atkinson's Casket. Among his compositions were "That Rest So Sweet Like Bliss Above." "The Philadelphia Grand Entree: March," and "Hunter and Hope Waltzes."

Conner, A. J.—From 1846 to 1857 he composed a number of musical selections which were published by Philadelphia and Boston music houses. Among his compositions were: "My Cherished Hopes My Fondest Dreams," American Polka Quadrilles," and "New York Polka Waltz."

Holland, Justin.—In the seventies he was a well known composer of guitar music in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his compositions are: "Holland's Comprehensive Methods for the Guitar," J. L. Peters and Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar," S. Brainard and Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Milady, Samuel.—"Sam Lucas," noted actor and composer. Born August 7, 1848, died Jan. 10, 1916. First Negro writer of popular ballads, wrote "Grandfather's Clock Was Too Tall For The Shelf," etc.

Bland, James.—He wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Davis, Gussie L.—A few years ago he was a prominent writer of popular music at Cincinnati. Among his well known works are: "The Lighthouse By the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel.—Born London, August 15, 1875; died London, September 1, 1912. He was one of the most distinguished colored composers and one of the best known modern composers.

He was a son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, Africa, and an English mother. At the age of six (in 1881) he began the study of the violin. At sixteen he entered the Royal College of Music and became a pupil of Villera Stanford. His many opus numbers included a symphony, a sonnet and various other works of chamber music, a cantata with Hiawatha for its epic hero an oratorio, the musical settings of Stephen Phillips' "Herod," "Ulysses" and "Nero." Coleridge-Taylor's compositions are marked by variety and vigorous originality, by tenderness of feeling and by poetic imagination. They have something of the plaintive, wistful quality of plantation song. His best and most considerable scores are those written for the chorus, and it is by the Hiawatha trilogy that he is best known and will be longest remembered. It was through this production that he gained distinction and popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Critical opinion agrees in regarding it as his masterpiece. His last choral work, "A Tale of Old Japan," was an unprecedented success. It is esteemed almost as much as the Hiawatha trilogy. For biography, see W. C. Berwick Sayers, "Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, His Life and Letters" New York, 1916. His son, Hiawatha Coleridge-Taylor is gradually taking his place as a composer and conductor. The son is the conductor of the noted, "String Players' Club," which the father founded.

Cook, Will Marian.—New York, Director of the noted Clef Club Orchestra and leader of the New York Syncopated Orchestra. Among his compositions are "The Rain Song," "The Casino Girl," "Bandanna Land," "Cruel Popupa," etc.

The *Herald and Examiner* of Chicago said of a performance by the New York Syncopated Orchestra that, "It was sublimated syncopation, the musical counter part of our national motto "Step lively, please," by which in these so-called peaceful United States we live and move and have our being. It was a typical demonstration of the best in 'popular' music, at the hands of the masters of the craft.

Johnson, J. Rosamond.—New York, was born at Jacksonville, Florida, 1873. He studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and has developed a new and distinct style of Negro music. He has written light operas for Klaw and Erlanger and songs for May Irwin, Lillian Russell and Anna Held.

Among his popular compositions are Under the Bamboo Tree," "The Congo Love Song," "My Castle on the Nile," "Lazy Moon." He composed the music for Klaw and Erlangers Extravaganza that ushered in the 20th century.

In 1913 was the musical director of Hammerstein Opera House in London. He resigned and came to New York and opened up a studio and soon after took charge of the Music School Settlement. He is now known as "The Apostle of Negro Music Taken Seriously." Among his serious compositions are 'Folk songs of the United States of America, and a number of pieces in larger forms notably; "Nobody Knows the Trouble I Have Seen," "Since You Went Away," for chorus and a Fantasia for chorus and orchestra called "Southland."

Aldridge, Amanda Ira.—Of London, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a composer of note. She is known professionally as "Montague Ring." A number of her compositions have African themes.

A recent press report of a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, where the program included the "Four African Dances" said: "What African that heard the rendering her own pianoforte solo, "The Call to the Feast," can forget the drum of the Capalistic brotherhood of the Nigerian 'Osugbo' within the sacred square of the Para, the rythmic solemnity of the aristocratic dance of the chiefs or the terminal scene of the great ceremony, when Adimu, Adamu, Ogunran and the 'Dancing Girls' whirl in gentle poetry of motion in the lengthening shadows of evening and the 'Call Home' dies away under the flickering glow of the first evening stars, which flash upon the tired resting limbs of a sleeping town. In 'Luleta's Dance' Montague Ring made the woodland ring with laughter, and the very trees to wave in sheer merriment. Her audience saw and heard the light tripping, seductive movement of Togoland 'Keri-Keri,' the Minuet grace of the Fanti 'Adenkum' and the almost tragic, but majestic measures of the Apolonian 'Kuntum.' The appreciation which they have obtained, leads us to hope that in Miss Ira Aldridge, African music has found a worthy successor to the late Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, so unhappily and so early taken from us."

Dett, R. Nathaniel.—Director of music, Hampton Institute. He has become widely known as a composer and choral conductor.

He is a graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and received from there the degree of Bachelor of Music for work in original composition. Among his most important compositions are: "Magnolia Suite," "In the Bottoms," "Hampton, my Home by the Sea," "Listen to the Lambs," "Marche Negre," "Arietta," "My Magic Song," "Open Yo' Eyes," "O Holy Lord," and "Music in the Mine."

Handy, W. C.—New York City, formerly of Memphis, Tennessee, is the originator of "The Blues." He has written, "Memphis Blues," "St. Louis Blues," "Beale Street Blues," "Harlem Blues," "John Henry Blues," "Yellow Dog Blues," "Loveless Love," "Sundown Blues," "Darktown Reveille," "Hesitating Blues," "Jogo Blues," and "Aunt Hagar Blues."

Loving, Captain Walter.—Organizer and conductor of the famous Phillipine Constabulary Band, Manila which is generally considered to be one of the world's best bands. This band first became noted at the St. Louis World Fair Exposition in 1904. It made a tremendous hit at the Panama Specific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. As a band conductor Captain Loving admits no superiors and it may be said few peers. He has now retired with rank of Major.

Europe, James Reese.—Died May 10th, 1919. Most noted Negro band leader in the world. His funeral was the first time a Negro was given a public funeral in New York City. He achieved Nation wide fame as the leader of the National Negro Orchestra of New York City and international fame as the leader of the 369th United States Infantry (15th New York) Regiment Band. This Band was the most noted army band in Europe during the World War. It introduced and popularized jazz music in France and England. It was said of this band that, "Jim Europe's band followed the boys wherever they went, 'up the line,' back into the liberated French villages and down into the rest camp at Aix les Bains. They were constantly in demand and their music played no small part in keeping up the morale of our great army. After the war tide turned, Europe was

ordered to take his band up to Paris. This city was slowly but surely shaking off the effects of her four long years of worry and anxiety, and Europe's jazzers at once became the rage, and received great ovations wherever they appeared. Jim Europe led this band at the great War Congress of Women in Paris and gave public concerts in friendly rivalry with the famous Garde Republicaine and the crack regimental bands of both the British and the Italian armies."

Some Singers of Prominence.

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor.—"The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education and first came into prominence. She attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

Selika, Madame Marie.—The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was Madame Marie Selika, of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880.

In 1882, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The Paris Figaro said of her appearance in Paris: Mme. Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C to C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly fall upon your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect day in June. Her range is marvellous and her execution and style of rendition show perfect cultivation Her 'Echo Song," cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph.

The Berlin Tagblatt, said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika was given yesterday before a well filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika, with her singing, roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and extraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades, her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty." Madame Selika is at present teaching voice culture in New York City.

Batson, Flora.—Mrs. Bergen. The next singer of prominence as Flora Batson who became noted in 1887. She was born at Providence, R. I., 1870; she sang in Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. During a great temperance revival in New York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect, one song, "Six Feet of Earth Makes Us All One Size." She died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1906.

Jones, Madame Sisseretta.—"Black Patti," began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she had her own company, known as "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she appeared in every important city of the United States in the West Indies and Central America. At the head of this company for nineteen years. Only female star of either race touring with the same company for a similar period. Home 7 Wheaton St., Providence, R. I.

Brown, Madame Anita Patti, of Chicago, is one of the most prominent singers of the race. She has a voice of rare quality. She has sung in the leading cities of the United States and in the West Indies.

Burleigh, Harry T.—Is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of the race. For the past twenty years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protestant

Episcopal church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City and among its members were numbered such persons as the late Mr. Seth Low and the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was especially fond of his singing. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation was achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer of note. His compositions include two festival anthems, a set of six short piano pieces based on Negro folk songs, a Cycle of Saracen Songs, "The Glory of the Day Was in Her Face," "Her Eyes Twin Pools," "Your Eyes So Deep," "Your Lips Are Wine," and "Il Giovine Guerriero." The small group of songs by which he is best known include "Deep River," "The Grey Wolf" to words by Symons: a superb setting of Walt Whitman's "Ethiopa Saluting The Colors," "The Soldier" and "Jean." The 1917 Spingarn Medal award was given to Mr. Burleigh.

Aldridge, Luranah A.—Daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a contralto singer of note. She has appeared in all of the most important opera houses in England and on the Continent. "The great Charles Gounod, in a letter addressed to Sir Augustus Harris, said she possesses the most beautiful contralto voice he has ever heard."

Hayes, Roland W.—He is the foremost singer of the colored race, and one of the leading tenors in America. He has a voice of great natural sweetness, purity and range. He has spent several years in Europe, where he secured a veritable triumph, especially in England, France and Germany. For more details concerning Mr. Hayes, see above page (54).

Walker, Rachael.—Prima donna soprano of Cleveland, Ohio. Studied in Paris and London. In London, with Sir Henry J. Woode, conductor of the famous Queen Hall Orchestra. Miss Walker is one of the leading American singers. She is said to have made an instantaneous success on her first appearance in London. Was complimented by royalty.

Some other singers of prominence are: Marion Anderson, Philadelphia, contralto; William H. Richardson, Boston, baritone; Uriah H. Richardson, Boston, basso; Clarence Tisdale, Chicago, tenor; John W. Work, Nashville, tenor. Mrs. Calloway Byron, Chicago, Dramatic soprano; Cleota J. Collins, Cleveland, soprano; L. B. Duppe, Springfield, Mass., baritone; Mrs. Florence Cole, Talbert, Detroit, lyric soprano; J. A. Myers, Nashville, tenor; Mrs. Jennie C. Lee, Director of Music, Tuskegee Institute.

Instrumentalists.

Saint George, Chevalier of France; Born, 1745; died, 1799. He was born on the island of Guadeloupe, the son of a black woman and of a Frenchman, a Comptroller-General, M. De Boulogne. He was brought to France while very young and placed under the care of the most famous and skillful teachers.

He appears to have been, a "man of parts." He skated admirably, shone as a marksman, was an expert horseman and a finished dancer. His real talents however, concerned themselves with fencing and music. It was the combination of these two gifts which so completely challenged the admiration of France. "It is on his skill, however, as a musician, a violinist that Saint-George's fame most rests. He appealed to the imagination of the French people and many a saying, many a legend centered about this individual of mysterious origin who gained fame from the foil and the violin."

"In the winter of 1772-1773 he played at the *Concert des Amateurs* two concertos of his own for violin with orchestra. The *Mercure*, an important paper of the time, spoke of these concertos highly, and later they acquired considerable vogue; yet they were only a beginning to be followed in June, 1773, by six string quartets. This is especially significant since Laurencie declares that Gossec and Saint George were the [illegible] French musicians to write string quartets. In 1777 his versatility took on a [illegible] turn and he essayed the theatre, presenting *Erhestine* a comedy at the *Comedie Italienne*. The libretto was not worth mentioning

but the music was excellent, bearing a distinct flavor of Gluck. Later he produced The Hunt, (La Chasse) which succeeded fairly well. In 1792, he raised a body of light troops under the name of 'Saint-George's Legion,' recruited among men of color! This is easily the most amazing of his many amazing feats. One wonders where he found them."

Bridgetower, George Augustus Polgreen, violinist, musical prodigy, a friend of Beethoven. Born in Viala or Biala, Poland about 1780. Bridgewater was a son of an African father and a Polish or German mother. His father brought him to London in 1790. He made his first public appearance at the Drury Lane Theater, where he played a violin solo between parts of "The Messiah." He attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales who became his patron. In a series of concerts given in 1803, he received assistance from Beethoven. In 1803 Beethoven wrote the following commendatory letter concerning Bridgetower.

"Monsieur Baron Alexandre de Wetzlar. At home, on May 18th, although we have never spoken, I do not hesitate for all that to speak of the bearer, Mr. Bridgetower, as a master of his instrument, a very skilful virtuoso worthy of recommendation. Besides concertos, he plays in Quartets in a most praiseworthy manner and I wish very much that you would make him better known. He has already made the acquaintance of Lobkowtitz, Fries, and many other distinguished admirers. I believe that it would not be unwise to bring him some evening to Theresa Schonfeld's whom I know has many friends, or else at your home. I am sure you will be thankful to me for the acquaintance of the man, Leben Sie wohl, my dear Baron. Respectfully yours, Beethoven."

Bridgewater later fell into obscurity and died in London in 1860.

Joseph Douglass, of Washington, and Clarence Cameron White, of Boston, have achieved distinction as violinists. Carl Diton, of Philadelphia, Hazel Harrison, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Helen Hagan Williams, Morristown, N. J., are noted pianists.

Bethune, Thomas Greene.—"Blind Tom," noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849. Died June 13, 1908.

From infancy he manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play every-thing he heard, not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eighteen years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

Boone, John William.—"Blind Boone," (Columbia, Mo.) Musical prodigy. Born May 17, 1864 at Miami, Missouri. When an infant lost eye-sight through disease.

In early childhood gave indication of musical ability. While not the equal of Blind Tom, Boone's talent manifests itself along much the same lines. His repertoire are imitations of a Train, A Musical Box, A Drummer Boy, A Tornado and selections from Beethoven and other great masters. Since 1880 Blind Boone has regularly toured the country in concert, principally in the Western States and Canada.

"Maud Cuney Hare, Boston, Massachusetts, composer, author and exponent of Creole and Afro-American music. She has received commendation for her display of rare manuscripts and documents relating to this music recently exhibited at Wanamaker's Philadelphia store. One case was devoted to Creole music, pertaining to which Mrs. Hare personally showed interesting pictures and old music. The place

of the African in music is an honored one. As early as the sixth century an Arabian Negro, Mabed, is spoken of in old records as possessing a remarkable voice and keen technic in composition. Again, in the sixteenth century, there are numerous accounts of Negro entertainers of high type, though little of their work remains. In her interesting exhibits, Mrs. Hare has traced the development of various African dances and shown that the tango or tangona, as it is known in Africa; the Habanera, commonly associated with Cuba, and the bamboula, often thought indigenous to Louisiana, are all traceable to ancestors in Africa, and not Spain.

Douglass, Joseph Henry.—Grandson of Frederick Douglass. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1871. He is a noted violinist.

Mr. Douglas graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, studied a year in London and, also spent some time in the New York Conservatory of Music. For the past twenty years he has enjoyed distinction as a violin soloist. He has played before Presidents Taft and McKinley.

White, Clarence Cameron.—The American Artists Review said recently "The Negro race has produced two violinists who have attracted national attention as artists, Clarence Cameron White, and Joseph H. Douglass. They occupy first rank among American musicians and the race is justly proud of them."

Mr. White received his early training under the best American violin teachers and when in Europe studied with the great Russian violinist, Mr. M. Zacharewitch. Mr. White is author of "A New System of One Octave Scale Studies for the Violin." He is also a composer. His Cradle Song for the violin and piano has been highly commended. His address is Institute W. Va.

REFERENCES: Trotter, "Music and Some Musical People," Boston, 1885; Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Volume II, chapter XI, New York, 1909; Brawley, "The Negro in Literature an Art," Atlanta, 1909.

PAINTERS.

Bannister, E. M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was the founder of the Providence Art Club, which is to-day the leading art organization in Providence. "Its membership, mostly, if not wholly white, includes many of the leading citizens of the city and state." One of Mr. Bannister's pictures "Under the Oaks" was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The picture became the property of the Duffe Estate of New York City.

Tanner, Henry O., born June 21, 1859, at Pittsburgh, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most distinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris.

The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for its collection of the modern arts in the Luxemburg Gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," "Mary and Elizabeth," "Christ Walking on the Sea." "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills Near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," "A Lady of Jerusalem," and "Christ at the Home of Lazarus."

Harper, William A., of Chicago, who died 1910, was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institute exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

Scott, William Edward.—He is a young artist of prominence. He was born in Indianapolis, March 11, 1884. After graduating from the high school in that city, he entered the Chicago Art Institute where he studied for five years and won scholarship and prizes to the amount of about nine hundred dollars.

He took the Magnus Brand Prize for two successive years. He studied in Paris at the Julian Academy and under Henry O. Tanner. Three of his paintings were accepted by the Salon des Beaux Arts at Toquet. The Argentine Republic purchased one of his pictures, La Pauvre Voisine. He has completed Murad paintings for public buildings in Evanston, Illinois; Chicago and Indianapolis. He is interesting himself in Negro subjects and is doing in painting what Dunbar has done in verse. He has spent considerable time in the South painting Negro types.

Among other painters who are beginning to attract attention are: W. M. Farrow, Chicago; Ernest Atkinson, of Baltimore; Cloyd L. Boykins, Boston; Mrs. Lula Adams, Los Angeles; Charles L. Dawson, Chicago; Richard Lonsdale Brown, New York City; Laura Wheeler, Philadelphia; Effie Lee, Wilberforce; Arthur Winston, Chicago and John Hardwick, Indianapolis.

SCULPTORS.

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are: "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman." "The Death of Cleopatra" was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Warrick, Meta Vaux., (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr Solomon C. Fuller, of South Framingham, Mass.), is the most noted sculptor of the Negro race in America at the present time. She first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

In 1899 she went to Paris to study, where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903 she exhibited, in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her masterpiece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619. Her more recent works are: "Immigrant In America," "The Silent Appeal," and "Peace Halting The Ruthlessness of War."

Jackson, Mrs. May Howard.—Washington, D. C. In recent years her work has attracted attention. Some of her busts exhibited in the Vorhoff Art Gallery provoked favorable comment from the art critic of the Washington Star. A head of a model in clay which was placed on exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery received favorable comment from the art critics. Pieces of her sculpture exhibited at the National Academy of Design and at the showing of the Society of Independent Artists in New York City, were favorably received.

POETS.

Latino, Jaun.—The poet, Latino mentioned in Cervante's "Don Quixote," was a Negro. He is said to have been born in Northern Africa and to have been captured by Spanish traders, brought to Seville and sold in the family of the famous Gonzalo de Cordova.

He is said to have had great ability for learning. He was permitted to study along with his young master. He was given his freedom and became professor

1930
1854
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of Grammar, Latin and Greek at the University of Granada. One Spanish writer speaks of Latino as the most famous Negro of his day. He is buried in the church of St. Ann, Granada, and on his tomb is engraved the following epitaph:

"Jaun was an excellent Latin poet. He sang the birth of Prince Ferdinand II, the deeds of Pius V's pontificate and the time of Don Jaun of Austria at Lepanto." The book a quarto volume, is printed in Latin and was published at Granada in 1573. Another book in Latin by Latino is on the Spanish Royal Cemetery, a better known title is the Escurial. This book was published at Granada in 1576.

Antar.—Antarah ben Shedad el Absi (Antar the lion) is one of the most famous figures in Arabic and Mohammedan literature. His fame as a literary character is said to be greater than that of any modern author of Negro blood not excluding Pushkin in Russia, or the elder Dumas in France. Antar appears to have been born about 550 A. D. and to have died about 615, A. D. His father appears to have been an Arab of noble blood, and his mother, an Abyssinnian slave.

Antar was both a warrior and a poet. As a warrior he became the protector of the tribe and the pattern of Arabic chivalry. He was selected by his clan as a contestant in those poetical contests that were peculiar to the Arabs in the pre-Islamic days. In those poetical contests, Antar was so successful that he came to be acknowledged as the greatest poet of his time, and one of his odes, the "Mu Allakat" was selected as one of the seven suspended poems which were judged by the assemblage of all the Arabs to be worthy to be written in letters of gold and to be hung on high in the sacred Kaabah at Mecca as accepted models of Arabian style. After his death the fame of his deeds as a warrior spread across the Arabian peninsula and throughout the Mohammedan world. In time these deeds were recorded in a literary form. "The Romance of Antar," ranks among the great national classics like the Shah-nameh of Persia and the "Nibelungen-Lied," of Germany. Antar is claimed to have been the father of knighthood. "The Romance of Antar" in its present form probably preceded the romance of chivalry so common in the twelfth century in Italy and France. The unanimous opinion of the East has always placed the romance of Antar at the summit of literature. "The Thousand and One Nights," says one of their writers, "is for the amusement of women and children. Antar is a book for men from it they learn lessons of heroism, of Magnanimity, of generosity and of statecraft."

Pushkin, Alexander Sergueyevich.—Born 1799, died 1837. The greatest poet of Russia, and unanimously acknowledged to be the founder of modern Russian literature, "Pushkin's name means to an English-speaking reader infinitely less than that of Turgenev or Tolstoy. But, however, paradoxical it may sound, this name means to a Russian infinitely more than the names of all the great poet's successors, including even Tolstoy. Pushkin stands quite apart; no cultured Russian would think of comparing any other writer with him, for to Russia, Pushkin is what Dante is to Italy, what Shakespeare is to England or Goethe to Germany. To a country which practically had no literature of its own he gave immortal verse and prose—novels, short stories, long poems, tragedies, dramas, ballads, lyrical stanzas, sonnets, critical and historical essays, etc.

Pushkin is not only the father of Russian literature; he is also the father of Russian culture. To a country which had hardly emerged from medievalism he showed an immense wealth of ideas, subjects, questions, problems, and he transplanted the highest spiritual values of the West into Russian ground. Russia's further cultural development proceeded strictly within the lines drawn by Pushkin." He came of a noble Moscow family and inherited African blood from a maternal ancestress. For sketches of Pushkin, see Histories of Russian Literature and Standard Encyclopedias. There are numerous editions of his works. For these consult the New International Encyclopedia.

Dumas, Alexander.—Called Dumas Pere, born 1802, died 1870. "The greatest French romantic novelist, and the most universally read story-teller of the world. As a writer he is remarkable for great creative rather than for artistic genius.

Dumas' father was a gallant general, Alexander Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas, who served Napoleon with distinction, but died in neglect in 1806. This general's father was a rich colonist of Haiti, Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie; his mother was a Negro woman of Haiti, from whom the general took the name Dumas. The novelist, Alexandre, inherited much from his maternal grandmother, in both appearance and nature; much too, from his marquis grandfather The contrast and combination can be constantly noted in his novels.

Dumas, Alexander.—Called Dumas Fils, born 1824, died 1885. One of the most distinguished of modern French dramatists He was "the son of the great Romantic novelist of like name, but of a genius strangely contrasted. In him the father's rich but riotous fancy yielded to close observation and realistic earnestness that made of him an unbending and almost a Puritan moralist."

Horton, George M.—Noted Negro poet of North Carolina. He was born a slave in Chatham county of that state in 1797. His master permitted him to hire out his time at Chapel Hill, seat of theUniversity of North Carolina. It is said that he learned to read by matching words he knew in the hymnal with those in a spelling book. Persons of distinction became interested in him.

It is said that Dr. Caldwell, the President of the University was one of his patrons. Horton's earliest compositions had to be written down for him by other people. He was for years janitor at the University and received small commissions from various students for writing verses for them. Some of Horton's friends undertook to help him publish a volume of his poems so that from its sale he might purchase his freedom. A booklet of his poems "The Hope of Freedom," was published in 1829. The small returns from the sale of this book, however, were not sufficient to pay the exorbitant price which this master demanded for him. In his later years Horton lived for some time in Philadelphia and died according to accounts either in 1880 or 1883.

Wheatly, Phillis.—Born in Africa, died December 5, 1784. One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country.

She was brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley, of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phillis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington, which seemed to have pleased him, for in a letter to Joseph Reed, dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem.

Hammond, Jupiter.—He appears to have been the first Negro poet in the English American colonies. As a poet he antedates Phillis Wheatly by about ten years. He was a slave near Hartford, Conn. He went finally to live on Long Island. His first extant poem, "An Evening Thought," bears the date of 1760. Following the title of the poem this information is given: Composed by Jupiter Hammond, a Negro belonging to Mr. Lloyd of Queen's Village on Long Island, the 25th of December, 1760. He was also a preacher. Several of his sermons are still in existence. For sketch of his life and extracts from his poetry and prose writings, see "Jupiter Hammond," by Oscar Wegelin, Heartman's Historical Series, No. 13, 1916.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio; died February 9, 1906.

Graduated from the Dayton High School, 1891. While in school he showed evidence of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry, "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse. For a complete list of his works see in section below, Bibliographies, under "Books by Negro Authors."

Braithwaite, William Stanley.—Born, Boston, December, 1868. Noted lyrical poet. At twelve years of age his father having died, he had to leave school to assist his mother provide for the family. Since that time he has not attended school.

"At fifteen," he says, "like a revelation, there broke out in me a great passion for poetry, and intense love for literature, and a yearning for the ideal life which fosters the creation of things that come out of dreams and visions and symbols. I dedicated my future to literature, though the altar upon which I was to lay my sacrificial life seemed beyond all likelihood of opportunity and strength and equipment to reach. I set about it, however, with fortitude, hope and patience.' His works include "Lyrics of Life and Love," "The Book of Elizabethan Verse," 1906, "The House of Falling Leaves," 1908; "The Book of Georgian Verse," 1908; "The Book of Restoration Verse," 1909; "The Book of Victorian Verse," 1910. At the end of each year Mr. Braithwaite writes a review of the poetry that appears in the standard magazines. His estimate of the value of this poetry is accepted as a criterion of its worth. He has published for each year since 1913, "The Anthology of Magazine Verse." In 1916 he became editor of "The New Poetry Review" of Cambridge. He is the general editor of "The Contemporary American Poets Series." The 1918 Spingarn Medal award was given to him.

Johnson, James W.—New York, Field Secretary for National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, Editorial writer. He is gifted as a poet. He has contributed verse to the leading magazines and daily papers. His poem, "Fifty Years," in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation, published in the *New York Times*, January 1, 1913, was widely commented upon. For eight years Mr. Johnson was in the United States Consular service. He held for a considerable part of this time the important post of consul at Corinto, Nicaragua. His poem, the "Young Warrior," set to music by H. T. Burleigh, almost became the national hymnal of Italy during the World War. Mr. Johnson has published a collection of his verses under the title, "Fifty Years and Other Poems."

Johnson, Fenton.—Born, Chicago, 1888. He is attracting attention as a poet. His recent volume of poetry, "A Little Dreaming," has received favorable mention in this country and in Europe.

Among other poets for whom there is not opportunity to give space should be mentioned the following:—Alfred Anderson, James Edwin Campbell, James D. Corrothers, (deceased); Daniel Webster Davis, (deceased); William H. A. Moore, George Marion McClellan, John Wesley Holloway, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Edward Smyth Jones, Ray G. Dandridge, Georgia Douglas Johnson, Claude McKay, Joseph S. Cotter, Jr., (deceased); Roscoe C. Jamison, Jessie Fauset, Anne Spencer, Alex Rogers, Waverly Turner Carmichael, Alice Dunbar Nelson, Charles Bertram Johnson, Otto Leland Bohanan, Theodore Henry Shackleford, Lucian B. Watkins, (deceased); Joshua Henry Jones, Jr.

ACTORS.

Aldridge, Ira.—Born about 1810 at Bel Air, Maryland. Died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867. He is the most famous of Negro actors. He has had few equals in the part of Othello, the Moor.

Aldridge's grandfather, who was a ruling prince in the Senegal Country in Africa, was with all his family except one son, murdered in an uprising. This

son came to America and was educated for the ministry. In time he married. The son Ira was also intended for the ministry. He was sent to Schenectady College in New York. Thence he was sent to Glasgow University, Scotland, where he carried off many prizes, including the medal for composition. He, however, abandoned theology for the stage. After many disappointments he made his debut at the Royal Theatre, London, in 1873, as Othello, the Moor. He also appeared at the Coburg, Sadler's Wells, Olympia, and Covent Garden Theaters in London, playing Othello, Gambia (in "The Slave"), and other characters with great success. After this he made a provincial tour, playing in most of the principal towns from one end of the kingdom to the other, his reception in every instance being of the most flattering kind. At Belfast, Edmund Kean showed his admiration by playing Iago to Aldridge's Othello. At Manchester, the famous singer, Madame Malibran, wrote him that never in her whole professional career had she witnessed such an interesting and powerful performance. Lady Beecher (famous as Miss 'Niel' the actress) wrote: "During my professional as well as private life I never have seen so correct a portraiture of Othello." The King of Prussia presented him the Prussian "Gold Medal of the first class for Art and Science," which had been previously awarded only to the great philosopher Humboldt, the composer Spontini and the musician Liszt. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The City of Berne gave him a magnificent Maltese Cross with Medal of Merit. He also received the "Royal Saxe-Ernest House Order" which confers a title higher than that of "Sir" so much coveted in England. Aldridge had a reception even more flattering in Russia. He was made a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences in St. Petersburg, and of many other honorable and learned societies. In most cases the membership was conveyed by means of handsome medals, accompanied in many cases by autograph letters. His widow and his two gifted daughters, Amanda Ira (Montague Ring,) and Luranah, reside in London. See sketches above under composers and singers.

Cole, Robert Allen, "Bob Cole."—Noted comedian and playright. Born in Athens, Georgia, July 1, 1868. Died New York City, August 2, 1911. One of the most versatile and gifted colored actors that America has produced. A member of the famous Cole and Johnson Team and Company.

He was a pioneer in the effort to have the Negro show an entity in itself with a plot and atmosphere of its own. Among the plays which he wrote are "A Trip to Coontown," "A Shoo Fly Regiment," and "The Red Moon." Among the songs which he composed are "Louisiana Lize," "I Must Have Been A Dreaming," "No One Can Fill Her Place," "Katydid," "The Cricket and The Frog," and "The Maiden With Dreamy Eyes." He and his partner, J. Rosamond Johnson together wrote "Under The Bamboo Tree," "Big Indian Chief," "Bleeding Moon," and "Oh, Didn't He Ramble."

Williams, (Bert) Egbert Austin.—Born, New Providence, Nassau, British Bahama Islands, 1876. Died, New York City, March 4, 1922. Most noted comedian of the present day American stage. The Billboard of March 11, 1922, the chief organ of the theatrical and the show profession, carried the following obituary concerning him.

Egbert Austin Williams, known to the theatrical profession and the public as Bert Williams, and regarded by many as the greatest comedian on the American stage, died at his home in New York City, March 4th, a victim of pneumonia. He collapsed on the stage in Detroit, Monday, February 27th while appearing in "Under the Bamboo Tree," and was taken to New York on Thursday, when, it was found he was suffering from pneumonia. Blood transfusion was ordered but Williams failed to react.

"Bert Williams was born in New Providence, British Bahamas, in, 1876, and was taken to New York by his father, a papier mache maker at the age of two years. Soon afterward the family moved to Riverside, Cal., where young Williams grew up and graduated from the local high school. He studied civil engineering in San Francisco. His first

theatrical experience was with a mountebank minstrel company that played the mining and lumber camps in that section In 1895 he joined George Walker in a partnership which lasted until the latter's death in 1909. They made the name of Williams and Walker famous throughout the English-speaking world. Their first appearance in New York was in 1896 and 1897, at Tony Pastor's and Koster and Bial's. Later they headed their own company."

Among the productions made famous by this team were: "The Policy Players," "Bandanna Land," and "Abyssinia." The latter attraction ran ten weeks on Broadway, in those days a record for a colored attraction. In 1902 the company was taken to England, where it duplicated its American success. On June 23 of that year a command appearance was made at Buckingham Palace."

When illness compelled the retirement of George Walker, Williams took out "Mr. Lode of Coal" with indifferent success. This was his last appearance with colored support. After its close he played for a time in vaudeville, and then joined the Ziegfeld "Follies," remaining as the feature attraction for seven years. During 1918-19 he was with "Broadway Brevities," and "The Pink Slip," which, after some unfavorable criticism, closed on the road. The piece was rewritten and named, "Under the Bamboo Tree," opening in Cincinnati and enjoyed a successful run in Chicago later. It was due in New York in three weeks, and it was Williams' great ambition to reach Broadway with this show.

While playing in Edinburgh, Scotland, Williams and other members of his company were made members of the Waverly Lodge of Masons. Williams also was a member of the Actors' Equity Association, and held the rank of Captain in the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Illinois. He was married in 1900, and is survived by his widow, two nieces and his mother.

Gilpin, Charles S.—Actor. He achieved notable distinction in the drama, and was the most talked of actor on the stage in America in 1921. He was born in Richmond, Virginia in the early seventies. His first occupation was as "printer's devil," on the Richmond Planet. His own statement is that he drifted into acting, (fourth rate comedian-work), because he earned so little money in the printing trade. In time he had a desire to do serious dramatic work, and was one of the organizers in 1906 of the Pekin Players in Chicago. His efforts with reference to the serious drama were later continued in New York City. He says, "In 1916 I began producing last year's Broadway shows at the Lafayette Theater in 132nd Street. When Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln was being staged, difficulty was experienced in securing an actor to play William Custis, the Negro character in the play. This unimportant role was given to Gilpin, and attracted attention to his ability.

When the Provincetown Players staged, "Emperor Jones," Gilpin was secured to take the leading part. The play was to go on for two weeks and is still running. Concerning Mr. Gilpin's ability as an actor, the critic in the *New York Times* said, "Of course Charles S. Gilpin continues to give his amazing unforgettable performance. It is superb acting and the success of the O'Neil play is dependent upon it." Gilpin was selected by the Drama League of New York City as one of the persons who had contributed the most during the year to the art of the theater. The other nine persons selected for this honor were: Dudley Digges, director of "Heartbreak House;" Gilda Varesi, for her work in "Enter Madame;" Lionel Atwill, for his acting in "Deburau;" Lee Simonson, Scenic artist for "Heartbreak House;" Margaret Severn, for her use of masks in the "Greenwich Village Follies;" Jacob Ben-Ami, for his work in "Samson and Delilah;" David Belasco, as manager and director; and Fred Stone, for being the leading American comedian.

Johnson, Noble M.—Most noted moving picture actor of the race. He has had years of expereince before the camera, and has been employed by the largest moving picture company in the world.

He gained much publicity as the star in the "Trooper of Troop K," a three part photo play, commemorating the bravery of the Tenth Calvary Battalion at Carrizal. Johnson was featured in the great Universal serial, the "Bulls Eye," as "Sweenie Bodin" a renegade cow puncher. He had already starred in such well known photo dramas as "Intolerance," "The Western Governor's Humanity," and "The Death Warrant."

Dramatic Art Readers.—A number of Negroes have achieved considerable distinction in the field of dramatic art as readers. Among the more famous and prominent of these are: Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio; Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis, Washington; Mrs. Francis E. Motin, St. Louis; Richard B. Harrison, Chicago; Charles Winter Wood, Tuskegee, Alabama; and Miss Ruby C. Pelleford, Sabina, Ohio.

SPORTS.

Pugilism.

It is said that Negroes were the pioneers in American pugilism and the first Champion in America was a Negro slave, Tom Molineaux, of Richmond, Virginia, who in the first part of the eighteenth century won his freedom by winning a $100,000 stake for his master, Algeron Molineaux who had wagered this amount that he could produce a black man that could whip any other slave that could be produced.

Tom Molineaux, after defeating all comers in America went to England 1810, where he was defeated by Tom Cribb, the British Champion on December 8, 1810. The most noted of the Negro pugilists are Peter Jackson contemporary of (John L. Sullivan and James Corbett,) George Dixon, Joe Gans, Joe Walcott, Dixie Kidd, Joe Jeannette, Sam Langford, Sam McVea, Harry Wills and Jack Johnson.

Pugilistic Champions.

Heavy weights, (158 lbs.) Jack Johnson, 1908-1915.
Welter weights (145 lbs.) Joe Walcott, 1901-1904; Dixie Kid, 1904-1908.
Light weights (133 lbs.) Joe Gans, 1902-1908.
Feather weights (122 lbs.) George Dixon, 1892-1897 and 1898-1900.
Bantam weights (116 lbs.) George Dixon, 1890-1892.

Baseball.

Some of the best professional baseball teams are composed of Negroes such as the American Giants of Chicago, The Lincoln Giants of New York City, etc It is generally conceded that there are many Negro players who are equals of the big League players and it is only their color which keeps them out of the big Leagues.

When the first National Association of baseball players was organized in Philadelphia, December 11, 1867, it was recommended that colored clubs be excluded from representation in the Association. The precedent then established has since been followed and was construed to include individuals as well as Clubs. Some Negroes, however, in spite of these restrictions became members of professional teams. Moses F. Walker, a Negro was catcher for Toledo of the Northwestern League in 1883 and remained with Toledo, when in 1884 it became a member of the American Association, a major League Organization. Frank Grant, a Negro was a second base man, in 1886, on the Meriden (Connecticut) team of the Eastern League which dropped out before the close of the season. Grant finished that season with a Buffalo team, also of the Eastern League. He played four years with this team and is said to have been regarded as the equal of any second base man in the country. In 1890 he was with the Harrisburg team of the Pennsylvania State League. He then dropped out and was the last Negro in organized baseball.

Foot Ball.

A number of Negroes have achieved distinction as foot ball players on leading University and College teams. Among the players who achieved distinction in former days were:

Lewis, at Harvard, (One of the greatest centers the game has ever produced); Taylor, at Pennsylvania; Marshall, at Minnesota (All American left end, 1905-1906); Bullock, at Dartmouth; Grey and Pinkett, at Amherst; Ayler at Brown; Chadwell, at Williams; Craighead, at Massachusetts Agriculture College; Jones, at Harvard; Ransom, at Beloit; Young and Wheeler, at Illinois; Johnson and Ross, at Nebraska; Green, at Western Reserve and Roberts , at Colorado College.

Among the Negro foot ball players who have achieved distinction in more recent days are: Tibbs, at Syracuse; Smith, at Michigan Agriculture College, (Tackle, All Western Eleven); Brown and Morrison, at Tufts; Pollard at Brown, (All American Half Back, 1916); Robeson, at Rutgers, (All American end, 1918); West, at Washington, and Jefferson and Slater, at Iowa, (Tackle, All Western Eleven and All American Eleven, 1921.)

Track and Field.

Some of the best performers in Track and Field work in Universities and Colleges have been Negroes. The most notable of these are: J. B. Taylor, at Pennsylvania, 440 yards; Fred White, at Pennsylvania, short and middle distance runner; W. R. Granger, at Dartmouth, half miler. A. L. Jackson, at Harvard, Hurdles. Theodore Cable, at Harvard, Hammer Throw; Irving Howe, at Colby, short distance runner; Fritz Pollard, at Brown, Hurdles; Binga Dismond at Chicago, 440 yards; Sol Butler at Drake, all round athlete, short and middle distance runs and jumping; Howard P. Drew, at Springfield, Y. M. C. A. College and University Southern California, short distance runner. R. C. Craig, Michigan Agricultural College, Short distance runner; and Edwin O. Gourdin of Harvard, all round athlete; short and middle distance runs, putting shot, throwing Javelin, throwing discus and jumping. Charles West, Washington and Jefferson, all round athlete; Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, short distance runs and jumping.

C. F. Triggs, at Syracuse was a member of rowing team. Major Taylor, a Negro was one of the most famous bicycle racers in the days when bicycle racing was at its height. He held the championship of the bicycle riders of America for 1900.

Track and Field Records Held by Negroes.

Best Western Inter-Collegiate Conference Record.

The 440 yard run, 47, 2-5 seconds, Binga Dismond, Chicago, at Evanston, Illinois, June 3, 1916.

Best United States Inter-Scholastic Track Record.

The 60 yard run, 6, 2-5 seconds, Sol Butler, Hutchinson, (Kansas) High School at Evanston, Illinois, March 28, 1914. In July, 1919 Butler (then of Drake) won the broad jump in the Inter-Allied Games at Pershing Stadium, France. He was one of the athletes selected to represent the United States in those games.

Track Amateur World Records.

The 100 yards, 9, 1-5 seconds, H. P. Drew at Berkeley, California, March 28th, 1914; the 130 yards, 12, 4-5 seconds, H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1913; the 220 yards, 21, 1-5 seconds, R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1910 and Cambridge, Mass., May 21, 1911; and H. P. Drew, at Claremont, California, February 28th, 1914.

The World Record In Jumping.

The running broad jump, 25 ft., 3 in., Edwin O. Gourdin International meet between Yale, Harvard, Cambridge and Oxford Universities, Harvard, July 23, 1921. Previous record, 24ft., 11, 3-4 in., Peter O'Connor in England, August 5, 1901.

Champion Long Distance Runner.

R. Earl Johnson of the Thompson Steel Works Athletic Association, of Pittsburgh, champion long distance runner in the United States. His records are: The National Amateur Athletic Union Championship 5 mile run, 25 min., 53, 4-5 seconds at Pasadena, Calif., July 4, 1921; and at Newark, N. J., September 9, 1922; The National Amateur Athletic Union Championship 10 mile run 53 min., 20, 4-5 seconds, at Yonkers, New York, October, 1921. He won this event again at North Tonawanda, N. Y., May 30, 1924. He won third place in the 10,000 meter run at the 1924 Olympic games.

Pentathlon Champion.

The National Amateur Athletic Union Pentathlon Events at Traverse Island, N. Y., for 1921 were won by Edwin O. Gourdin, of Harvard University. In the five events Gourdin was first in the running broad jump, throwing the javelin and in the 200 meter dash. He was second in throwing the discus and sixth in the 1,500 meter run. Charles West, of Washington and Jefferson College won the 1923 and 1924 Pentathlon Events at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Events.

THE NEGRO IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Theaters.

According to information compiled by J. A. Jackson, of the Billboard staff, there are approximately 425 theaters of every type devoted to the patronage of colored audiences. Of these, slightly more than half are owned by other than Negroes. Two-thirds are equipped to present either vaudeville or road shows; and virtually all of them offer films as part of the regular program or at intervals between available shows.

There has been a noticeable elevation of the standard of performance submitted to colored audiences. Higher salaries now prevail, and there is a steady tendency toward the elimination of the more offensive material with which the Negro theater abounded a few years ago.

The theatrical growth of the race seems to tend more toward a stronger invasion of the general field of amusement than to any very appreciable growth as a purely racial institution. There is no phase of the amusement field in which the group has not made rather extensive progress in the past few years.

Prominent Shows.

During the season 1924-1925, there were three outstanding shows on the road. Florence Mills' "Dixie to Broadway;" Miller and Lyles' "Running Wild," and Sissle and Blake's "Chocolate Dandies."

There were also six minor musical comedies on tour and twenty-two tabloid companies playing one nighters and occasional colored theaters. A total of sixty-five tabloids toured colored circuits. There were nine minstrel attractions; one hundred twenty-one minstrels and plantation shows with carnival companies; seventeen bands with circus organizations; sixty-seven bands playing permanent engagements in white dance halls of the higher type and thirty-five traveling orchestras playing at dance pavillions in parks.

The 1920 census lists 1,973 Negro actors and showmen as follows: actors, 1,095; showmen, 878. It is estimated there are now 1,200 Negro vaudeville performers and 2,700 engaged in the different types of shows, a total of 3,900 actors and performers. Another thousand are in allied lines of work. There are as nearly as can be ascertained 16,000 musicians in the country. That includes professional and semi-professional workers in bands and orchestras. Show bands, dance orchestras, fraternal bands, clubs and school bands, factory band[illegible] etc., in fact, all that do work for pay as a musician. Considering the co[illegible] musical instruments, and the fact that many own several different instr[illegible]

it represents a tremendous market that spends perhaps a half million annually to meet their needs.

The Theater Owners Booking Association with offices in Chattanooga, Chicago, Washington and Nashville, and including white and Negro officials and stockholders is the controlling organization in Negro theatricals. It books talent into nearly a hundred theaters catering to the race. The boundaries of the territory covered by the Association are Norfolk, Va., on the East; Chicago, Ill., on the North; San Antonio, Texas, on the West, and Tampa, Fla., on the South.

Theatrical Organizations.

Clef Club, New York City, an organization of professional entertainers; 300 members; owns clubhouse worth $40,000. President, Alexander Tenner; Secretary, Maron Smith.

Drummers Club, organization of ball, banquet and club musicians, New York City; 150 members; Secretary-Manager, Aubrey Brooks.

Colored Vaudeville Beneficial Club. Oldest theatrical organization among Negroes. Its charter was granted over twenty years ago; 300 members; President, James Slater; Secretary, Harry Pramplin.

Dressing Room Club is a chartered organization. Established five years ago. President, Jesse Shipp; Vice President, J. A. Jackson; Secretary, Winfred Carr.

Comedy Club. A recent organization. Headquarters, New York City. Admits women to membership. President, James Calloway; Secretary, Morris McKinney.

Colored Actors Union, Incorporated. Headquarters, 1223 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Has nation-wide membership of about one thousand Negro performers. This organization functions as a labor union. Publishes its own monthly journal. President, Jules McGarr; Secretary, Telfair Washington.

Noted Actors.

A number of Negroes have come into prominence since the last issue of the Negro Year Book. Charles Gilpin, then in the height of his success in "The Emperor Jones" pioneered a steadily increasing group in the dramatic art.

Paul Robeson in "All God's Chillun," later in "The Emperor Jones," has been the greatest of our success in that field. He has been presented in three different New York theaters in those pieces.

Four companies are on tour under Andrew Bishop, featuring himself, Cleo Desmond, Evelyn Preer and Edgar Thompson. Ida Anderson heads another group and Robert Levy, the original producer of the players, a white man, is managing a group starred by Evelyn Ellis.

Emma Wise, a colored woman had six months' run on Broadway, and is now on tour in the cast of "Minnick," an otherwise white production, by Winthrop Ames.

Louis Schooler, Donald Lashly, Allen Waith and Francis Corbie are in the production called "Cape Smoke" at the Martin Beck theater. "Processional," another big production has a Negro, Samuel L. Manning, doing a part. Several times during the past year, the Billboard has been called upon by the Theater Guild to furnish character actors.

Mrs. Henry Creamer and James Downs did "Uncle Tom," and his wife in the old "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Triangle Theater revival. These all indicate that the day of correct impersonation of the Negro characters by sympathetic artists of the race has come to replace the back caricatures that prevailed for so many years.

"Seven-Eleven" is the first complete Negro show to become a unit of the Columbia Burlesque Circuit. For two seasons, Jimmy Cooper's "Black and White Revue," composed of two distinct units, one black and one white, has been the greatest money earner on the circuit. No less than five Negro tabloid shows have played on the circuit, as a part of the program for a single week within the past two years.

There are 32 Negro acts in burlesque with one or the other attraction on either the Columbia or the Mutual Circuit. In a total of seventy shows, Negroes are represented in 33 of them.

Ethel Waters and Earl Dancer constitute the big team of vaudeville. Miss Waters was the first woman to make a complete tour of the Orpheum Circuit to the Pacific coast and back as a headliner. She has been signed by the

Keith-Albee offices for a three year period at the highest salary ever given a Negro performer and has been contracted exclusively to the Columbia Phonograph company for the same length of time.

"Bojangles" Bill Robinson is the highest salaried single dancer. He works steadily on the Keith and Orpheum Circuits at a salary ranging from $400 to $600 per week. He had the distinction of being next to closing, the honor spot, when he played at the Hippodrome Theater, New York and represented the race at the opening of the Albee-Keith Theater in Brooklyn, the most expensive vaudeville theater in the world.

Johnnie Hudgins, a Baltimore boy, has had the distinction of being the first Negro to be fought for as a "comedian unique and impossible of replacement." His salary is a high one.

Richard B. Harrison has been the first Negro to become an attraction booked by the New York Federation of Churches, a Lyceum organization that includes 1,800 churches of all denominations.

John W. Cooper, a Negro ventriloquist, has become the head of a group of entertainers known as Father Quin's entertainers, and sponsored by the Catholic Church. Five other Negroes are with him.

All the Negroes appearing with white casts have become members of the Actors Equity Association, and upon the word of the secretary, the door is open to any one who seeks admission and meets the requirements as to employment in drama, musical comedy, motion pictures. Bert Williams was the first member. Leon Williams and Lee Whipper, both in films were the next. There are now some twelve Negroes in the Association.

"Sunshine" Sammy Morris, a juvenile at the Hal Roach studios in Los Angeles, Leon Williams with Pathe in New York, and Edna Morton, with Distinctive films are the outstanding ones in the film drama, now using a number. Wesley Jenkins is perhaps the best known. For years he has done the white-haired old man seen on so many screens.

Negro Writers Theatrical And Other News

James A. Jackson, New York City, is a member of the Billboard staff, a weekly publicationand the chief organ of the show world. His title is editor, and he is one of a board of twenty-one editors. He has all the rights and prerogatives enjoyed by any other of the staff below the rank of chief editor. He edits weekly, under his signature, two pages in the Billboard. And in addition contributes his quota of reviews of shows, and passes on matters involving the race that goes in other departments of the publication. There are now more than 35 Negroes employed on white publications. Harry Earle is a theatrical and sports writer on the Fairmount, Minnesota Daily Sentinel. Lester Walton, who has for mny years been a writer of theatrical news, and is now a reporter, and feature writer on the staff of the New York World. Noah D. Thompson is a member of the staff of the Los Angeles Daily Express. He does general work, and was one of the staff to cover the 1924 National Political Conventions.

Edward H. Lawson, a Washington, D. C., School Principal has become a member of the staff of the Washington Post. Perhaps the highest salaried and least known personally is Eugene Gordon, a short story editor, and assistant editorial writer on the Boston Post.

OCCUPATIONS NEGROES

In 1920, the number of Negroes 10 years of age and over in gainful occupations was 4,824,151; this is 368,384 less Negroes than were engaged in gainful occupations in the country in 1910. An examination, however, shows that the decrease was for the females, whereas there were more Negro males engaged in gainful occupations in the nation in 1920 than in 1910. The number of Negroes by sex in gainful occupation was in 1910, males 3,187,554; females 2,013,981. In 1920, males 3,254,862; females 1,571,289.

PERCENT POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATION

	1920	1910	1900
Per Cent of Total Population	50.3	53.3	50.2
Per Cent of All Males	78.2	81.3	80.0
Per Cent of All Females	21.1	23.4	18.8
Per Cent of All Negroes	59.9	71.0	62.2
Per Cent of All Negro Males	81.1	87.4	84.1
Per Cent of All Negro Females	38.9	54.7	40.7

NUMBER OF NEGROES IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation	1920	1910	1900	Per Cent Negroes Each Main Class Occupation		
				1920	1910	1900
Agricultural Pursuits	2,178,888	2,893,674	2,143,176	44.4	55.7	53.7
Professional Service	80,183	69,929	41,324	1.7	1.3	1.0
Domestic and Personal Service	1,064,596	1,099,715	1,324,160	22.7	21.2	33.2
Trade and Transportation	540,451	425,043	209,154	11.2	8.2	5.2
Manuf. and Mechan. Pursuits	960,039	704,174	275,149	19.9	13.6	6.9

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Class of Population	1920			1910			1900		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Mlae	Female
All Classes	50.3	78.2	21.1	53.3	81.3	23.4	50.2	80.0	18.8
Native White—Native Parentage	46.6	75.1	17.2	48.4	78.5	17.1	45.8	77.3	13.0
Native White—Foreign or Mixed Parentage	49.7	75.2	24.8	50.4	76.5	24.6	48.5	75.4	21.7
Foreign-Born White	57.4	89.3	18.4	60.3	90.0	21.7	57.3	89.7	19.1
Negro	59.9	81.1	38.9	71.0	87.4	54.7	62.2	84.1	40.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, all other	53.4	75.4	13.7	61.1	80.8	17.6	59.2	80.0	14.2

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1890, 1900, 1910 AND 1920.

	1890	1900	1910	1920
Agricultural Pursuits	21.7	20.6	23.1	19.9
Professional Service	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
Domestic and Personal Service	22.6	23.6	20.5	31.2
Trade and Transportation	4.3	4.4	5.5	4.8
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	3.6	3.9	6.5	6.9

Negroes Increasing In the Industries.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of Negroes in the Industries. In the beginning, Negroes to a very large extent, did the rougher and cruder work. The general tendency, however, for the Negro worker in industry, appears to be upward. The 1920 Census reports 332,249 Negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work. In 1910 the number of Negroes in the industries was 406,582. In 1920 the number was 566,680. The number of Negroes employed in the textile industries in 1900 was 2,949. In 1910 the number was 11,333, an increase of 283 per cent. In 1920 the number was 24,734, an increase from 1910 of 118 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES IN THE INDUSTRIES 1910 AND 1920

	1910	1920
Chemical and Allied Industries	10,870	19,739
Clay, Glass and Stone Industries	28,519	22,349
Clothing Industries	11,692	15,295
Extraction of Minerals	62,755	73,229
Food and Kindred Industries	17,894	43,512
Iron and Steel Industries	41,739	129,257
Lumber and Furniture Industries	126,018	115,874
Metal Industries (except iron and steel)	2,861	5,230
Paper and Pulp Industries	1,455	3,771
Printing and Book Binding	4,058	4,649
Textile Industries	11,333	24,734
Miscellaneous Industries	87,388	109,041
Total	406,582	566,680

NUMBER NEGROES, 1920, IN SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

OCCUPATION.	
Blacksmiths	9,047
Boilermakers	1,420
Brickmasons	10,736
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers	34,916
Cigar and Tobacco Workers	19,849
Clay, Glass and Stone Industries	3,596
Clothing Industries	13,888
Coopers	2,252
Dressmakers	27,160
Electricians	1,411
Engineers (Locomotive)	111
Engineers (Stationary)	6,353
Firemen (Locomotive)	6,505
Firemen (Stationary Engines)	23,135
Harness and Saddle Industries	255
Food Industries.	
Bakers	3,887
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Factories	190
Candy Factories	1,405
Fish Curing and Packing	3,191
Flour and Grain Mill	871
Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc	494
Slaughter and Packing Houses	7,558
Sugar Factories and Refineries	161
Other Food Factories	1,570
Iron, Steel and Other Metal Industries	60,307
Jewelry and Engraving	601
Lumber and Furniture Industries	9,598
Managerial Work.	
Builders and Building Contractors	1,454
Foremen and Overseers (Manufacturing)	3,287
Managers and Superintendents	163
Manufacturers and Officials	354
Milliners	607
Painters, Glaziers and Varnishers	9,512
Paper and Pulp Mills	845
Plasterers and Paper Hangers	8,125
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	3,599
Printers and Engravers	3,405
Shoe Factories	1,306
Shoemakers and Cobblers (Not in Factories)	4,707
Stone Cutters	280
Upholsterers	648
Tailors	6,892
Tanneries	971
Textile Industries.	
Carpet Mills	191
Cotton Mills	3,649
Knitting Mills	1,034
Lace and Embroidery Mills	227
Silk Mills	328
Textile Dyeing, Finishing and Printing Mills	3
Woolen & Worsted Mills	322
Other Textile Mills	1,631
Tinsmiths, Coppersmiths and Roofers	1,651
Other Industries	26,271
Total	332,2[illegible]

PERCENT POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATION

	1920	1910	1900
Per Cent of Total Population	50.3	53.3	50.2
Per Cent of All Males	78.2	81.3	80.0
Per Cent of All Females	21.1	23.4	18.8
Per Cent of All Negroes	59.9	71.0	62.2
Per Cent of All Negro Males	81.1	87.4	84.1
Per Cent of All Negro Females	38.9	54.7	40.7

NUMBER OF NEGROES IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation	1920	1910	1900	Per Cent Negroes Each Main Class Occupation 1920	1910	1900
Agricultural Pursuits	2,178,888	2,893,674	2,143,176	44.4	55.7	53.7
Professional Service	80,183	69,929	41,324	1.7	1.3	1.0
Domestic and Personal Service	1,064,590	1,099,715	1,324,160	22.7	21.2	33.2
Trade and Transportation	540,451	425,043	209,154	11.2	8.2	5.2
Manuf. and Mechan. Pursuits	960,039	704,174	275,149	19.9	13.6	6.9

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Class of Population	1920			1910			1900		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Mlae	Female
All Classes	50.3	78.2	21.1	53.3	81.3	23.4	50.2	80.0	18.8
Native White—Native Parentage	46.6	75.1	17.2	48.4	78.5	17.1	45.8	77.3	13.0
Native White—Foreign or Mixed Parentage	49.7	75.2	24.8	50.4	76.5	24.6	48.5	75.4	21.7
Foreign-Born White	57.4	89.3	18.4	60.3	90.0	21.7	57.3	89.7	19.1
Negro	59.9	81.1	38.9	71.0	87.4	54.7	62.2	84.1	40.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, all other	53.4	75.4	13.7	61.1	80.8	17.6	59.2	80.0	14.2

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1890, 1900, 1910 AND 1920.

	1890	1900	1910	1920
Agricultural Pursuits	21.7	20.6	23.1	19.9
Professional Service	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
Domestic and Personal Service	22.6	23.6	20.5	31.2
Trade and Transportation	4.3	4.4	5.5	4.8
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	3.6	3.9	6.5	6.9

Negroes Increasing In the Industries.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of Negroes in the Industries. In the beginning, Negroes to a very large extent, did the rougher and cruder work. The general tendency, however, for the Negro worker in industry, appears to be upward. The 1920 Census reports 332,249 Negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work. In 1910 the number of Negroes in the industries was 406,582. In 1920 the number was 566,680. The number of Negroes employed in the textile industries in 1900 was 2,949. In 1910 the number was 11,333, an increase of 283 per cent. In 1920 the number was 24,734, an increase from 1910 of 118 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES IN THE INDUSTRIES 1910 AND 1920

	1910	1920
Chemical and Allied Industries	10,870	19,739
Clay, Glass and Stone Industries	28,519	22,349
Clothing Industries	11,692	15,295
Extraction of Minerals	62,755	73,229
Food and Kindred Industries	17,894	43,512
Iron and Steel Industries	41,739	129,257
Lumber and Furniture Industries	126,018	115,874
Metal Industries (except iron and steel)	2,861	5,230
Paper and Pulp Industries	1,455	3,771
Printing and Book Binding	4,058	4,649
Textile Industries	11,333	24,734
Miscellaneous Industries	87,388	109,041
Total	406,582	566,680

NUMBER NEGROES, 1920 IN SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

OCCUPATION.	
Blacksmiths	9,047
Boilermakers	1,420
Brickmasons	10,736
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers	34,916
Cigar and Tobacco Workers	19,849
Clay, Glass and Stone Industries	3,596
Clothing Industries	13,888
Coopers	2,252
Dressmakers	27,160
Electricians	1,411
Engineers (Locomotive)	111
Engineers (Stationary)	6,353
Firemen (Locomotive)	6,505
Firemen (Stationary Engines)	23,135
Harness and Saddle Industries	255
Food Industries.	
Bakers	3,887
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Factories	190
Candy Factories	1,405
Fish Curing and Packing	3,191
Flour and Grain Mill	871
Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc	494
Slaughter and Packing Houses	7,558
Sugar Factories and Refineries	161
Other Food Factories	1,570
Iron, Steel and Other Metal Industries	60,307
Jewelry and Engraving	601
Lumber and Furniture Industries	9,598
Managerial Work.	
Builders and Building Contractors	1,454
Foremen and Overseers (Manufacturing)	3,287
Managers and Superintendents	163
Manufacturers and Officials	354
Milliners	607
Painters, Glaziers and Varnishers	9,512
Paper and Pulp Mills	845
Plasterers and Paper Hangers	8,125
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	3,599
Printers and Engravers	3,405
Shoe Factories	1,306
Shoemakers and Cobblers (Not in Factories)	4,707
Stone Cutters	280
Upholsterers	648
Tailors	6,892
Tanneries	971
Textile Industries.	
Carpet Mills	191
Cotton Mills	3,649
Knitting Mills	1,034
Lace and Embroidery Mills	227
Silk Mills	328
Textile Dyeing, Finishing and Printing Mills	3
Woolen & Worsted Mills	322
Other Textile Mills	1,631
Tinsmiths, Coppersmiths and Roofers	1,651
Other Industries	26,271
Total	332,249

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEGROES, 1910 AND 1920.

	1910	1920
Lace and Embroidery Mills	165	252
Silk Mills	560	605
Woolen Mills	343	661
Dyeing, Finishing and Printing Mills	645	836
Knitting Mills	816	1,991
Cotton Mills	7,216	16,465
Other Textile Mills	555	3,924

A Large Number of Negroes Engaged in Business.

Excluding 10,737 boarding and lodging housekeepers, there were in 1920, according to the census, 41,473 Negroes engaged in business enterprises of various sorts. This did not include those operating barber, blacksmith and shoe shops, and several other classes of business connected with trades, for which separate returns for proprietors and employees were not made. Probably 10,000 or more should have been added for persons operating those businesses, making the total about 51,000. It is estimated that there are now 70,000 or more Negroes engaged in business.

OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WOMEN.

Distribution Negro Females In Gainful Occupations 1910 and 1920.

	1910	1920
Agriculture	1,051,137	612,261
Professional Service	30,071	39,127
Domestic and Personal Service	852,812	790,631
Trade and Transportation	11,521	23,950
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	68,440	105,320
Total	2,013,981	1,571,289

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH IN 1920 THERE WERE AT LEAST 2,000 NEGRO WOMEN AND NUMBER OF NEGRO WOMEN IN THESE SAME OCCUPATIONS IN 1910.

	1910	1920
Musicians and Teachers of Music	2,347	2,150
Iron, Steel and other Metal Industries	349	2,208
Elevator Tenders and Managers	1	3,073
Nurses, Trained	2,158	3,199
Business (Storekeepers, etc.)	3,200	3,440
Restaurant, Cafe and Lunchroom Keepers	2,734	3,455
Lumber and Furniture Industries	1,456	4,066
Janitresses	2,124	5,448
Ladies' Maids	10,239	5,488
Clerks in Stores, etc	2,898	5,932
Laborers, General	6,159	6,968
Char Women and Cleaners	6,962	7,183
Textile Industries	2,234	7,257
Food Industries	6,347	7,724
Clothing Industries	2,003	7,861
Bookkeepers, Stenographers, etc	2,941	8,301
Boarding and Lodging House Keepers	9,183	9,536
Chamber Maids	14,071	10,443
Hairdressers and Manicurists	3,782	12,660
Housekeepers	9,911	13,250
Nurses (Not Trained)	17,874	13,888
Waitresses	7,377	14,155
Laundresses (In Laundries)	10,371	21,084
Cigar and Tobacco Factory Workers	10,746	21,829
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	38,277	26,961
Teachers	22,528	29,244
Farmers	79,308	79,893
Farm Laborers (Working Out)	263,403	162,443
Cooks	205,584	168,710
Other Servants	184,889	216,376
Laundresses (Not in Laundries)	361,551	283,557
Farm Laborers (Home Farm)	704,150	364,878
Total	1,997,207	1,532,620

The Negro And The Trades Union.

The Negro is making gains in the unions. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously passed inviting Negroes and all other races unto the Labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measures to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the Union. In 1913 this action was reaffirmed.

> Many years ago the American Federation of Labor declared for the thorough organization of all working people without regard to sex, religion, race, politics, or nationality; that many organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have within their membership Negro workmen with all other workers of their trades, and the A. F. of L. has made and is making every effort within its power for the organization of these workmen.
>
> In 1913 nine out of sixty of the most important unions barred Negroes from membership. These unions were: "The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees," "Switchmen's Union," "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer," "Order of Railway Conductors of America," "Order of Railway Telegraphers," "American Wire Weavers' Protective Asosciation" and the "International Brotherhood Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America." Fifty-one national labor organizations, several or which are the strongest in the country, reported that there was nothing in theif Constitution prohibiting the admittance of Negroes.

The question of the Negroes and the Labor Unions was considered at the 1916, the 1917 and the 1918 annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and steps were taken to organize Negroes not then affiliated with the Unions. At the 1919 Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was formally decided to open the doors of organized labor unconditionally to Negroes.

> At the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor efforts to wipe out the color line in organized labor failed. In the course of the discussion President Gompers said, "The American Federation of Labor has previously declared that it is the duty of all workers to organize regardless of sex, nationality, political belief or color." Continuing he said, "The Federation, however, cannot force this view upon individual or affiliated unions without their consent.

One of the significant aspects of the problem of the Negro and organized labor is the recently developed tendency of Negro labor to organize itself independent of white labor unions. The chief reasons for the development of these independent Negro labor unions are that it is felt that Negro labor is not receiving a square deal at the hands of white labor and that although the American Federation of Labor advises that Negroes be received into labor unions on the same footing as whites there is no effective means of enforcing this recommendation.

INVENTIONS.

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro Astronomer. Born free, November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the time and struck the hour. This was the first clock constructed in America.

James Forten, of Philadelphia, who died in 1842, is credited with the invention of apparatus for managing sails. Robert Benjamin Lewis born in Gardiner, Maine, 1802, invented a machine for picking oak

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The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who, in 1834 and 1836, was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. A number of inventions were made by slaves. It has been claimed, but not verified that a slave either invented the cotton gin or gave to Eli Whitney who obtained a patent for it, valuable suggestions to aid in the completion of that invention.

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> Sometime after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent Office refused a Negro of Boston a patent on an invention on the ground that according to this decision he was not a citizen of the United States and therefore a patent could not be issued to him. December 16, 1861, Senator Charles Summer, on behalf of this Negro inventor, offered the following resolution in the Senate:
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James Doyle of Pittsburgh, has obtained several patents for his inventions one of them being for an automatic serving system. This latter device is a scheme for dispensing with the use of waiters in dining rooms, restaurants and at railroad lunch counters. It was recently exhibited with the Pennsylvania Exposition Society's exhibit at Pittsburgh, where it attracted widespread attention from the press and public.

In the Civil Service, at Washington, D. C., there are several colored men who have made inventions of more or less importance which were suggested by the mechanical problems arising in their daily occupations.

Shelby J. Davidson, of Kentucky, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Dept., operated a machine for tabulating and totalizing the quarterly accounts which were regularly submitted by the postmasters of the country. Mr. Davidson's attention was first directed to the loss in time through the necessity for periodically stopping to manually dispose of the paper coming from the machine. He invented a rewind device which served as an attachment for automatically taking up the paper as it issued from the machines and adapted it for use again on the reverse side, thus effecting a very considerable economy of time and material. His main invention, however was a novel attachment for adding machines which was designed to automatically include the government fee, as well as the amount sent, when totalizing the money orders in the reports submitted by postmasters. This was a distinct improvement in the efficiency and value of the machine he was operating, and the government granted him patents on both inventions.

Robert Pelham, of Detroit, is employed in the Census Office Bureau where his duties include the compilation of groups of statistics on sheets from data sent into the office from the thousands of manufactures of the country.

He devised a machine used as an adjunct in tabulating the statistics from the manufacturer's schedules in a way that displaced a dozen men in a given quantity of work, doing the work economically, speedily and with faultless precision. Mr. Pelham has been granted a patent for his inventions, and the improved efficiency of his devices induced the United States Government to lease them from him, paying him a royalty for their use, in addition to his salary for operating them.

The late Granville T. Woods, of New York, and his brother, Lyates took out some fifty or more patents.

Wood's inventions principally relate to electrical subjects, such as telegraph and telephone instruments, electric railways and general systems of electrical control. Several are on devices for transmitting telegraphic messages between moving trains. According to Patent Office Records, several of Wood's patents have for valuable considerations been assigned to the foremost electrical corporations, such as the General Electric Company, of New York and the American Bell Telephone Company, of New York. Mr. Wood's inventive faculty also worked along other lines. He devised an incubator, a complicated amusement device, a steam boiler furnace and a mechanical brake.

The largest number of patents received on inventions, by a Negro was by Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, Michigan.

McCoy obtained his first patent in July, 1872, and his last one in 1920. During this period of forty-eight years he invented one thing after another and has fifty-seven patents to his credit. His inventions cover a wide range of subjects, but relate particularly to the lubricating of machinery. He was a pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup so as to avoid the necessity for stopping the machine to oil it. McCoy' lubricating cup was famous forty years ago as a necessary equipment for all up-to-date machinery.

John Ernest Matzeliger, born Dutch Guiana, 1852, died, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1889. He is the inventor of the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.

Other machines had previously been made for performing a part of these operations, but Matzeliger's machine was the only one then known to the mechanical world that could simultaneously hold the last in place to receive the leather, move it forward step by step so that other co-acting parts might draw the leather over the heel, properly punch the grip and grip the upper and draw it down over the last, plait the leather properly at the heel and toe, feed the nails to the driving point, hold them in position while being driven, and then discharge the completely soled shoe from the machine, everything being done automatically, and requiring less than a minute to complete a single shoe. This wonderful ful achievement marked the beginning of a distinct revolution in the art of making shoes by machinery. Matzeliger realized this, and attempted to capitalize it by organizing a stock company to market his invention; but his plans were frustrated through failing health and lack of business experience and shortly thereafter died. The patent and much of the stock of the company organized by Matzeliger was bought up. The purchase laid the foundation for the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the largest and richest corporation of the kind in the world. The United Shoe Machinery Company established at Lynn, Massachusetts, a school, the only one of its kind in the world, where boys are taught exclusively to operate the Matzeliger type of machine. Some years before his death Matzeliger became a member of a white church in Lynn, called the North Congregational Society and bequeathed to this church some of the stock of the Company he had organized. Years afterwards this church became heavily involved in debt, and remembering the stock that had been left by this colored member, found, upon inquiry, that it had become very valuable through the importance of the patent under the management of the large company then controlling it. The church sold the stock and realized from the sale more than enough to pay off the entire debt of the church, amounting to $10,860.

AGRICULTURE

The number of farmers in the United States in 1920 were 6,448,343. Of these 5,498,454 or 85.3 per cent were white and 925,708 or 14.3 per cent were Negroes. There were also 24,181 farmers of other nationalities as follows: 16,680 Indians, 6,892 Japanese and 609 Chinese. The number of Negro farmers by tenure were: owners, 218,612, managers 2,026, and tenants, 705,070.

Slight Increase In Proportion Farm Tenants.

The per cent division of Negro farmers in 1900, were: owners, 25.1; managers, 0.2; tenants, 74 .6. The per cent division in 1910, were: owners, 24.5; managers, 0.2; tenants, 75.3. The per cent division in 1920, were: owners, 23.5; managers, 0.2; tenants, 76.3.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE NEGRO FARM OPERATORS.

Tenure	Percentage Distribution		
	1900	1910	1920
UNITED STATES			
Total	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0
Owners	25 .1	24 .5	23 .5
Managers	0 .2	0 .2	0 .2
Tenants	74 .6	75 .3	76 .3
THE SOUTH.			
Total	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0
Owners	24 .5	24 .0	23 .2
Managers	0 .2	0 .1	0 .2
Tenants	75 .3	75 .9	76 .6
THE NORTH.			
Total	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0
Owners	57 .9	62 .2	61 .3
Managers	1 .3	1 .9	2 .5
Tenants	40 .8	35 .9	36 .2
THE WEST.			
Total	100 .0	100 .0	100 .0
Owners	76 .3	80 .3	67 .9
Managers	2 .1	4 .1	3 .4
Tenants	21 .7	15 .6	28 .7

Value Farm Property Rapidly Increasing.

In the 20 years, 1900-1920, the value of farm property owned by Negro farmers of the South has rapidly increased .This is true with reference to the value of the live stock, poultry, and implements and machinery owned. The value of land and buildings increased from $69, 636,420 in 1900 to $273,501,665 in 1910, or 293 per cent. The value of the land and buildings owned by the Negro farmers of the South in 1920 was $522,178,137 an increase for the 10 years of $248,676,472 or 91 per cent.

Negro Farmers Decrease In North But Increase In South And West.

In the 20 year period 1900-1920, there was a marked decrease in the number of Negro farmers in the North, that is, what the census designates as the New England, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central and the West North Central sections.

In 1900 the number of Negro farmers reported in the North was 14,016. In 1920 the number reported was 9,380, a decrease of 4,636 or 33.0 per cent.

The number of Negro farmers in the West increased from 337 in 1900 to 733 in 1920. The number of Negro farmers in the South increased from 732,362 in 1900 to 915,595 in 1920. The decrease in the number of Negro farm owners for the country as a whole was due to the decrease of this class of farmers in the North. In 1920 there were for the whole country, 218,612 Negroes owning their farms. This was 360 less than the number 218,972 reported for 1910. In 1910 there were in the North 7,498 Negroes owning their farms. In 1920 the number was 5,749, a decrease of 1,749. In 1910 there were in the South 211,087 Negro farm owners. In 1920 the number was 212,365, an increase of 1,278.

INCREASE AND DECREASE BY SECTIONS OF COUNTRY OF CLASSES OF NEGRO FARMERS.
1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

NORTH.

Class Farmers	1900	1910	Increase 1900–1910		1920	Increase 1910–1920	
			Number	Per Ct		Number	Per Cent
Total	14,016	12,052	−1,964	−14.1	9,380	−2,672	−22.2
Owners	8,122	7,498	−624	−7.7	5,749	−1,649	−21.8
Managers	176	224	48	27.2	242	18	8.0
Tenants	5,718	4,330	−1,338	−24.3	3,389	−941	−21.7

WEST.

Total	337	482	145	43.2	733	251	152.0
Owners	257	387	130	50.6	498	111	28.7
Managers	7	20	13	------	25	5	------
Tenants	73	75	2	------	210	135	------

SOUTH.

Total	732,362	880,836	148,474	20.3	915,595	34,759	3.9
Owners	179,418	211,087	31,669	17.3	212,365	1,278	0.6
Managers	1,561	1,190	−371	−23.7	1,759	569	47.8
Tnants	551,383	668,559	117,176	21.2	701,471	32,912	4.9

Increase And Decrease By States Negro Farmers, Total And By Tenure 1900-1910 And 1910-1920.

In fifteen states: Vermont, New Jersey, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, there was for the twenty year period, 1900-1920, an increase in the total number of Negro farmers.

In thirteen states: Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, South Dakota, Colorado, Arizona, Washington, North Carolina, South Carolina, Geor-

gia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas, there was for the twenty year period, 1900-1920 an increase in the number of Negro farm tenants.

In sixteen states: New Hampshire, Vermont, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, there was for the twenty year period, 1900-1920 an increase in the number of Negro farm owners.

There were during the twenty year period 1900-1920, only eight states: Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington in which there was no decrease in either the total number of Negro farmers, in the total number of Negro farm owners, or in the total number of Negro farm tenants.

The following states: Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas had a decrease for the twenty year period, 1900-1920, in the total number of Negro farmers; in the number of Negro farm owners and in the number of Negro farm tenants. The following states: Maine, Rhode Island, Florida, Mississippi and Oregon had a decrease for the ten year period, 1910-1920, in the total number of Negro farmers, in the number of Negro farm owners and in the number of Negro farm tenants.

In the following states: South Dakota, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, New Mexico and Nevada there was for the ten year period, 1910-1920, an increase in the number of Negro tenants, but a decrease in the total number of Negro farmers and Negro farm owners.

For the twenty year period, 1900-1920 in West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin; for the ten year period 1900-1920, in Louisiana; and for the ten year period, 1910-1920, in Alabama, there was a decrease in the total number of Negro farmers and in the number of Negro tenants but an increase in the number of Negro farm owners.

Increase And Decrease White And Negro Farmers Show Similar Tendencies.

Where there was not a decrease in actual numbers there was a similarly marked decrease in the rate of increase of all classes of farmers both whites and Negroes, as for example, the increase in the total number of white farmers in the ten year period, 1900-1910 was 471,011. In contrast the increase of white farmers for the ten year period 1910-1920 was 57,835. The increase in the total number of Negro farmers for the ten year period 1900-1910 was 146,655. In contrast the increase for the ten year period 1910-1920 was 32,338.

The increase in the number of white tenants from 1900-1910 was 211,017. From 1910-1920 the increase was 63,805. The increase in the number of Negro tenants from 1900-1910 was 115,790. The increase in the number of Negro tenants from 1910-1920 was 32,106.

There was a decrease from 1910-1920 in the number of both white and Negro farm owners. In the period 1900-1910 the increase in the number of white owners was 260,695. In 1920 there were 15,633 less white farm owners in the country than was reported in 1910. The increase in the number of Negro owners from 1900-1910 was 31,175. In 1920 there were 360 less Negro farm owners in the country than was reported for 1910.

INCREASE AND DECREASE WHITE AND NEGRO FARMERS. 1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

WHITE FARMERS.

Class Farmers	1900	1910	Increase 1900–1910		1920	Increase 1910–1920	
			Amount	Per Ct		Amount	Per Cent
Total	4,969,608	5,440,619	471,011	9.5	5,498,454	57,835	1.1
Owners	3,446,806	3,707,501	260,695	7.6	3,691,868	15,633	0.4
Managers	57,261	56,560	701	1.2	66,223	9,663	17.1
Tenants	1,465,541	1,676,558	211,017	14.4	1,740,363	63,805	3.8

NEGRO FARMERS.

Total	746,717	893,370	146,655	19.6	925,708	32,338	3.7
Owners	187,797	218,972	31,175	16.6	218,612	−360	−0.2
Managers	1,744	1,434	−310	−17.7	2,026	592	41.3
Tenants	557,174	672,964	115,790	20.8	705,070	32,106	4.7

In 1910, as compared with 1900, there was a degree of white farm owners in ten states and of Negro farm owners in ten states. In 1920 as compared with 1910, there was a decrease of white farm owners in 23 states and of Negro farm owners in 25 states.

In 1910, as compared witb 1900, there was a decrease of white farm tenants in 15 states and of Negro farm tenants in 23 states. In 1920, as compared with 1910, there was a decrease of white farm tenants in 17 states and of Negro farm tenants in 23 states.

In 1910, as compared with 1900, there was a decrease of white farm managers in 25 states and of Negro farm managers in 19 states. In 1920, as compared with 1910, there was a decrease of white farm managers in 13 states and of Negro farm managers in 16 states.

STATES HAVING DECREASE OF WHITE AND NEGRO FARM OWNERS 1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

Geographical Division	Decrease 1900-1910		Decrease 1910-1920	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
New England	N. H. Mass. R. I.	Conn.	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. Conn. R. I.	Me. R. I. Conn.
Middle Atlantic	N. Y.	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa.
East North Central	Ohio Ind. Ill.	Ind. Wis.	Ohio Ind. Ill. Mich.	Ohio Ind. Ill. Mich.
West North Central	Minn. Iowa Mo.	Minn. Mo. Kans.	Iowa Mo. N. D. S. D. Neb. Kans.	Iowa Mo. N. D. S. D. Neb. Kans.
South Atlantic			Del. Md. W. Va.	Del. Md. Va. W. Va. Fla.
East South Central				
West South Central				Ky. Tenn. Miss.
		Ariz.	N. M.	N. M. Nev.
				Oreg.

STATES HAVING DECREASE OF WHITE AND NEGRO MANAGERS 1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

Geographical Division	Decrease 1900–1910		Decrease 1910–1920	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
New England	N. H.	R. I. N. H.	Me. Conn. Vt. Mass. R. I.	Me.
Middle Atlantic				N. J.
East North Central	Ohio Mich.			Ind. Ill. Mich. Wis.
West North Central	N. D. S. D. Neb. Kans.	Minn. Iowa Neb.		Minn. Iowa Kans.
South Atlantic	Del. Md. Va. W. Va. S. C. Ga.	Md. Va. W. Va. N. C. S. C. Ga.	N. C. S. C.	Del.
East South Central	Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss.	Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss.	Ky. Tenn.	Ky.
West South Central	Ark. La. Tex.	Ark. La. Tex. Okla.	Ark.. La.	
Mountain	Colo. Wyo. Ariz. N. Mex. Utah	Ariz.	Nev.	Wyo. N. Mex. Mont.
Pacific				Wash.

STATES HAVING DECREASE OF WHITE AND NEGRO TENANTS 1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

New England	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. R. I. Conn.	Mass. Conn.	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. R. I. Conn.	Me. N. H. Mass. R. I. Conn.
Middle Atlantic	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa.	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa.
East North Central		Ohio Ind. Ill. Mich. Wis.	Ohio Ill.	Ohio Ind. Ill. Wis.
West North Central	Mo.	Iowa Mo. N. D. Neb. Kans.	Mo.	Minn. Iowa Mo. Kans.
South Atlantic	Del. Md. Va. W. Va.	Md. Va. W. Va.	Del. Md. Va. W. Va.	W. Va. Fla.
East South Central		Ky.		Ala. Miss.
West South Central		La.	Okla.	Okla.
Mountain	Utah	Idaho N. M. Utah	Nev.	Mont. Wyo.
Pacific		Cal.		Oreg.

TOTAL NEGRO FARMERS BY STATES, 1900, 1910, 1920, WITH INCREASE 1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

Divisions and States	1900	1910	1920	Increase 1900-1910	Increase 1910-1920
New England	264	310	242	46	-68
Maine	24	28	13	4	-15
New Hampshire	10	14	14	4	------
Vermont	8	20	28	12	8
Massachusetts	87	103	103	16	------
Rhode Island	28	40	19	12	-21
Connecticut	107	105	65	-2	-40
Middle Atlantic	1,497	1,310	1,227	-187	-83
New York	443	295	245	-148	-50
New Jersey	469	472	531	3	59
Pennsylvania	585	543	451	-42	-92
East North Central	5,179	4,843	3,674	-336	-1,169
Ohio	1,966	1,948	1,616	-18	-332
Indiana	1,043	785	570	-258	-215
Illinois	1,486	1,422	892	-64	-530
Michigan	626	640	549	14	-91
Wisconsin	58	48	47	-10	-1
West North Central	7,076	5,589	4,237	-1,487	-1,352
Minnesota	31	29	33	-2	33
Iowa	200	187	109	-13	-78
Missouri	4,950	3,656	2,824	-1,294	-832
North Dakota	18	22	26	4	4
South Dakota	17	67	47	50	-20
Nebraska	78	96	63	18	-33
Kansas	1,782	1,532	1,135	-250	-397
South Atlantic	287,933	354,530	382,278	66,597	27,748
Delaware	817	922	872	105	-50
Maryland	5,842	6,370	6,208	528	-168
District of Columbia	17	12	20	-5	2
Virginia	44,795	48,039	47,690	3,244	-349
West Virginia	742	707	504	35	-203
North Carolina	53,996	64,456	74,849	10,460	10,393
South Carolina	85,381	96,772	109,005	11,391	12,233
Georgia	82,822	122,559	130,176	39,737	7,617
Florida	13,521	14,721	12,954	1,200	-1,767
East South Central	267,530	324,884	307,006	57,354	17,878
Kentucky	11,227	11,709	12,624	482	915
Tennessee	33,883	38,300	38,181	4,417	-119
Alabama	94,069	110,387	95,200	16,318	-15,187
Mississippi	128,351	164,488	161,001	36,137	-3,487
West South Central	176,899	201,422	226,311	24,523	24,889
Arkansas	46,978	63,578	72,275	16,600	8,697
Louisiana	58,096	54,819	62,036	-3,277	7,217
Oklahoma	6,353	13,209	13,403	6,856	194
Texas	65,472	69,816	78,597	4,344	8,781
Mountain	133	219	349	86	130
Montana	21	29	31	8	2
Idaho	9	13	23	4	10
Wyoming	2	19	17	17	-2
Colorado	58	81	148	23	67
New Mexico	14	48	32	34	-16
Arizona	15	12	32	-3	20
Utah	11	11	61	----------	50
Nevada	3	6	5	3	-1
Pacific	204	263	384	59	121
Washington	55	77	79	22	2
Oregon	14	27	15	13	-12
California	135	159	290	24	131

Divisions and States	WNERS				
	Number			Increase	
	1900	1910	1920	1900-1910	1910-1920
New England	197	240	192	43	-48
Maine	22	24	13	2	-11
New Hampshire	8	11	12	3	1
Vermont	7	17	21	10	4
Massachusetts	67	89	89	22	----------
Rhode Island	16	28	13	12	-15
Connecticut	77	71	44	-6	-27
Middle Atlantic	953	793	697	-160	-96
New York	326	193	152	-133	-41
New Jersey	280	262	284	-18	22
Pennsylvania	347	338	261	-9	-77
East North Central	3,064	3,095	2,335	31	-760
Ohio	1,236	1,311	1,053	75	-258
Indiana	587	456	305	-131	-151
Illinois	724	787	533	63	-254
Michigan	472	502	403	30	-99
Wisconsin	45	39	41	-6	2
West North Central	3,908	3,370	2,525	-538	-845
Minnesota	18	16	24	-2	8
Iowa	107	122	74	15	-48
Missouri	2,657	2,104	1,643	-553	-461
North Dakota	13	18	11	5	-7
South Dakota	15	57	33	42	-24
Nebraska	45	75	31	30	-44
Kansas	1,053	978	709	-75	-269
South Atlantic	84,389	101,135	102,056	16,746	921
Delaware	331	406	355	75	-51
Maryland	3,262	3,949	3,548	687	-401
District of Columbia	5	8	9	3	1
Virginia	26,527	32,168	30,908	5,641	-1,260
West Virginia	534	557	403	23	-154
North Carolina	16,834	20,707	21,714	3,873	1,007
South Carolina	18,970	20,356	22,759	1,386	2,403
Georgia	11,375	15,698	16,040	4,323	342
Florida	6,551	7,286	6,320	735	-966
East South Central	49,888	58,610	55,488	8,722	-3,122
Kentucky	5,391	5,916	5,318	525	-598
Tennessee	9,414	10,698	9,839	1,284	-859
Alabama	14,110	17,047	17,201	2,937	154
Mississippi	20,973	24,949	23,130	3,976	-1,819
West South Central	45,141	51,342	54,821	6,201	3,479
Arkansas	11,041	14,660	15,369	2,719	709
Louisiana	9,378	10,681	10,975	1,303	294
Oklahoma	3,683	4,819	4,958	1,136	139
Texas	20,139	21,182	23,519	1,043	2,337
Mountain	104	176	239	72	63
Montana	18	22	26	4	4
Idaho	8	13	16	5	3
Wyoming	2	17	17	15	----------
Colorado	45	58	115	13	57
New Mexico	10	41	24	31	-17
Arizona	11	10	19	-1	9
Utah	8	11	19	3	8
Nevada	2	4	3	2	-1
Pacific	153	211	259	58	48
Washington	49	64	65	15	-1
Oregon	11	22	11	11	11
California	93	125	183	32	58

Divisions and States	TENANTS				
	Number			Increase	
	1900	1910	1920	1900-1910	1910-1920
New England	54	51	33	-3	-18
Maine	1	3	-------	2	-3
New Hampshire	2	2	1	-------	-1
Vermont	1	2	4	1	2
Massachusetts	16	10	7	-6	-3
Rhode Island	11	12	5	1	-7
Connecticut	23	22	16	-1	-6
Middle Atlantic	490	447	444	-43	-3
New York	105	90	71	-15	-19
New Jersey	170	183	228	13	45
Pennsylvania	215	174	145	-41	-29
East North Central	2,070	1,677	1,273	-393	-404
Ohio	702	609	527	-93	-82
Indiana	447	314	251	-133	-63
Illinois	757	617	350	-140	-267
Michigan	151	129	139	-22	10
Wisconsin	13	8	6	-5	-2
West North Central	3,104	2,155	1,639	-949	-516
Minnesota	11	12	9	1	-3
Iowa	89	63	34	-26	-2
Missouri	2,256	1,511	1,133	-745	-378
North Dakota	5	4	13	-1	9
South Dakota	2	10	13	8	3
Nebraska	29	21	28	-8	7
Kansas	712	534	409	-178	-125
South Atlantic	202,578	252,676	279,266	50,098	26,590
Delaware	471	500	504	29	4
Maryland	2,475	2,334	2,509	-141	175
District of Columbia	10	3	10	-7	7
Virginia	18,030	15,691	16,585	-2,339	894
West Virginia	200	143	93	-57	-50
North Carolina	37,043	43,676	53,040	6,633	9,364
South Carolina	66,231	76,285	86,063	10,054	9,778
Georgia	71,239	106,733	113,929	35,494	7,196
Florida	6,879	7,311	6,533	432	-778
East South Central	217,318	266,025	251,112	48,707	-14,913
Kentucky	5,773	5,753	7,271	-20	1,518
Tennessee	24,387	27,551	28,289	3,164	738
Alabama	79,887	93,288	77,873	13,401	-15,415
Mississippi	107,271	139,433	137,679	32,162	-1,754
West South Central	131,487	149,858	171,093	18,371	21,235
Arkansas	34,957	48,872	56,811	13,915	7,939
Louisiana	48,639	44,062	50,969	-4,577	6,907
Oklahoma	2,649	8,370	8,368	5,721	-2
Texas	45,242	48,554	54,945	3,312	6,391
Mountain	26	34	100	8	66
Montana	3	5	4	2	-1
Idaho	1	-------	7	-1	7
Wyoming	-------	1	-------	1	-1
Colorado	13	22	28	9	6
New Mexico	4	3	8	-1	5
Arizona	1	2	10	1	8
Utah	3	-------	41	-3	41
Nevada	1	1	2	-------	1
Pacific	47	41	110	-6	69
Washington	5	11	14	6	3
Oregon	3	4	2	1	-2
California	39	26	94	-13	68

Divisions and States	MANAGERS				
	Number			Increase	
	1900	1910	1930	1900-1910	1910-1920
New England	13	17	17	6	-2
Maine	1	1			-1
New Hampshire		1	1	1	
Vermont		1	3	1	2
Massachusetts	4	4	7		3
Rhode Island	1		1	-1	1
Connecticut	7	12	5	5	-7
Middle Atlantic	54	70	86	16	16
New York	12	12	22		10
New Jersey	19	27	19	8	-8
Pennsylvania	23	31	45	8	14
East North Central	45	71	66	26	-5
Ohio	28	28	36		8
Indiana	9	15	14	6	-1
Illinois	5	18	9	13	-9
Michigan	3	9	7	6	-2
Wisconsin		1		1	-1
West North Central	64	64	73		-9
Minnesota	2	1		-1	-1
Iowa	4	2	1	-2	-1
Missouri	37	41	48	4	7
North Dakota			2		2
South Dakota			1		1
Nebraska	4		4	-4	4
Kansas	17	20	17	3	-3
South Atlantic	966	719	956	-247	237
Delaware	15	16	13	1	-3
Maryland	105	87	151	-18	64
District of Columbia	2	1	1	-1	
Virginia	238	180	197	-58	3
West Virginia	8	7	8	-1	1
North Carolina	119	74	95	-46	21
South Carolina	180	131	183	-49	52
Georgia	208	123	207	-85	84
Florida	91	101	101	10	
East South Central	324	249	406	-75	157
Kentucky	63	40	35	-23	-5
Tennessee	82	51	53	-31	2
Alabama	72	52	126	-20	74
Mississippi	107	106	192	-1	8
West South Central	271	222	397	-49	175
Arkansas	80	46	95	-34	49
Louisiana	79	76	92	-3	16
Oklahoma	21	20	77	-1	57
Texas	91	80	133	-11	53
Mountain	3	9	10	6	1
Montana		2	1	2	-1
Idaho					
Wyoming		1		1	-1
Colorado		1	5	1	4
New Mexico		4		4	-4
Arizona	3		3	-3	3
Utah			1		1
Nevada					
Pacific	4	11	15	7	4
Washington	1	2		1	-2
Oregon		1	2	1	1
California	3	8	13	5	5

FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO OWNERS, 1920.

This table shows the number of farms in the United States operated by Negro owners together with the acreage, improved acreage, and value of these farms.

Divisions and States	Number farms	Land in farms		Value of Land and Building
		Total	Improved	
United States	218,612	13,948,512	7,253,875	$554,158,000
New England	192	10,121	4,023	617,163
Maine	13	953	445	54,405
New Hampshire	12	1,121	410	18,200
Vermont	21	3,075	1,081	87,120
Massachusetts	89	3,003	1,305	243,355
Rhode Island	13	630	188	16,900
Connecticut	44	1,339	594	197,190
Middle Atlantic	697	28,516	18,927	2,294,220
New York	152	9,366	6,067	619,605
New Jersey	284	8,963	5,214	755,710
Pennsylvania	261	10,187	7,646	918,915
East North Central	2,335	138,109	102,021	10,433,920
Ohio	1,053	55,526	41,170	4,173,124
Indiana	305	17,284	14,324	1,831,914
Illinois	533	33,451	26,275	2,541,000
Michigan	403	28,372	18,649	1,643,890
Wisconsin	41	3,476	1,603	244,000
West North Central	2,525	258,329	162,323	15,136,440
Minnesota	24	1,657	581	75,327
Iowa	74	5,140	3,450	683,250
Missouri	1,643	111,946	77,896	8,449,930
North Dakota	11	4,711	2,056	85,147
South Dakota	33	14,205	4,849	357,310
Nebraska	31	13,556	2,528	445,545
Kansas	709	107,114	70,963	5,039,940
South Atlantic	102,056	5,483,254	2,727,823	237,088,265
Delaware	355	12,512	8,424	681,304
Maryland	3,548	119,225	73,249	7,959,590
District of Columbia	9	25	24	40,307
Virginia	30,908	1,371,333	653,203	57,004,470
West Virginia	403	19,052	11,211	956,563
North Carolina	21,714	1,126,751	493,251	56,113,062
South Carolina	22,759	1,146,396	590,881	59,839,586
Georgia	16,040	1,331,278	693,500	45,465,433
Florida	6,320	356,682	204,080	9,027,950
East South Central	55,488	3,930,410	1,989,647	127,401,052
Kentucky	5,318	239,997	171,614	16,389,797
Tennessee	9,839	535,265	321,442	25,276,745
Alabama	17,201	1,332,621	647,825	29,021,680
Mississippi	23,130	1,822,527	848,766	56,712,830
West South Central	54,821	4,020,442	2,226,275	157,688,821
Arkansas	15,369	1,042,047	540,366	45,536,138
Louisiana	10,975	746,701	382,852	25,438,223
Oklahoma	4,958	438,567	272,490	19,227,142
Texas	23,519	1,793,127	1,030,567	67,487,318
Mountain	239	54,574	14,258	1,273,200
Montana	26	8,759	2,246	197,350
Idaho	16	1,523	662	83,200
Wyoming	17	6,702	1,098	131,410
Colorado	115	28,267	7,649	544,115
New Mexico	24	5,103	1,124	88,386
Arizona	19	2,178	785	117,500
Utah	19	1,804	618	94,240
Nevada	3	238	76	17,005
Pacific	259	24,757	8,578	2,224,905
Washington	65	5,803	1,713	378,960
Oregon	11	1,401	342	57,400
California	183	17,553	6,523	1,788,545

FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO TENANTS, 1920.

This table shows the number of farms in the United States operated by Negro tenants together with the acreage, improved acreage, and value of these farms.

Divisions and States	Number of Farms	Land (acres)		Value of Land and Buildings
		All Land	Improved Land	
United States	705,070	27,077,582	20,497,163	$1,676,315,864
New England	33	5,221	1,524	234,750
Maine				
New Hampshire	1	30	5	1,200
Vermont	4	961	229	20,700
Massachusetts	7	601	159	20,450
Rhode Island	5	224	86	7,600
Connecticut	16	3,405	1,045	184,800
Middle Atlantic	444	34,933	22,748	2,854,710
New York	71	7,174	5,161	483,710
New Jersey	228	15,175	9,604	1,107,375
Pennsylvania	145	12,584	7,983	1,263,625
East North Central	1,273	93,247	74,661	10,528,018
Ohio	527	40,353	31,712	4,215,998
Indiana	251	16,965	14,282	2,157,980
Illinois	350	23,168	19,875	3,297,075
Michigan	139	12,169	8,592	822,265
Wisconsin	6	592	200	34,700
West North Central	1,639	161,142	114,173	12,640,965
Minnesota	9	700	562	59,350
Iowa	34	3,457	2,607	596,350
Missouri	1,133	67,365	54,688	6,797,975
North Dakota	13	5,565	2,057	177,600
South Dakota	13	5,314	2,393	242,200
Nebraska	28	11,648	3,024	549,500
Kansas	409	67,093	47,842	4,217,990
South Atlantic	279,266	12,521,869	8,609,635	733,440,819
Delaware	504	41,082	28,578	2,060,495
Maryland	2,509	210,220	128,723	11,354,874
District of Columbia	10	168	159	87,300
Virginia	16,585	855,326	431,065	41,502,119
West Virginia	93	6,972	4,656	547,628
North Carolina	53,040	2,230,592	1,316,424	166,525,511
South Carolina	86,063	3,196,378	2,301,126	228,355,704
Georgia	133,929	5,710,627	4,170,812	275,484,273
Florida	6,533	270,504	228,092	7,522,915
East South Central	251,112	8,088,733	6,509,219	513,777,358
Kentucky	7,271	182,068	159,184	18,993,535
Tennessee	28,289	979,252	793,234	64,349,200
Alabama	77,873	2,983,328	2,299,390	86,821,727
Mississippi	137,679	3,944,085	3,257,411	343,612,896
West South Central	171,093	6,143,784	5,151,317	400,229,430
Arkansas	56,811	1,568,630	1,397,141	135,655,066
Louisiana	50,969	1,419,717	1,249,051	81,324,185
Oklahoma	8,368	593,468	404,867	28,681,300
Texas	54,945	2,561,969	2,100,258	154,568,879
Mountain	100	12,445	5,498	916,214
Montana	4	1,195	500	39,760
Idaho	7	1,205	386	51,700
Wyoming				
Colorado	28	5,989	2,008	223,090
New Mexico	8	971	426	36,514
Arizona	10	740	453	86,200
Utah	41	2,332	1,712	476,800
Nevada	2	13	13	2,150
Pacific	110	16,208	8,388	1,693,600
Washington	14	1,012	546	159,520
Oregon	2	214	136	18,000
California	94	14,982	7,706	1,516,080

AVERAGE ACREAGE, IMPROVED LAND, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER FARM

SOUTH	Av. Acres per Farm						Av. Val.of Land & Building			
	All land in Farms		Improved land in farm		Per cen. of farm lands improved		Per farm		Per acre	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	47.9	52.1	31.2	31.3	65.1	60.1	$1,011	$ 513	$21.13	$ 9.85
Owners	71.8	71.6	34.5	32.3	48.0	45.1	1,250	571	17.40	7.98
Managers	291.5	269.0	90.2	80.2	30.9	29.8	8,643	3,480	29.65	12.94
Tenants	39.6	44.9	30.0	30.9	75.6	68.7	920	485	23.21	10.80

AMOUNT PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS

CROP	QUANTITY PRODUCED		Per cent of total crop raised in United raised in United States
	Units of Measure	Total	
Cotton	Bales	4,000,000	39.0
Corn	Bushels	100,000,000	3.5
Oats	Bushels	4,500,000	0.4
Wheat	Bushels	4,000,000	0.5
Rice	Pounds	20,000,000	9.0
White Potatoes	Bushels	4,000,000	1.0
Sweet Potatoes	Bushels	12,000,000	21.0
Tobacco	Pounds	90,000,000	10.0
Hay and Forage	Tons	500,000	0.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS DISTRIBUTED ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

Crop	Per cent
Cotton	37.00
Corn	20.00
Potatoes	16.00
Hay and Forage	15.00
Oats	7.00
Tobacco	3.00
Wheat	2.00
Rice	0.05
Miscellaneous	0.05
Total	100.00

FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

In 1916 the United States Government, through the Treasury Department, established Federal Farm Banks through which owners of farm lands might borrow money on their lands at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. These loans may run from 5 to 40 years. The loans are to be repaid to the government on the amortization plan; that is, by installments through a period of years which payments would include the interest and a specified part of the payment, so that at the end of a stated period both the principal and the interest would be paid.

To borrow from a Federal Land Bank a farmer should apply for membership in the nearest National Farm Loan Association; or, ten or more farmers, in a community may form a National Farm Loan Association. The prospective

borrowers should hold an organization meeting and elect from their members a board of five or more directors and this board should elect a loan committee of three, a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, who is a bonded officer. The secretary-treasurer may or may not be a member of the association.

These ten or more farmers should make application in writing to the Federal land bank for loans to the aggregate amount of $20,000 and for a charter to do business. They must sign and acknowledge articles of association and forward them to the Federal land bank. The loan committee is to agree upon the valuations of the property to be offered as security and send a report of these valuations with the application for the loans. The Federal land bank will then send its appraiser to inspect the land offered as security for the loans applied for, and, if satisfactory, the loans will be authorized when the charter is granted to the association. The bank then advances the money through the secretary-treasurer of the local association. In the application signed by borrowers each must indicate how much money he desires and must list the value of the land to be mortgaged as security.

The money may be spent only to discharge indebtedness incurred for the purchase of land, for the payment of a mortgage of debt already existing, for purposes specified in the law, for the purchase of live stock or for any kind of productive improvements such as fertilizer, needed buildings drainage, etc.

No one farmer may borrow more than $10,000 nor less than $100. No National Farm Loan Association may start with less than $20,000. Prospective farm owners, that is, those who are about to purchase land for their own use may, under certain conditions, join a farm loan association. Loans up to 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements may be secured. That is, if a farmer's land is appraised at $10,000 he would be entitled to borrow $5,000 and if the improvements were worth $2,000 he could borrow $1,000 more or a total of $6,000. Many Negro farmers through farm loan associations of their own or through farm loan associations of white farmers are taking advantage of the Federal Farm Loan opportunities.

The location of the Federal Farm Loan Banks through which Negro farmers in the South may secure loans and the states comprising the district each bank serves are as follows: The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, for Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio; the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, for Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas; the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma; the Federal Land Bank of Houston, for Texas. For further information about how to organize farm loan associations, etc., write: "The Secretary of the Federal Land Bank" of the district in which you reside.

Farm Demonstration Work Improves Negro Farming.

Negro farming in the South is being greatly improved by the farmers co-operative demonstration work. This work was begun in 1907. The plan is to have a number of farmers in selected communities cultivate a small portion of their land under the direction of and with seed provided or selected by the Department of Agriculture. Other farmers in the community designated as colaborators are invited to see how the demonstration is carried on and are induced to follow the same plan in their own farming. This work since 1914 has been done under the Smith-Lever Extension Act, a description of which was given in section on Educational Funds.

LIST AGENTS AND HOME ECONOMICS WORKERS UNDER THE UNITED STATES FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Field Agents.

T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.)

J. B. Pierce, Hampton Institute, Va. (Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Alabama.

District Agents—Harry Simms, Tuskegee; Eugene C. Dobbs, Normal.

Agent for Movable Schools—N. Collins, Tuskegee Institute.

Boys' Club Agent—C. M. Kynette, Tuskegee Institute.

County Agricultural Agents—Autauga, W. C. Avant, Prattville; Barbour,, S. L. Battle, Comer; Bullock, M. B. Ivy, Union Springs; Clarke, G. D. Daniel, Thomasville; Colbert, W. I. Abernathy, Leighton; Conecuh, E. H. Nelson Evergreen; Coosa, F. G. Manley, Eclectic; Dallas, T. H. Toodle, Selma; Elmore, F. G. Manley, Eclectic; Greene, J. D. Barnes, Clinton; Hale, P. J. Brown, Gallion; Lawrence, W. I. Abernathy, Leighton; Lee, C. D. Menafee, Opelika; Limestone, B. F. Hill, Athens; Lowndes, N. L. Johnson, Calhoun; Macon, G. W. Goodwin, Tuskegee Institute; Madison, W. T. Gravitt, Normal; Marengo, P. J. Brown, Gallion; Montgomery, M. A. Blackwell, Montgomery; Morgan, T. W Bridges, Albany; Randolph, J. B. McPherson, Wedowee; Sumter, C. S. Sampson, Whitfield; Tallapoosa, D. D. Crawford, Dadeville.

Home Demonstration Agents—State, Miss Luella C. Hanna, Tuskegee Institute; State, Miss Rosa B. Jones, Tuskegee Institute; Autauga, Miss D. E. Bryant, Prattville; Barbour, Mrs. H. D. King, Clayton; Clarke, Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Thomasville; Lawrence, Mrs. H. V. Irwin, Courtland; Madison, Miss Mary L. Snipes, Normal; Montgomery, Mrs. L. R. Daly, Montgomery; Morgan, Mrs. Carrie A. Gee, Albany.

Arkansas.

District Agent—H. C. Ray, Little Rock.

County Agricultural Agents—Conway, J. D. Rice, Plumerville; Faulkner, E. T. Mattison, Conway; Lee, R. T. Butler, Marianna; Little River, T. D. Spears, Ashdown; Mississippi, C. C. Haraway, Osceola; Phillips, W. Harris, Helena; Pope, A. M. Mason, Atkins; Pulaski, J. W. Vines, Little Rock; Saint Francis, H. B. Mitchell, Forrest City.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Mrs. Mary L. Ray, Little Rock.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Faulkner, Anna Latimer, Conway; Jefferson, Eula McGhee, Pine Bluff; Lee, Annie Smith, Marianna; Little River, Alice Winston, Ashdown; Mississippi, Mary McCain; Osceola; Phillips, Carrie W. Moore, Helena; Pope, Mentie Moore, Atkins; Pulaski, Dora Holman, Little Rock; Saint Francis, Lugenia B. Christmas, Forest City; Sebastian, Anna Hall, Fort Smith.

Florida.

District Agent—A. A. Turner, Tallahassee.

County Agricultural Agents—Alachua, S. H. Hendley, Gainesville; Columbia, J. M. Goodbread, Fort White; Gadsden, Robert Carter, Quincy; Jackson, J. E. Granberry, Marianna; Jefferson, M. G. Hines, Monticello; Leon, A. W. Paris, Tallahassee; Madison, A. Ayers, Madison; Orange, M. E. Wright, Orlando; Suwanee, C. T. Evans, Live Oak; Washington, M. J. Jackson, Vernon.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Alachua, Mayme E. Wright, Gainesville; Duval, M. J. Washington, Jacksonville; Escambia, L. F. Thomas, Pensacola; Hillsboro, S. M. Berry, Tampa; Jefferson, Miss Diana Harsfield, Monticello; Leon, A. W. Parrish, Tallahassee; Madison, Kathleen Johnson, Madison; Putnam, F. G. Browning, Palatka; St. Johns, M. A. Caldwell, St. Augustine; Suwanee, Lillian Barnett, Live Oak.

Georgia.

State Agent—E. A. Williams, Savannah.

Assistant State Club Agent—P. H. Stone, Savannah.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Miss Cammilla Weems, Savannah.

County Agricultural Agents—Bulloch, B. S. Adams, Statesboro; Burke, J. P. Powell, Waynesboro; Clarke, D. A. Starks, Athens; Houston, O. S. Oneal, Fort

Valley; Laurens, T. G. Carlton, Dublin; Liberty, J. U. H. Simms, McIntosh; Rockdale, W. W. Hatcher, Conyers; Spaulding, S. H. Lee, Griffin; Sumter, E. Stallworth, Americus; Troup, W. R. King, La Grange; Ware, A. H. Hinesman, Waycross; Washington, T. W. Brown, Sandersville.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Bibb, Miss N. M. Bunn, Macon; Camden, Miss M. A. Harris, St. Marys; Chatham, Mrs. F. Lanier, Savannah; Coweta, Mrs. S. F. Brown, Newnan; Dougherty, Miss F. Blount, Albany; Glynn, Miss M. C. O'Neal, Brunswick; Houston, Mrs. J. C. O'Neal, Fort Valley; Jackson, Miss Rosa Lane, Jefferson; Laurens, Mrs. E. M. Lampkin, Dublin; Liberty, Miss M. L. Simpson, McIntosh; McIntosh, Mrs. R. C. O'Neal Darien; Muscogee, Miss C. V. Snead, Columbus, Newton and Rockdale, Miss D. Russell, Covington; Polk, Miss L. Mathis, Cedartown; Sumter, Miss L. I. Gaines, Americus; Walton, Mrs. E. M. Darden, Monroe; Washington, Miss M. Jones, Sandersville.

Kentucky.

District Agent—A. C. Burnett, Lexington.

County Agricultural Agents—Christian, W. C. Williams, Hopkinsville; Madison, H. A. Laine, Richmond; Warren, J. E. Kuykendall, Bowling Green, Shelby, F. D. Wharton, Lincoln Ridge.

Louisiana.

Boys' Club Agent—T. J. Jordan, Scotlandville.

County Agricultural Agents—Bienville Parish, O. W. Gray, Gibsland; Bossiern and Webster, W. L. Odom, Heflin; Caddo, S. W. Jones, Shreveport; East Baton Rouge, O. M. Amacker, Scotlandville; East Feliclana, J. R. Thornton, Clinton; St. Landry, W. W. Solete, Opelousas; Washington, A. W. Casterman, Franklinton; West Feliciana, J. E. Ringgold, St. Francisville.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Bienville Parish, Miss V. C. Jordan, Gibsland; Caddo, Miss R. Dalton, Shreveport; Carroll, Miss J. P. Griffin, Lake Providence; La Salle, Miss D. Hudson, Trout; Richland, Miss L. Lee, Rayville

Maryland.

County Agricultural Agents—Southern Counties, J. F. Armstrong, Seat Pleasant; Lower Eastern Counties, L. F. Martin, Princess Anne.

County Home Demonstration Agent—Southern Counties, Leah D. Woodson, La Plata.

Mississippi.

District Agent—M. M. Hubert, Jackson.

Boys' Club Agent—J. R. Jackson, Jackson.

County Agricultural Agents—Amite, A. D. Huff, Gloster; Bolivar, A. W. Snowden, Cleveland; Coahoma, F. S. Cooper, Clarksdale; Grenada, A. H. Henderson, Granada; Humphreys, D. Capshaw, Deovolente; Lauderdale, J. B. Boothe, Meridian; Leflore, I. R. Dumas, Greenwood; Madison, J. R. Love, Canton; Newton, J. H. Cole, Newton; Panola, J. B. James, Batesville; Pike, C. W. Bryant, Magnolia; Sunflower, D. Catshaw, Deovolente; Tallahatchie, F. S. Cooper, Sumner; Walthall, T. M. Moman, Tylertown; Warren, J. D. Polk, Vicksburg.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Mrs. Alice C. Oliver, Clarksdale.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Attala, Miss Luella Benjamin, Kosciusko; Bolivar, Miss Winnie Watts, Cleveland; Coahoma, Miss Beatrice Childress, Clarksdale; Copiah, Miss Edna Addison, Utica Institute; Humphreys, Miss Grace Gregory, Belzoni; Issaquena, Miss Hattie Jordan, Mayersville; Jones, Miss Velma Beal, Laurel; Lauderdale, Miss Lula Toler, Meridian; Madison, Miss Elizabeth Moman, Canton; Noxubee, Miss Mabel Clopton, Macon; Quitman, Miss V. D. Moody, Marks; Sharkey, Miss S. R. Perkins, Rolling Fork; Sunflower, Miss L. A. Minter, Indianola; Tallahatchie, Mrs. M. G. Grayson, Charleston; Tunica, Miss L. A. Pegram, Tunica; Washington, Miss Queen Cavett, Greenville.

North Carolina.

District Agent—L. E. Hall, Raleigh.

Boys' Club Agent—J. D. Wray, Greensboro.

County Agricultural Agents—Alamance, J. W. Jeffries, Mebane; Anson, J. A. Colson, Ansonville; Bertie, J. C. Hubbard, Windsor; Columbus, J. W. Mitchell, Vineland; Duplin, R. J. Johnson, Warsaw; Forsyth, E. C. Lackey, Winston-

Salem; Gates, C. S. Mitchell, Gatesville; Guilford, H. E. Webb, Greensboro; Harnett, A. D. Herring, Dunn; Hertford, W. D. Brown, Winton; Johnston, M. K. McNeil, Smithfield; Martin, Oliver Carter, Parmele; Mecklenburg, I. D. L. Torrence, Charlotte; Pitt, D. D. Dupree, Farmville; Robeson, S. T. Brooks, Lumberton; Rowan, J. D. Carlton, Salisbury; Sampson, G. W. Herring, Clinton; Wake, L. H. Roberts, Raleigh.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Beaufort, Mrs. S. L. Williams, Washington; Bladen, Carrie L. Spaulding, Clarkton; Richmond, Lucy Wade, Ellerbee; Wake, Dazelle B. Foster, Raleigh; Wayne, Emma L. McDougald, Goldsboro.

Oklahoma.

District Agent—J. E. Taylor, Langston.

County Agricultural Agents—Creek, W. M. Mingo, Chandler; Kingfisher, L. Shawnee, Kingfisher; Lincoln, William M. Mingo, Chandler; Logan, G. W. Powdrill, Guthrie; McIntosh, L. W. Presley, Eufaula; Muskogee; J. V. King, Muskogee; Okfuskee, H. A. Hill, Boley; Oklahoma, J. H. Brooch, Luther; Okmulgee, P. M. Mann, Okmulgee; Seminole, E. R. Moore, Wewoka; Wagoner, P. M. Mann, Okmulgee.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Muskogee, Mrs. E. W. Brewer, Muskogee; Okfuskee, Mrs. A. P. Hunter, Boley; Okmulgee, Mrs. B. C. King, Okmulgee.

South Carolina.

District Agent—H. E. Daniels, Orangeburg.

County Agricultural Agents—Anderson, W. B. Harrison, Anderson; Bamberg, E. D. Jenkins, Denmark; Beaufort, B. B. Barnwell, Frogmore; Greenwood, W. H. Hilyard, Greenwood; Orangeburg, G. W. Daniels, Orangeburg; Richland, J. E. Dickson, Columbia; Spartanburg, W. C. Bunch, Spartanburg; Sumter, Jason Maloney, Maysville.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Dora E. Boston, Orangeburg.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Charleston, Mrs. C. N. Jones, Charleston; Greenville, Dalphena Wilkerson, Greenville; Richland, Mrs. F. P. Thomas, Columbia.

Tennessee.

County Agricultural Agents—Davidson, G. W. Center, Nashville; Fayette, W. R. Davis, Somerville; Madison, A. M. Dobbins, Jackson; Montgomery, T. R. Ledford, Clarksville; Shelby, R. H. Brown, Lucy.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Davidson, Hattie L. Ross, Nashville; Hamilton, Sallie I. Duvall, Chattanooga; Knox, Kate B. Gresham, Knoxville; Madison, Rebecca Davis, Jackson.

Texas.

Assistant State Agent—C. H. Waller, Prairie View.

District Agents—H. C. Estelle, Brenham; R. H. Hines, Waco.

County Agricultural Agents—Anderson, G. W. Sanders, Palestine; Brazos, L. A. Nash, Bryan; Caldwell, S. Merriwether, Lockhart; Cherokee, J. C. Bradford, Alto; Colorado, W. H. Isaacs, Oakland; Dallas, E. T. Williams, Dallas; Gregg, R. G. Johnson, Longview; Guadalupe, A. L. Hammons, Seguin; Harris L. G. Luper, Houston; Harrison, J. M. Benton, Marshall; Houston, J. W. Hogg, Crockett; Jefferson, G. M. Rulligan, Beaumont; Lavaca, W. H. Isaacs, Oakland; Lee, J. W. Smith, Giddings; McLennan, J. V. Smith, Waco; Marion, W. H. Phillips, Jefferson; Milan, A. Smith, Cameron; Panola, H. L. Brown, Carthage; Smith, G. W. Crouch, Tyler; Waller, Jesse Wilson, Hempstead; Washington, J. M. Lusk, Brenham.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Cherokee, Mrs. Lula Ragsdale, Jacksonville; Grimes, Miss Maggie Lee, Navasota; Harris, Mrs. R. V. Blackshear, Houston; Harrison, Mrs. Clara Benton, Marshall; McLennan, Miss Jeffie Allen, Waco; Matagorda, P. J. Harris, Bay City; San Jacinto, Miss Hanna Dirden, Shepherd; Victoria, L. Jackson, Victoria; Waller, Mrs. B. L. Wilson, Hempstead; Washington, Mrs. L. E. Lusk, Brenham.

Virginia.

District Agents—T. B. Patterson, Hampton Institute; J. L. Charity, Richmond.

County Agricultural Agents—Albermarle, C. G. Greer, Charlottesville; Brunswick, H. C. Green, Lawrenceville; Buckingham, J. W. Logan, Dillwyn; Campbell, P. W. Callaham, Concord; Caroline, W. H. Craighead, Bowling Green; Charles City, R. E. F. Washington, Roxbury; Charlotte, J. F. Wilson, Keysville; Chesterfield, R. F. Jones, V. N. I. I., Ettricks; Dinwiddie, A. W. Pegram, Dinwiddie; Gloucester, R. D. Lemon, Sassafras; Goochland, L. W. Bradley, Maiden; Greensville, Randolph Ruffin, North Emporia; Isle of Wight, F. A. Bowman, Magne Isle of Wight, A. B. Doles, Zuni; Lunenburg, D. H. Smith, Lunenburg; Mecklenburg, N. D. Morse, South Hill; Nansemond, D. C. Jones, Suffolk; Nottoway, G. E. Oliver, Crewe; Powhatan, W. H. Walton, Powhatan; Prince Edwards, J. W. Lancaster, Farmville; Prince George, A. Scott, Prince George; Surry, W. H. George Elberon; Sussex, M. D. Jones, Stony Creek.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Lizzie A. Jenkins, Hampton Institute.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Amherst, Rachel R. Carter, Amherst; Campbell, Youtha B. Flagg, Lynchburg; Halifax, Corrina C. Crowder, South Boston; Hanover, Maria G. Allen, Ashland; Henry, Eva G. Sanders, Martinsville; Nelson, Sallie V. T. Smith, Massies Mill; Orange, Zelda C. Fletcher, Gordonsville.

West Virginia.

District Agent—J. E. Banks, Alderson.

County Agricultural Agents—Jefferson, W. H. Winters, Harpers Ferry; Mercer, D. F. Dunlap, Bluefield.

NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

There is a considerable number of towns and settlements populated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The names and locations of sixty-eight of these towns and twenty-three of these settlements follow:

TOWNS

	Population
Alabama:	
Cedarlake (Morgan Co.)	300
Greenwood Village (Macon County)	500
Hobson City (near Anniston)	34
Mason City (near Birmingham)	
Plateau (near Mobile)	1,500
Shepherdsville (Dallas County)	
Arkansas:	
Biscoe	700
Edmondson	300
Thomasville	
California:	
Abila	
Allensworth	
Bowles (Fresno County)	
Victorville (San Bernardino County)	
Florida:	
Eatonville	200
New Monrovia (near West Palm Beach)	
Georgia:	
Archery (Sumter County)	
Burroughs (Chatham County)	200
Cannonville (Troup County)	200
Greenough (Mitchell County)	
Odd Fellow City (near Macon)	
Leroy (Baldwin County)	
Illinois:	
Brooklyn	3,000
Robbins	500
Iowa:	
Buxton (1,000 whites)	5,000
Kansas:	
Nicodemus (Graham County)	300
Kentucky:	
Camp Nelson, New Zion (near Georgetown)	

Maryland:	
Lincoln (near Washington, D. C.)	
Highland Beach	
North Brentwood	500
Michigan:	
Idlewild (Lake County)	
Marlborough	
Mississippi:	
Expose (Marion County)	
Mound Bayou (Bolivar County)	700
Renova (Bolivar County)	150
New Jersey:	
Goulditown (Cumberland County)	250
Whitesboro (near Cape May)	100
Springtown (Cumberland County)	200
New Mexico:	
Blackdom	
North Carolina:	
Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem)	
Method (near Raleigh)	
Oberlin (suburb of Raleigh)	
Oklahoma:	
Boley	3,000
Bookertee	
Clearview	300
Porter	637
Grayson	411
Langston	339
Lima	200
Mantu	100
Redbird	500
Rentiesville	411
Taft	352
Tatums	200
Tullahassee	350
Vernon	150
South Carolina:	
Booker Washington Heights (near Columbia)	
Tennessee:	
Hortense (Dickinson County)	
New Bedford (near Chattanooga)	
Texas:	
Andy (Cherokee County)	
Booker (Red River County)	
Independence Heights (near Houston)	
Mill City (near Dallas)	
Oldham (Houston County)	300
Roberts	
Union City	
Virginia:	
Coardtown (Accomac County)	400
Hare Valley (Northampton County)	500
Ocean Grove (near Norfolk)	
Titustown (near Norfolk)	
Truxton (near Norfolk)	
West Virginia:	
Institute, (Kanawha County)	600

SETTLEMENTS.

Alabama:	
Baldwin Farms (Macon County)	
Benson (Elmore County)	200
Moffatts	
Small Farms, (Limestone County)	
Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co.)	
Arkansas:	
Peace	
Colorado:	
Dearfield	
Indiana:	
Bassett Settlement (Howard County)	
Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County)	
Greenville Settlement (Randolph Co.)	

Lost Creek Settlement (Vigo County)	
Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County)	
Weaver Settlement (Grant County)	
Michigan:	
Calvin Township (Cass County)	800
Mississippi:	
Des Velente	800
Chambers	
New Africa	
Nebraska:	
Brownlee (Cherry County)	
New Jersey:	
Snow Hill (Camden County)	1,250
Ohio:	
Long (Darke County)	500
McIntyre (Jefferson County)	
Randolph (Mercer County)	
Wilberforce (Green County)	300

NEGRO IN BUSINESS

There are over 70,000 Negro business enterprises of various sorts. The annual volume of business is over One Billion Five Hundred Million Dollars.

SIXTY YEARS' PROGRESS NEGRO BUSINESS, 1866-1926.

Kinds of Business 1866	**Kinds of Business*** 1926
	Connected with Agriculture:
	Apiarists
	Dairying
	Floriculture
	Fruit Growing
	Nursery
	Poultry Raising
	Plantation Operating (Some)
	Stock Raising
	Truck Gardening
	Turpentine Farming
	Connected with Extraction of Minerals:
	Coal Mine operating
	Gold and Silver Mine Operating
	Iron Mine Operating
	Salt Mines and Factories
	Other Sorts of Mines
	Oil Well Operators
	Stone Quarries
With Mechanical Industries:	*Connected with Mechanical Industries*:
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	Architects
Dressmaking	Builders and Contractors
Millinery	House-moving and Wrecking
Painting	Blacksmithing and Wheelwriting
Plumbing	Dressmaking
Shoemaking	Electrical
	Jewelry
	Millinery
	Painting and House Decorating
	Plumbing
	Shoemaking
With Domestic and Personal Service:	*Connected with Domestic and Personal Service*:
Barbering	Barbering
Catering	Bath House Keeping
Hairdressing	Billiards and Pool Rooms
Hair Goods Manufacturing	Bowling Alley
Hotel Keeping	Catering
Restaurant and Eating House	Employment Bureau
	Hairdressing, Manicuring & Massaging
	Hairgoods Manufacturing
	Hotel Keeping
	Pleasure Resorts
	Restaurant, Cafe and Lunch Room
	Saloon
	Shoe Shining Parlor
	Shooting Gallery, etc.
	Theatre
	Theatrical Troupe
With Transportation:	*Connected With Transportation*:
Livery Stable	By Water
Draying	Owners of Water Craft
Ship masters	Construction Contractors
	Canal Boat Operators
	Construction and Maintenance
	Streets, Roads, etc:.
	Contractors and Builders

	Managers and Superintendents
	Steam and Electric Railroads:
	Contractors and Builders
	Managers and Superintendents
	Officials
	Transfer Business, etc
	Livery Stable
	Cab, Hack, etc., Proprietors
	Garage Proprietors
	Connected with Manufacturing Industries Chemical and Allied Industries:
	Fertilizer Factories
	Paint Factories
	Soap Factories
	Other Chemical Factories
Clay, Glass and Stone Industries:	*Clay— Glass and Stone Industries*:
Brickmaking	Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Factories
Potteries	Glass
	Lime, Cement and Gypsum
	Marble and Stone Yards
	Potteries
Clothing Industries:	*Clothing Industries*:
Tailor Shop	Clothing Factories
Hatters	Glove Factories
Regalia Making	Tailor Shop
Food and Kindred Industries:	*Food and Kindred Industries*:
Bakery	Bakery
	Butter and Cheese
	Candy
	Flour and Grain Mills
	Canneries
	Slaughter and Packing Houses
	Other Factories
Iron and Steel Industries:	*Iron and Steel Industries*:
Foundries	Agricultural Implement Factories
	Automobile Factories
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills
	Car and Railroad Shops
	Iron Foundries
	Ship and Boat Building
	Wagon and Carriage
	Other Iron and Steel Factories
	Leather Industries:
	Harness and Saddles
	Belts, Cases and Pocketbooks
	Shoe Factories
	Tanneries
	Liquor and Beverage Industries:
	Distillery
	Other Liquor and Beverage Factories
	Lumber and Furniture Industries:
	Box Factories
	Furniture Factories
	Piano and Organ Factories
	Saw and Planing Mills
	Other Woodworking Factories
	Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel:
	Clock and Watch Factories
	Gold and Silver
	Jewelry
	Tin Ware and Enamel Ware
	Other Metal Factories
	Paper and Pulp Industries:
	Blank Book Envelope, Tag, Paper Bag etc
	Printing and Publishing Establishments
Textile Industries:	*Textile Industries*:
Dyeing	Carpet Mills
Rope and Cordage Making	Cotton Mills
Sail, Awning and Tent	Lace and Embroidery Mills
	Rope and Cordage Factories
	Sail, Awning and Tent
	Textile, Dyeing and Printing Mills
	Not Specfied Textile Mills
	Miscellaneous Industries
	Broom and Brush Factories
	Charcoal and Coke Works
	Cigar and Tobacco Factories
	Electrical Supply Factories
	Gas Works
	Turpentine Distilleries
	Other Miscellaneous Industries
	Other Not Specfied Industries

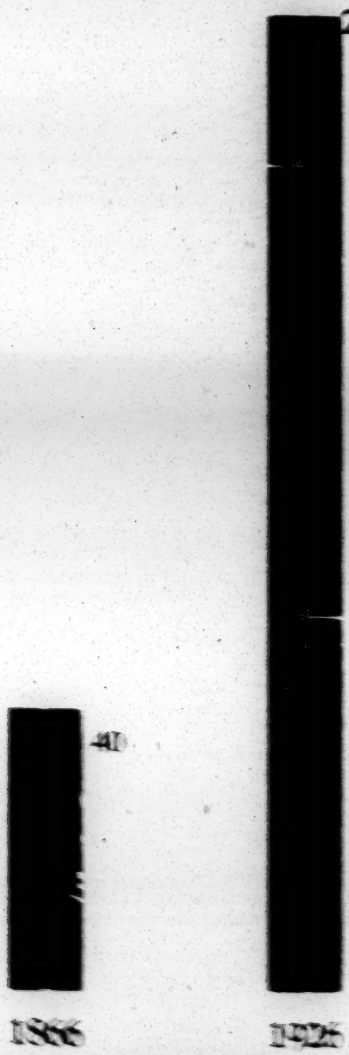
*Derived from United States Census returns of Occupations for 1920.

Real Estate
Dealers

Retail Trade:
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Dry Goods
Candy and Confectionery
Cigars and Tobacco
Coal and Wood
Feed Store
Fruit
Groceries
Fish and Oyster
Huckstering
Lumber
Second-Hand Clothes

Not Specified Metal Industries
Banking and Brokerage:
Banking
Brokerage Business
Commission Business
Pawn Brokers
Promoters
Insurance:
Officials
Managers and Superintendents
Real Estate
Dealers
Wholesale Trade:
Importers and Exporters
Jobbers
Other Wholesalers
Retail Trade:
Agricultural Implements and Wagons
Art Stores and Artists' Materials
Automobiles
Bicycles
Books
Boots and Shoes
Butchers and Meat Dealers
Buyers and Shippers of Grain
Buyers and Shppers of Live Stock
Buyers and Shippers of Other Farm Produce
Buyers and Shippers Not Specified
Candy and Confectionery
Cigars and Tobacco
Carpets and Rugs
Clothing and Men's Furnshing
Coal and Wood
Coffee and Tea
Cold Storage Plants
Crockery, Glassware and Queensware
Curios, Antiques and Novelties
Delicatessen Stores
Department Stores
Drugs and Medicnes
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions
Five and Ten Cents Stores
Florist Dealers
Flour and Feed
Fruit
Furniture
Furs
Gas Fixtures and Electrical Supplies
General Stores
Grain Elevators
Groceries
Hardware Stoves and Cutlery
Harness and Saddlery
Hucksters and Peddlers
Jewelry
Junk
Leather and Hides
Liquors and Wines
Lumber
Milk
Music Stores
News Dealers
Oil, Paint and Wall Paper
Opticians
Produce and Provisions
Rags
Rubber Goods
Stationery
Timber
Undertakers
Others Specified and Not Specified Retailers

Increase in Kinds of Negro Businesses



NUMBER OF NEGROES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS

1866	4,000
1926	70,000

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN WHICH 300 OR MORE NEGROES ARE ENGAGED

Employment Office Managers	313
Restaurant Managers and Proprietors	274
Real Dealers	216
Saw and Planing Mill Proprietors	214
Jewelry	32
Tailors	350
Barbers	350
Dry Goods, Piece Goods and Notions	336
Shoe Dealers	302
Garage Owners and Managers	296
Manufacturers and Proprietors of Clothing Factories	270
Fuel Dealers	240
Druggists	235
Hotel and Boarding-house	226
Publishers and Reporters	178
Grocery Stores	650
	302

Drug Stores	910
Proprietors of Transfer Companies	990
Hotel Keepers and Managers	1,020
Junk Dealers	1,132
Real Estate Dealers	1,369
Builders and Contractors	1,454
Undertakers	1,558
Billiard and Pool Room Keepers, etc	1,582
Coal and Wood Dealers	1,754
Undesignated Retail Dealers	2,123
Butchers and Meat Dealers	3,009
Hucksters and Peddlers	3,194
Truck Gardners	6,242
Grocers	6,339
Restaurant, Cafe and Lunch Room Keepers	7,511

LANDMARKS IN NEGRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

1868. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted. Legalized right of Negroes, anywhere in the country, to engage in any occupation in which other persons are engaged.

1873. The Freedmen's Saving Bank and Trust Company fails. The loss thereby of many millions of dollars greatly retards the development of Negro enterprises.

1880-85. About this time the operating of Negro beneficial societies develops into a regular business. The operating of industrial insurance companies by Negroes becomes a regular business.

1888-90. First Negro banks organized. 1888, the Capital Savings Bank of Washington begins business. 1889, the True Reformers Bank of Richmond and the Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga begin business. 1890, the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham begins business.

1900. The National Negro Business League organized.

1912. First reserve legal (old line) insurance company among Negroes, the Standard Life of Atlanta, Georgia, organized with a paid in capital of $100,000.

NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The First Insurance Company.

Negro insurance companies grew out of sick and death benefit societies established among free Negroes during the days of slavery. The first Negro Insurance Company organized in the United States was the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia. It was established in 1810. Its headquarters were at 159, now 529 Lombard Street. It had a capital of $5,000.

> Insurance is one of the most flourishing lines of business in which Negroes are engaged and is to-day the largest field of business from the standpoint of capital concentrated. It is estimated that the assets, etc., of the insurance companies operated by Negroes amount to about the following: in assets, $7,500,000 in income, $10,000,000; in disbursements, $9,500,000; in annual amount of insurance written, $100,000,000; value of policies in force, $250,000,000.

The first Old Line Legal Reserve Insurance Company to be organized by Negroes is, the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia. Among the companies which now issue Old Line Legal Reserve policies are: The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., the Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., and the Supreme Life and Casualty Company, Columbus, Ohio, the Victory Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., the Afro-American Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga. There are five Negro Fire Insurance Companies: The Mutual Fire Insurance Association, Camden, Ark., the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company, San Antonio, Tex., the Mexia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Mexia, Tex., the Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex., the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.

LIST OF MORE IMPORTANT INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATED BY NEGROES

Alabama.

Booker T. Washington Life Insurance Company	Birmingham
People's Mutual Aid Association	Birmingham
Provident Insurance Company	Mobile
Union Mutual Insurance Company	Mobile
Union Central Relief Association	Birmingham

Arkansas.

Enterprise Life Insurance Company	Pine Bluff
Great Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company	Little Rock
Mutual Fire Insurance Association	Camden

Delaware.

Lincoln Douglas Life Insurance Company	Wilmington

District of Columbia.

Federal Life Insurance Company	Washington
National Benefit Life Insurance Company	Washington

Florida.

Afro-American Insurance Company	Jacksonville
People's Industrial Insurance Company	Jacksonville
Union Mutual Insurance Company	Jacksonville

Georgia.

Atlanta Life Insurance Company	Atlanta
Brunswick Life and Health Insurance Company	Brunswick
Chatham Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company	Savannah
Fireside Mutual Insurance Company	Atlanta
Georgia Mutual Insurance Company	Augusta
Guaranty Mutual Insurance Company	Savannah
People's Health and Life Insurance Company	Macon
Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company	Augusta
Standard Life Insurance Company	Atlanta

Illinois.

Underwriters Mutual Insurance Company	Chicago
Liberty Life Insurance Company	Chicago
Pyramid Mutual Insurance Company	Chicago
Superior Mutual Insurance Company	Chicago
Victory Life Insurance Company	Chicago

Indiana.

Gibraltar Health and Accident Insurance Company	Indianapolis

Kentucky.

Domestic Life Insurance Company	Louisville
Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company	Louisville

Louisiana.

Eagle Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
The Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
The Lincoln Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
The People's Benevolent, Industrial Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company	New Orleans

Maryland.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company	Baltimore
Southern Life Insurance Company	Baltimore

Mississippi.

Industrial Mutual Relief Association of America	Jackson
Union Guarantee and Insurance Company of Mississippi	Jackson

Missouri.

Douglas Life Insurance Company	St. Louis
Mid-West Life Insurance Company	Kansas City
Western Union Relief Association	St. Louis

New Jersey.

New Jersey Insurance Company	Newark
North Eastern Life Insurance Company	Newark

North Carolina.

Bankers Fire Insurance Company	Durham
International Life Insurance Company	Reidsville
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company	Durham
Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company	Winston

Ohio.

Supreme Life and Casualty Company	Columbus

Oklahoma.

Security Life Insurance Company	Tulsa

Pennsylvania.

Keystone Aid Society	Philadelphia
Northern Aid Society of Philadelphia	Philadelphia

South Carolina.

Afro-American Mutual Insurance Company	Rock Hill
Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association	Columbia
United States Industrial Life Insurance Company	Charleston

Tennessee.

Universal Life Insurance Company	Memphis

Texas.

American Mutual Benefit Association	Houston
The Mexia Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Mexia
Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Dallas
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company	San Antonio

Virginia.

American Beneficial Insurance Company	Richmond
Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company	Richmond
Southern Aid Society of Virginia	Richmond
Virginia Beneficial Insurance Company	Norfolk

West Virginia.

Union Insurance Company	Charleston

NEGRO BANKS.

The Freedmen's Bank.

During the Civil War, military savings banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. These banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress, and on March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, "The Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company was established."

Section V of the Act of Incorporation of the Freedmen's Bank said "that the general business and object of the Corporation hereby created shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefore by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about $57,000,000 were deposited. Sixty-two per cent of the losses have been repaid to the depositors as follows: Nov. 1, 1875, 20 per cent; March 20, 1878, 10 per cent; Sept. 1, 1880, 10 per cent; June 1, 1882, 15 per cent; May 12, 1883, 7 per cent; depositors who have not received these dividends, or only a portion, may receive them by making the proper certifications to the comptroller of the currency. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at:

Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Ga
Baltimore, Md.
Beaufort, S C.
Charleston, S. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Columbus, Miss.
Columbia, Tenn.
Huntsville, Ala.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynchburg, Va.
Macon, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mobile, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.
Natchez, Miss.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Bern, N. C.
New Orleans, La.
New York City
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond, Va.
Savannah, Ga.
Shreveport, La.
Alexandria, La.
St. Louis, Mo.
Tallahassee, Fla.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Washington, D. C.
Wilmington, N. C.

The First Private Negro Banks.

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., began business October 17, 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed.

The True Reformers' Bank of Richmond was chartered March 2, 1888. It began business April 3, 1889. The bank failed in 1910.

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was started in 1889 and failed in the panic of 1893.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama, began business October 15, 1890. Failed, December 23, 1915.

Present Negro Banks.

A significant feature in the development of Negro banks is the increase in capital, in resources and in the volume of business done. In 1918, there were 73 Negro banks capitalized at $2,500,000. These banks were reported to be doing an annual business of about $35,000,000. In 1924 there were 73 Negro banks with a total capital of $6,250,000 and with resources of $20,000,000. These banks are doing an annual business of about $100,000,000.

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS

Name	Place	President
Alabama		
Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank	Tuskegee Institute	R. R. Moton
District of Columbia		
Industrial Savings Bank	Washington	
The Prudential Bank	Washington	J. R. Hawkins
Florida		
Progress Savings Bank	Key West	
The Ocala Savings Bank	Ocala	F. P. Gadson
Georgia		
Penny Savings Loan & Invest. Co	Augusta	R. S. Williams
Fidelity Savings Bank	Savannah	E. H. Quo
Mechanics' Savings Bank	Savannah	P. E. Perry
Savannah Savings & Real Estate Corp	Savannah	W. S. Scott
Wage Earners Savings Bank	Savannah	L. E. Williams
Liberty Savings & Real Estate Corp	Macon	R. E. Harlety
Middle Georgia Saving & Invest. Co	Macon	C. H. Douglass
Laborers' Savings & Loan Co	Columbus	J. L. Scanins
Citizens Trust Co	Atlanta	A. M. Wilkins
Illinois		
Binga State Bank	Chicago	Jesse Binga
Douglas National Bank of Chicago	Chicago	Anthony Overton
Kentucky		
First Standard Bank	Louisville	Wilson Lovett
American Mutual Savings Bank	Louisville	W. H. Wright
Maryland		
J. Winfield Thomas Bank	Baltimore	
Harry O. Wilson Bank	Baltimore	
Massachusetts		
Eureka Cooperative Bank	Boston	
South End Cooperative Bank	Boston	E. P. Benjamin
Michigan		
D. C. Northcross & Co., Bankers	Detroit	D. C. Northcross
Peoples' Finance Corporation	Detroit	A. L. Turner
Mississippi		
Mound Bayou State Bank	Mound Bayou	T. S. Morris
Delta Penny Savings Bank	Indianola	J. E. Walker
Missouri		
Peoples Finance Corporation	St. Louis	G. W. Buckner

North Carolina

Dime Bank	Kinston	H. E. Dunn
Forsyth Savings & Trust Co	Winston-Salem	J. S. Hill
Citizens' Bank & Trust Co	Winston-Salem	J. W. Jones
Holloway, Murphy & Co	Kinston	T. B. Holloway
Albemarle Bank	Elizabeth City	E. F. Hoffler
Commercial Bank of Wilson	Wilson	S. H. Vick
Mechanics & Farmers Bank	Durham	C. C. Spaulding
Mechanics & Farmers Bank (branch)	Raleigh	C. C. Spaulding
Mutual Aid & Banking Co	Newbern	J. P. Stanley

Ohio

Star Building and Loan Association	Toledo	E. B. Wango
Building & Loan Association	Springfiled	
Empire Savings & Loan Co	Cleveland	H. E. Murrell
Building & Loan Association	Hamilton	
Adelphi Building, Loan & Savings Co	Columbus	D. C. Chandler

Oklahoma

Boley Bank & Trust Co	Boley	———Johnson
First National Bank of Boley	Boley	

Pennsylvania

Modern State Bank	Pittsburgh	J. L. Phillips
Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Co	Philadelphia	R. R. Wright, Sr.
The Steel City Banking Co	Pittsburgh	M. S. Hunter
Keystone Bank	Philadelphia	J. C. Asbury

South Carolina

Victory Savings Bank	Columbia	C. E. Stevenson
Mutual Savings Bank	Charleston	E. E. Edwards
Peoples' Federation Bank	Charleston	W. H. Johnson
Workers Enterprise Bank	Bennettsville	E. J. Sawyer

Tennessee

Fraternal Savings Bank & Trust Co	Memphis	A. F. Ward
Citizens' Savings Bank & Trust Co	Nashville	H. A. Boyd
Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co	Nashville	J. B. Singleton
Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co	Memphis	T. H. Hays

Texas

Farmers & Citizens' Savings Bank	Palestine	E. M. Grigg
Farmers' Improvement Bank	Waco	R. L. Smith
Farmers' & Mechanics Bank	Tyler	W. A. Redwine
Fraternal Bank & Trust Co	Fort Worth	Thomas Mason
Workmen's Savings & Loan Co	Galveston	Edward Washington

Virginia

Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co	Norfolk	W. M. Rich
Crown Savings Bank	Newport News	E. C. Brown
Commercial Bank & Trust Co	Richmond	J. T. Carter
Sons and Daughters of Peace, Penny, Nickel and Dime Bank	Newport News	S. A. Howell
Second Street Savings Bank	Richmond	John T. Taylor
Peoples' Dime Savings Bank&Trust Co	Staunton	Samuel Lindsay
Savings Bank of Danville	Danville	W. Thompson
St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank	Richmond	Mrs. Maggie B. Walker
Community Savings Bank	Portsmouth	J. F. Proctor
The Phoenix Bank of Nansemond	Suffolk	J. W. Richardson
Continental Savings Bank	Dendron	

West Virginia

Mutual Savings & Loan Co	Charleston	C. E. Mitchell

CRIME.

Differences in Number of Prisoners Considered Vitiate Comparison Of Crime Rates.

From time to time the Census Bureau collects data relating to crime. There has been in each case, however, a considerable variation in the number of prisons, that is jails, penitentiaries, etc., from which data were collected.

In 1904, the prisoners in 1,337 prisons were enumerated There were in these prisons, at the time, 50,111 white and 26,661 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year 125,093 white persons and 24,598 colored persons. In 1910, the prisoners, in 3,198 prisons were enumerated. There

were in these prisons, at that time, 72,797 white and 38,701 colored persons There were committed to these prisons that year, 368,468 white persons and 110,319 colored persons. The number of penitentiaries and reformatories from which data were collected in 1904, 81; and in 1910, 82, was practically the same. There was, however, information from 1,764 more municipal prisons, jails, and prisons considered vitiate the comparisons of crime rates for different periods.

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for colored, 325. In 1904 the number was, for whites, 75; for colored, 277. In 1910, the number was, for whites, 89; for colored 30.

In 1910, the number was, for whites, 89; for colored, 378.

In 1904 the number of commitments to prison per 100,000 of the population was, for whites, 171; colored, 256. In 1910 the number of commitments was for whites, 467; colored, 1,101. The number of colored prisoners in penitentiaries per 100,000 of the colored population was 225 in 1904 and 260 in 1910.

Crime Rates Appear To Be Higher In The North Than In The South.

It appears that there is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that over seven-tenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and a large proportion of these are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime; that is—unmarried persons or young people with one or two children.

Colored Persons in Prison:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870	2,025	6,031
1880	3,774	12,973
1890	5,635	19,244
1904	7,527	18,550
1910	10,081	28,620
PRISONERS PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION.		
1870	372	136
1880	515	221
1890	773	284
1904	765	220
1910	722	323

Proportion Commitments To Prisons Both Whites And Negroes Greater North Than South.

Some comparisons of commitments of white prisoners per 10,000 of the white population. Maine, 70; Massachusetts, 93; Connecticut, 75; New York, 50; Pennsylvania, 64; Colorado, 59; California, 70; other western states, 93. Southern states, North Carolina, 4; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 16; Alabama, 17; Louisiana, 17; Arkansas, 18; Georgia, 18; Texas, 19; Tennessee, 20; Oklahoma, 27; Virginia, 33; Kentucky, 35.

The commitments to prisons per ten thousand of the Negro population is for the North, 283; for the West, 366 and for the South, 88; that is to say, a Negro is 3 times more likely to get in jail in the North and 4 times more likely to be committed to jail in the West than in South. The commitments of Negroes per ten thousand of the Negro population is, for Massachusetts, 196; for Connecticut, 254; for Georgia, 82; for Alabama, 71; for South Carolina, 52, for Louisiana, 47; for Mississippi, 30; for North Carolina, 29.

Negro Crime Rate Lower Than Rate For Emigrant Races.

It is to be noted that the statistics of crimes of foreign born are deceptive for the reason that crimes are committed for the most part by

adults and the rates for these crimes are based on the foreign born which is also mostly adult. On the other hand comparison of the criminal population of the white American born is based on the entire white American born population which includes the children of the white American born and also the children of the foreign born. When, however, due allowance is made for this it is still interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than some of the emigrant races who during the past two decades came to this country.

The Commitments to prison in 1904 per 1,000 of certain nationalities were: Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4 .4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2 .8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904 the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total population were: all whites, 0.6; colored, 1 .8*; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4 .8; Austrians, 3 .2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9; of those committed to prison for major offenses in 1904, the per cent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9; all whites, 2.3; foreign white, 2 .6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1 .8; Poles, 2.1; Mexicans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0; French, 3.1; Austrians, 4 .2; Italians, 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7.† The report, 1911, of the Immigration Commission on "Immigration and Crime" gives the following concerning the per cent rape forms of all offenses by Negroes and Whites: of convictions, New York City Court of General Sessions, Negro, 0.5; foreign whites, 1 .8; native whites, 0 .8; of Chicago police arrests Negro, 0.34; foreign whites, 0.35; native whites 0.30; of alien white prisoners, 1908 in the United States, 2.9.†

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

DIVISIONS	WHITE			NEGRO		
	1890	1904	1910	1890	1904	1910
United States	23 .5	29 .7	25 .7	25 .4	34 .4	39 .2
North Atlantic States	39 .6	48 .6	34 .9	215 .4	208 .9	199 .0
North Central States	21 .8	26 .9	27 .6	147 .9	200 .7	226 .0
South Atlantic States	13 .9	20 .9	19 .2	15 .7	23 .9	25 .1
South Central States	2 .8	4 .3	7 .4	4 .3	4 .6	10 .8
Western States	12 .1	28 .4	24 .0	5 .7	45 .9	244 .5

"It is noticeable that the ratios for the colored are very much higher in the Northern states than in the Southern. The difference may be explained partly by the fact that in the North the provisions made for juvenile delinquents are much more extensive for both the white and the colored than in the South, and partly by the fact that the colored in the South live for the most part in rural districts, while in the North they are mainly in cities. Truancy and similar offenses for which most of the juvenile delinquents are committed are more often punished in cities than in rural communities." (Page 230 Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions, 1904.)

LYNCHING

Phillips in his "American Negro Slavery," pages 458-563 and 511-572 gives extended information about rapes and the lynchings of Negroes in the days of slavery. He points out that in Virginia from 1780 to 1864

*If to the colored all those who are lynched for rape were added, the change in the figures would be less than one-fourth of one per cent.

†The 1904 census figures with reference to rape are used because in the 1910 report "The term 'rape' was interpreted rather broadly to include offenses defined as 'defiling child,' 'indecent assault,' 'indecent liberties with child,' etc., and also those cases where rape was not actually committed, but only attempted or intended. Perhaps this is one reason why the number of commitments for rape reported at the census of 1910—1,337, after excluding for purposes of comparison the juvenile delinquents (74) and prisoners committed for nonpayment of fine (29)—is so much larger than the number reported in 1904, which was 620. No record, however, has been preserved showing what this offense included in 1904, but in any event the increase is altogether too large to represent an actual increase in the occurrence of the offense."

there were seventy-three slaves convicted for rape and thirty-two convicted for attempted rape. In Baldwin County, Georgia, in 1812 a Negro was convicted of rape and sentenced to be hanged. Near Gallatin, Mississippi in 1843 two slaves were lynched for rape and murder.

According to the files of the Liberator, three slaves and one free Negro were legally executed for rape and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two Negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a Negro was burned to death at St. Louis, for killing a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the Liberator, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women, three Negroes were legally executed, and four were burned at the stake.

Four-fifths Lynchings
For Crimes
Other Than Rape.

In the forty years, 1885-1924, there were 862 persons, 60 whites and 802 Negroes put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth or 20.5 per cent of the total number of persons, 4,203, who were lynched during that period. On the other hand, 3,341 or four-fifths of those lynched were for causes other than rape. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape.

An investigation into the causes of lynching made some time ago showed that over ten per cent of the Negroes lynched were for such minor offenses as grave robbery, threatened political exposure, slander, self-defence, wife-beating, cutting levees, kidnapping, voodooism, poisoning horses, writing insulting letters, incendiary language, swindling, jilting a girl, colonizing Negroes, turning States evidences, political troubles, gambling, quarrelling, poisoning wells, throwing stones, unpopularity, making threats, circulating scandals, being troublesome, bad reputation, drunkenness, strike rioting, insults, supposed offences, insulting women, fraud, criminal abortion, alleged stock poisoning, enticing servant away, etc

CAUSE OF LYNCHING 1889–1924 CLASSIFIED

	Homicide	Felonious assault	Rape	Attempted Rape	Robbery and Theft	Insult to white persons	All other causes
1889	51	5	34	4	19	------	63
1890	25	2	26	2	5	------	67
1891	52	2	38	2	28	------	70
1892	88	4	37	12	38	2	74
1893	56	2	34	4	10	2	92
1894	73	2	42	10	16	6	41
1895	71	1	29	13	20	1	36
1896	42	9	29	6	14	------	31
1897	68	5	25	9	23	2	34
1898	74	5	11	7	8	2	20
1899	56	------	5	6	6	------	34
1900	43	10	18	13	7	------	24
1901	48	9	21	8	21	1	27
1902	43	7	19	11	1	------	15
1903	53	8	16	7	------	1	19
1904	36	4	14	6	1	2	24
1905	34	4	15	4	2	------	7
1906	24	7	16	14	1	1	9
1907	20	7	13	11	4	1	7
1908	50	10	14	6	4	3	32
1909	28	12	3	18	1	3	5
1910	38	6	16	8	2	2	2
1911	37	4	9	6	1	4	10
1912	37	6	10	2	1	3	5
1913	20	11	5	5	2	1	8
1914	30	8	6	1	1	------	6
1915	26	10	11	------	9	3	8

CAUSE OF LYNCHING 1889-1924 CLASSIFIED—Continued.

	Homicide	Felonious assault	Rape	Attempted Rape	Robbery and Theft	Insult to white persons	All other causes
1916	20	7	3	9	8	2	5
1917	6	2	7	5	2	2	14
1918	28	2	10	6	2	------	16
1919	28	3	9	10	1	6	26
1920	22	9	15	3	------	3	9
1921	19	7	16	3	------	3	16
1922	15	5	14	5	4	2	12
1923	5	5	6	1	1	1	14
1924	4	2	5	2	------	3	------
Total	1360	202	601	239	263	62	882

LYNCHINGS WHITES AND NEGROES
1885—1924

Yr.	Whites	Negros	Total
1885	106	78	188
1886	67	71	134
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	37	90	127
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	23	84	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	28	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	61	66
1906	8	64	72
1907	3	60	63
1908	7	93	100
1909	14	73	87
1910	9	65	74
1911	8	63	71
1912	4	60	64
1913	1	51	52
1914	3	49	52
1915	13	54	67
1916	4	50	54
1916	2	36	38
1918	4	60	64
1919	7	76	83
1920	8	53	61
1921	5	59	64
1922	6	51	57
1923	4	29	33
1924	------	16	16
Total	1038	3165	4203

LYNCHINGS OF NEGROES, 1889–1924–DISTRIBUTION BY STATES

STATES	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
Ga	11	16	10	11	15	18	10	7	12	10	26	16	13	9	12	14	11	5	8	16	12	12	21	12	10	2	16	14	6	18	21	9	11	11	4	2	431
Miss	23	10	19	14	15	15	12	6	15	12	14	19	10	10	16	18	17	12	13	20	6	5	5	6	9	12	8	1	1	6	12	7	13	9	8	2	400
La	8	5	13	22	18	15	4	16	13	9	5	19	14	9	9	2	3	8	11	7	10	3	4	8	6	12	2	2	5	9	7	--	5	2	--	1	286
Texas	8	19	10	11	7	10	18	5	20	3	3	3	11	6	7	5	9	6	4	18	11	5	3	3	5	6	4	7	6	9	4	9	6	14	3	1	279
Ala	7	6	16	19	23	12	15	9	18	11	3	8	16	5	5	6	3	6	11	4	8	8	2	7	2	2	9	1	4	3	6	6	1	2	1	--	266
Fla	--	3	9	8	7	7	12	8	11	1	6	8	7	4	6	3	1	6	--	7	8	15	7	5	4	4	5	7	1	2	5	7	4	5	9	5	207
Ark	4	4	7	18	10	8	8	4	8	15	9	5	2	6	8	17	4	5	3	2	3	8	2	3	2	1	2	4	4	2	11	1	6	5	1	--	202
Tenn	--	5	13	16	11	13	8	9	5	6	3	7	9	5	5	2	3	2	2	9	--	2	4	5	1	--	2	3	3	4	1	--	1	1	--	1	161
S. C	12	3	---	4	12	4	5	4	6	14	1	2	5	3	7	4	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	7	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	--	1	129
Ky	4	3	6	9	9	15	9	6	5	5	1	1	5	7	1	4	4	1	1	5	4	--	4	--	3	--	2	2	2	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	128
Va	7	6	5	5	12	6	3	--	3	3	1	6	2	4	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	74
N. C	2	2	2	3	2	---	1	1	2	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	2	4	3	4	--	--	--	56
Mo	3	1	2	1	4	2	3	--	1	4	2	2	5	3	4	--	1	3	--	--	--	2	2	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	54
Okla	2	--	--	--	1	1	2	1	---	1	--	---	1	1	--	1	--	1	2	--	1	1	5	--	4	3	2	4	1	1	--	2	--	1	1	--	40
W. Va	1	3	2	5	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	2	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	27
Md	--	--	1	1	---	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Ind	1	2	1	---	--	2	--	1	---	---	---	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Ill	--	--	--	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	--	---	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	13
Kans	1	--	---	2	2	1	---	--	---	---	2	---	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	12
Wyo	--	--	---	2	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Ohio	--	--	---	3	---	2	---	--	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	7
Colo	--	--	2	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	2	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Calif	--	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Neb	--	--	1	---	---	1	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	4
Mich	1	--	2	---	1	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
N. M	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Ore	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Minn	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	3
Pa	--	--	---	---	---	1	---	--	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
N. Y	--	--	---	1	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
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N. J	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
R. I	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
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S. D	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Wash	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
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Wis	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Total	95	90	121	155	154	134	112	80	122	102	84	107	107	86	86	83	61	64	60	93	73	65	63	60	51	49	54	50	36	60	76	53	59	51	29	16	2841

LYNCHINGS OF WHITES, 1889-1924—DISTRIBUTION BY STATES

STATES	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
Okla	8	3	2	7	11	12	9	10	4	4	1	2	1	3			3			4	1	1				1				1						33
Texas	6	2	6	1	1	2	6	2	4		4	1	1			2				1	1	1				1	2		1		1					34
La		2	16	5	1			8	2		8	1		1		1					2	1														30
Ark	4	2	4	1	2	5	6	2	2	1	2		1	1	1																					30
Ala	4		5	8	1	2	1		2	2	2	1		1						1		4														46
Tenn			9	5	2	7	1	4			3		3		1																					41
Wyo	8	1		6	3	2	3	5	2		1		2																							35
Mo	14	1	1	7	2				1																											34
Mont	5			5	1	3		6	4	1	1		1	3																						33
Calif	3	2	5	7	2				1	2			3	3							1															30
Miss	1	1	3	5	1	1	7						3		3																					26
Colo	1	2	4	1		1	1						6							1		1														24
Ga		3		3	2	1	7	4		2		1	8		1																					23
Neb			1	3		2	4	1	2	2						1		1	1		1															22
Wash	9	2	1	2		3	4											1			3															22
S. D	1	1	3	4	1	2	2		2	1												1															19
N. M	3	2		2	6	1	2	1	1				1							1																	18
Fla			1			1		2		1					1						2																17
Ariz											1	1		2	1		1		1																		14
Kans				8	2																															13
Ill		3		3	1			2	1																											13
Idaho	2		1	1	1	2	1		2	1	1	2					1				2															12
Nev				1		1	2	1	1	2																											11
N. D			1	8	2			1																													10
Ind		3		3				2																													10
Ore			1	1			3	1						1		1	1																				9
N. C	2		1		1			5	1									1		1			1	1													8
Va		4	1	2	1																																7
W. Va	2			2	1			2																													7
Iowa				2	1			2	1						1										1												4
Minn	5				1															1																	4
Wis	1				1																																3
S. C					2	2							1					1																			3
Md	1		1		2		2																														3
Ohio			1		1	1							1																								3
N. Y	1	1		1		1								1																							2
Mich			1	1			1																														2
Pa																					1																1
Del																																					1
Utah												1																									1
Maine																																					1
N. H																																					1
Vt																																					1
Mass																																					1
R. I																																					1
Conn																																					1
N. J																																					1
Total	81	37	71	100	46	56	59	51	44	25	23	8	28	10	18	4	5	8	3	7	14	9	8	4	1	3	13	4	2	4	7	8	5	6	4	1	776

INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, OR WHICH RECEIVE THEM (1)

Alabama.
Alabama Reform School for Negro Boys, Mt. Meigs.
Reform School for Negro Girls, Mt. Meigs.

Delaware.
State School for Girls, Marshalltown.

District of Columbia.
National Training School for Boys.

Florida.
Florida State Reform School, Marianna, (Both sexes.)

Georgia.
Chatham County Industrial Farm for Boys, Savannah.
Georgia State Reformatory, Milledgeville, (Males.)

Kentucky.
Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale, (Both sexes.)
Louisville Industrial School, Louisville, (Both sexes.)

Louisiana.
Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New Orleans, (Males.)

Maryland.
Maryland House of Reformation, Cheltenham, (Males.)
Maryland Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale.

Missouri.
Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville.
St. Louis Industrial School, St. Louis, (Both sexes.)
State Industrial School for Wayward Colored Girls, Tipton.

North Carolina.
State Training School for Delinqunt Negro Boys, Rockingham.
State Training School for Delinquent Negro Girls, Efland.

Oklahoma.
State Training School for Negro Boys, McAlester.

South Carolina.
Jenkins' Reformatory, Ladson, (Males.)
Reformatory for Negro Boys, Lexington.
Fairwold Industrial School for Wayward Girls, Columbia.

Tennessee.
Hamilton County Industrial School and Farm, East Chattanooga, (Both sexes.)
Tennessee Reformatory for Boys, Nashville.
Tennessee Reformatory for Negro Girls, Nashville.
Knox County Industrial School, Knoxville, (Both sexes.)

Texas.
Harris County Training School for Colored Delinquent Youths, Houston.
Industrial Training School and Farm for Delinquent Girls, Houston.
Training School for Juveniles, Gatesville, (Males.)

Virginia.
Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys, Hanover.
Industrial Home for Wayward Girls, Peaks.

West Virginia.
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.
West Virginia Reform School, Maggie, (Males.)

(1) For list of Benevolent Institutions which receive Negroes, adults and children, see pp. 376-415 of the 1918-1919 Negro Year Book.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Death Rates.

The registration area from which the death rates of whites and Negroes is derived consists of twenty-seven northern and western states of the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and thirteen cities in non-registration states. The population of this area is white, 84,505,713 or 85 per cent of the total white population; Negro, 8,313,241 or 79 per cent of the total Negro population. The total number of deaths in the registration area in 1922 was, white, 1,101,863; Negro, 132,474.

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION LYNCHINGS BY STATES 1882-1924.

STATES	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
Miss	3	10	10	16	17	14	10	24	12	23	15	15	16	13	6	15	14	14	20	18	10	17	18	17	12	13	20	7	5	5	6	9	12	9	1	1	6	12	7	14	9	8	2	505
Ga	3	5	5	9	6	4	12	11	16	11	14	15	20	14	8	14	12	26	16	13	9	12	15	11	6	9	16	15	12	21	12	10	2	18	14	6	18	21	9	11	11	4	2	498
Tex	10	13	15	43	17	15	15	14	21	16	12	8	12	24	7	24	3	7	4	12	6	7	5	11	6	4	18	12	7	4	3	5	6	5	9	6	10	4	10	7	18	5	1	461
La	5	3	5	3	6	9	8	8	7	29	27	19	15	4	24	13	9	13	20	14	10	10	3	4	8	11	8	11	4	4	8	6	12	2	2	5	9	7	..	5	3	1	1	375
Ala	5	4	3	5	6	5	11	7	6	25	24	25	19	16	13	18	11	6	8	16	5	5	6	3	6	11	4	8	8	2	8	2	2	9	1	4	3	7	7	2	2	1	..	339
Ark	3	7	6	12	4	8	2	8	4	12	26	11	10	9	4	10	17	11	6	5	6	9	17	5	5	3	2	3	9	3	3	2	1	5	4	4	3	12	1	6	6	5	2	285
Fla	2	1	2	5	9	4	2	..	3	10	8	7	8	12	10	11	1	6	9	7	4	8	4	1	6	..	8	8	17	7	5	4	4	5	8	1	2	5	7	6	5	9	5	246
Tenn	2	6	..	12	8	7	7	8	6	13	22	14	15	11	14	7	6	4	7	11	5	5	2	3	2	2	9	..	2	4	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	..	1	2	..	1	238
Ky	6	4	6	4	8	7	7	8	5	10	10	11	20	15	8	7	6	3	1	6	8	2	4	4	1	1	9	4	1	8	..	3	..	3	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	210
Okla	..	1	..	7	14	5	6	10	3	2	7	12	13	11	11	4	5	1	..	3	2	3	1	..	4	2	..	5	2	5	1	4	3	3	4	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	161
S. C	6	3	1	4	4	7	2	12	3	1	4	13	4	6	4	6	14	1	2	5	3	7	5	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	7	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	..	1	160
Mo	3	2	3	10	4	2	3	8	1	2	6	5	5	3	6	5	5	3	2	6	6	4	..	1	3	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	114
Va	2	1	5	4	2	1	4	7	6	5	7	12	7	3	..	5	4	1	6	2	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100
N. C	..	2	3	5	2	5	10	4	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	91
Mont	..	5	9	3	..	..	5	3	2	5	7	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
W. Va	1	..	2	2	3	6	1	6	3	2	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	49
Ind	4	3	3	..	8	6	..	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	5	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Calif	..	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	5	1	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	48
Colo	6	1	3	1	3	..	5	..	3	2	3	2	1	7	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Neb	..	2	6	2	3	4	3	9	2	2	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Kans	2	2	2	5	5	1	4	3	..	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	46
Wyo	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	14	1	1	9	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
N, M	5	2	4	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	6	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Ariz	4	1	1	..	..	5	6	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Ill	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	31
S. D	1	1	3	2	..	..	4	..	2	3	4	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Md	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Wash	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Idaho	..	..	1	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Ohio	2	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Ore	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Iowa	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Nev	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
N. D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Minn	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mich	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
Wis	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pa	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Utah	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Maine	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
N. Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Del	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Conn	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
N. J	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R. I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. H	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	82	93	114	184	138	122	142	176	127	192	255	200	190	171	131	166	127	107	115	135	96	104	87	66	72	63	100	87	74	71	64	52	52	67	54	38	64	83	61	64	57	33	15	4492

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION LYNCHINGS BY STATES 1882-1924.

STATES	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
Miss	3	10	10	16	17	14	10	24	12	23	15	15	16	13	6	15	14	14	20	18	10	17	18	17	12	13	20	7	5	5	6	9	12	9	1	1	6	12	7	14	9	8	2	505
Ga	3	5	5	9	6	4	12	11	16	11	14	15	20	14	8	14	12	26	16	13	9	12	15	11	6	9	16	15	12	21	12	10	2	18	14	6	18	21	9	11	11	4	2	498
Tex	10	13	15	43	17	15	15	14	21	16	12	8	12	24	7	24	3	7	4	12	6	7	5	11	6	4	18	12	7	4	3	5	6	5	9	6	10	4	10	7	18	5	1	461
La	5	3	5	3	6	9	8	8	7	29	27	19	15	4	24	13	9	13	20	14	10	10	3	4	8	11	8	11	4	4	8	6	12	2	2	5	9	7	--	5	3	1	1	375
Ala	5	4	3	5	6	5	11	7	6	25	24	25	19	16	13	18	11	6	8	16	5	5	6	3	6	11	4	8	8	2	8	2	2	9	1	4	3	7	7	2	2	1	--	339
Ark	3	7	6	12	4	8	2	8	4	12	26	11	10	9	4	10	17	11	6	5	6	9	17	5	5	3	2	3	9	3	3	2	1	5	4	4	3	12	1	6	5	2	--	285
Fla	2	1	2	5	9	4	2	--	3	10	8	7	8	12	10	11	1	6	9	7	4	8	4	1	6	--	8	8	17	7	5	4	4	5	8	1	2	5	7	6	5	9	5	246
Tenn	2	6	--	12	8	7	7	8	6	13	22	14	15	11	14	7	6	4	7	11	5	5	2	3	2	2	9	--	2	4	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	--	1	2	--	1	238
Ky	6	4	6	4	8	7	7	8	5	10	10	11	20	15	8	7	6	3	1	6	8	2	4	4	1	1	9	4	1	8	--	3	--	5	2	2	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	210
Okla	--	1	--	7	14	5	6	10	3	2	7	12	13	11	11	4	5	1	--	3	2	3	1	--	4	2	--	5	2	5	1	4	3	3	4	1	1	--	3	--	1	1	--	1	161
S. C	6	3	1	4	4	7	2	12	3	1	4	13	4	6	4	6	14	1	2	6	6	4	--	1	3	--	--	1	2	2	--	1	2	1	1	2	1	--	2	1	1	--	1	160
Mo	3	2	3	10	4	2	3	8	1	2	6	5	5	3	6	5	5	3	2	6	6	4	--	1	3	--	--	1	2	2	--	1	1	2	1	--	--	2	1	1	--	1	1	114
Va	2	1	5	4	2	1	4	7	6	5	7	12	7	3	--	5	4	1	6	2	4	--	3	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	100
N. C	--	2	3	5	2	5	10	4	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	2	4	3	4	--	--	--	91
Mont	--	5	9	3	--	--	5	3	2	5	7	2	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
W. Va	1	--	2	2	3	6	1	6	3	2	5	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	49
Ind	4	3	3	--	8	6	--	3	2	2	--	2	2	--	1	5	1	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48
Calif	--	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	5	1	1	7	--	1	--	--	--	6	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	48
Colo	6	1	3	1	3	--	5	--	3	2	3	2	1	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	48
Neb	--	2	6	2	3	4	3	9	2	2	2	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	46
Kans	2	2	2	5	5	1	4	3	--	--	3	3	3	1	--	--	1	3	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	46
Wyo	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	14	1	1	9	2	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	45
N, M	5	2	4	3	--	--	--	3	2	--	2	6	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Ariz	4	1	1	--	--	5	6	--	3	--	3	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Ill	--	1	--	2	1	--	2	--	--	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	31
S. D	1	1	3	2	--	--	4	--	2	3	4	1	1	2	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Md	--	--	2	1	1	2	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28
Wash	2	1	2	2	1	--	--	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	27
Idaho	--	--	1	6	--	--	5	--	--	--	8	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Ohio	2	1	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	19
Ore	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	4	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Iowa	--	3	--	5	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Nev	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
N. D	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Minn	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	9
Mich	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Wis	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Pa	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Utah	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Maine	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
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Conn	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
N. J	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Mass	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
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Total	82	93	114	184	138	122	142	176	127	192	255	200	190	171	131	166	127	107	115	135	96	104	87	66	72	63	100	87	74	71	64	52	52	67	54	38	64	83	61	64	57	33	15	4492

INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, OR WHICH RECEIVE THEM (1)

Alabama.
Alabama Reform School for Negro Boys, Mt. Meigs.
Reform School for Negro Girls, Mt. Meigs.

Delaware.
State School for Girls, Marshalltown.

District of Columbia.
National Training School for Boys.

Florida.
Florida State Reform School, Marianna, (Both sexes.)

Georgia.
Chatham County Industrial Farm for Boys, Savannah.
Georgia State Reformatory, Milledgeville, (Males.)

Kentucky.
Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale, (Both sexes.)
Louisville Industrial School, Louisville, (Both sexes.)

Louisiana.
Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New Orleans, (Males.)

Maryland.
Maryland House of Reformation, Cheltenham, (Males.)
Maryland Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale.

Missouri.
Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville.
St. Louis Industrial School, St. Louis, (Both sexes.)
State Industrial School for Wayward Colored Girls, Tipton.

North Carolina.
State Training School for Delinqunt Negro Boys, Rockingham.
State Training School for Delinquent Negro Girls, Efland.

Oklahoma.
State Training School for Negro Boys, McAlester.

South Carolina.
Jenkins' Reformatory, Ladson, (Males.)
Reformatory for Negro Boys, Lexington.
Fairwold Industrial School for Wayward Girls, Columbia.

Tennessee.
Hamilton County Industrial School and Farm, East Chattanooga, (Both sexes.)
Tennessee Reformatory for Boys, Nashville.
Tennessee Reformatory for Negro Girls, Nashville.
Knox County Industrial School, Knoxville, (Both sexes.)

Texas.
Harris County Training School for Colored Delinquent Youths, Houston.
Industrial Training School and Farm for Delinquent Girls, Houston.
Training School for Juveniles, Gatesville, (Males.)

Virginia.
Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys, Hanover.
Industrial Home for Wayward Girls, Peaks.

West Virginia.
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.
West Virginia Reform School, Maggie, (Males.)

(1) For list of Benevolent Institutions which receive Negroes, adults and children, see pp. 376-415 of the 1918-1919 Negro Year Book.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Death Rates.

The registration area from which the death rates of whites and Negroes is derived consists of twenty-seven northern and western states of the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and thirteen cities in non-registration states. The population of this area is white, 84,505,713 or 85 per cent of the total white population; Negro, 8,313,241 or 79 per cent of the total Negro population. The total number of deaths in the registration area in 1922 was, white, 1,101,863; Negro, 132,474.

Death Rates Negroes And Whites Decreasing.

Mortality statistics indicate that the death rates for both whites and Negroes are decreasing.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 WHOLE REGISTRATION AREA

	1910	1912	1914	1916	1919	1920	1922	Per Cent Decrease 1910–1922
White	14.6	13.5	13.2	13.6	12.4	12.6	11.4	22.0
Negro	24.1	22.6	21.7	19.8	18.0	16.0	15.7	34.8

mmt

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 RURAL PART REGISTRATION AREA

	1910	1912	1914	1916	1919	1920	1922	Per Cent Decrease 1910–1922
White	13.3	12.3	12.0	12.5	11.4	11.5	10.7	19.4
Negro	17	18.0	18.6	17.4	16.0	15.3	13.2	24.2

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 ALL REGISTRATION CITIES

	1910	1912	1914	1916	1919	1920	1922	Per Cent Decrease 1910–1922
White	15.5	14.5	14.3	14.7	13.4	13.6	12.1	21.9
Negro	26.4	24.7	23.9	23.0	21.9	22.7	20.5	22.4

Greater Decrease Percentage Negro Death Rates Than White Death Rates.

It appears that there is a greater decrease in the death rates for Negroes in recent years than that for whites. The decline of the rate for whites in the registration area in the period 1910-1922 was 22.0 per cent that for Negroes, 30.7 per cent.

The death rate for Negroes now is about what it was for whites twenty years ago. The rate for whites in 1900 was 17.1 per cent; that for Negroes in 1922 was 15.7 per cent. It further appears that at any one time the death rate among Negroes compares favorably with that of whites in many foreign countries as, for example, in 1910 the death rate was for Hungary, 23.6 per cent; Rumania, 24.8 per cent; Spain, 28.3 per cent; Austria, 21.3 per cent; Negroes of the United States, 24.1 per cent.

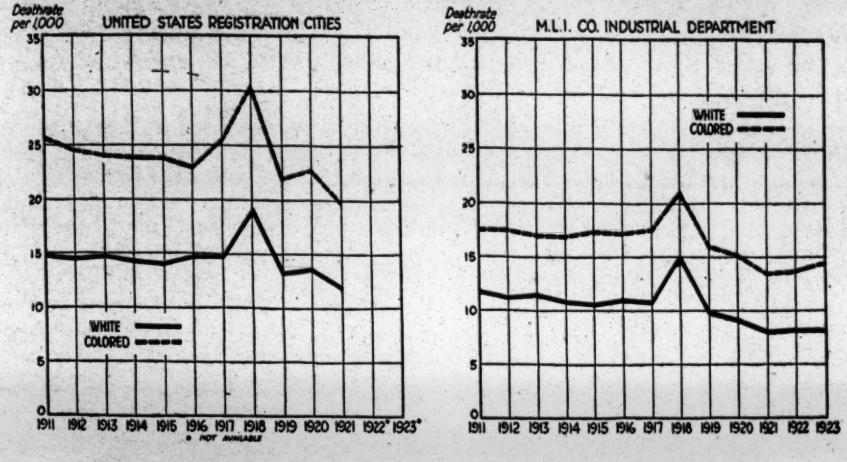
Decline Tuberculosis Rate Most Important Single Achievement.

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, says that "the most important single achievement in the improvement of health conditions among Negroes for the past ten years has been the reduction in mortality from tuberculosis. In 1911, tuberculosis was responsible for 418 deaths for each 100,000 colored persons insured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1922, the rate was 244, or 42 per cent less.

It is especially encouraging to find that the rate of decline has been much greater in recent years than ever before; as for example, from 1918 to 1922 the mortality rate for tuberculosis dropped uninterrupted from 390 per 100,000 to 244."

DECLINING MORTALITY OF WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS IN RECENT YEARS

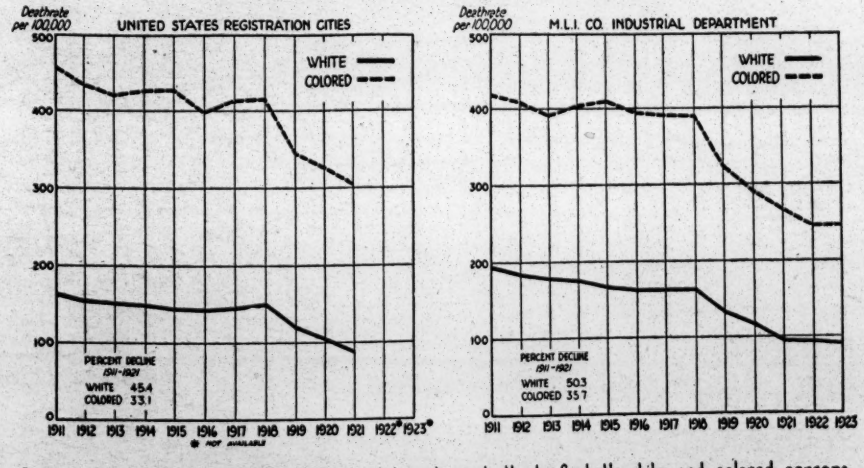
Deathrates per 1,000, United States Registration Cities & Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Industrial Dep't., 1911 to 1923.



Among insured negroes the deathrate declined 17.1 percent between 1911 and 1923, and between 1911 and 1921, 23.4 percent. For this latter period, the fall in mortality among negroes, in cities of the general population, amounted to 22.7 percent.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHRATE AMONG WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS

Deathrate per 100,000 from Tuberculosis-all forms. United States Registration Area & Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Industrial Department, 1911 to 1923.

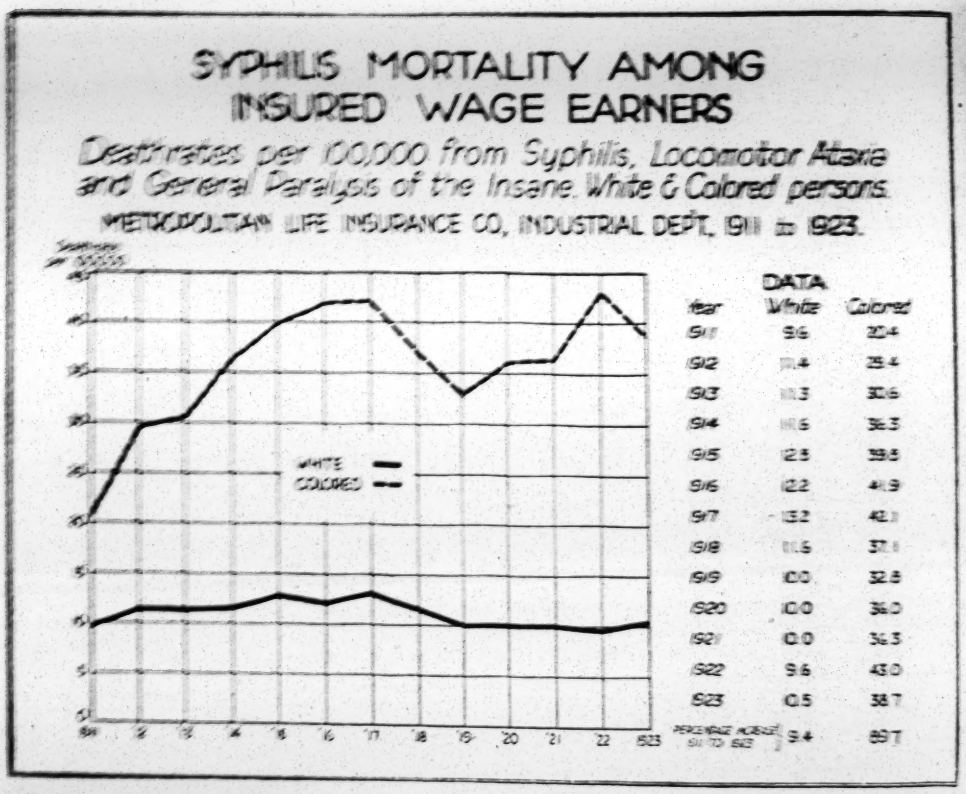


Between 1911 and 1921, a greater decline in tuberculosis deathrate for both white and colored persons insured in Metropolitan Industrial Department than in United States Registration Cities.

Other Important Diseases Show Death Rate Decline.

Other important diseases which show a death rate decline for Negroes are: "Typhoid, with a decline for the ten years from 46.2 per thousand to 11.2 per thousand, a decline of 75.8 per cent for the ten years; malaria, with a decline from 26.3 per thousand to 6.4; communicable diseases of children, measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, which together had a decline for the decade of 57 per cent; diarrhea and enteritis had a decline of 56 per cent in 12 years and pneumonia showed a decline of 26.4 per cent for the ten years.

"There are two sets of diseases in which there appears not to have been a decline but, in fact, an increase; one set is the venereal diseases for which the rate 42.8 per thousand in 1922 was more than double the rate for 1911. The other set are the chronic diseases as cancer, diabetes, cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy and organic diseases of the heart. A part of the increase in the rate for venereal diseases is probably due to fuller and better reporting of these diseases by physicians. Chronic diseases are, for the most part, of the middle aged and beyond. A part of the increase in the rate for chronic diseases is probably due to the decline in the rate for diseases mainly prevalent among those below middle age.



Death Rate Decline For Every Age Period But Greatest For Very Young Children.

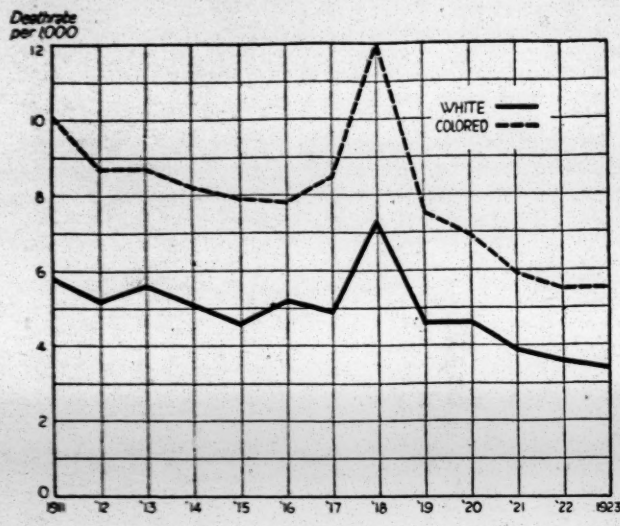
"The decline in recent years in the death rate is for every age period." "Colored children," according to Dr. Dublin, "show the greatest im-

provement in mortality of any age group. Among the children under 15, tuberculosis has been reduced by about half. The four communicable diseases of childhood, namely measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough and diphtheria, show together a decline of 33 per cent in the interval between 1911 and 1923.

Colored children enjoy a distinct advantage over white children with respect to measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. The death rates for these are uniformly lower than are found among white children of the same ages. There has also been a marked decline, more than 50 per cent, in the mortality rate from diarrhea and enteritis among young colored children. The rates for the children of the two races are no longer very far apart, those for the colored children in 1923 being even a little lower than those for the white children in 1911. This shows that colored mothers have not been slow to learn how to care for and feed their babies in accordance with the best practice of the day."

MORTALITY AMONG WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN

Deathrates per 1,000, White and Colored Children under Fifteen Years of Age, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Industrial Department, 1911 to 1923.



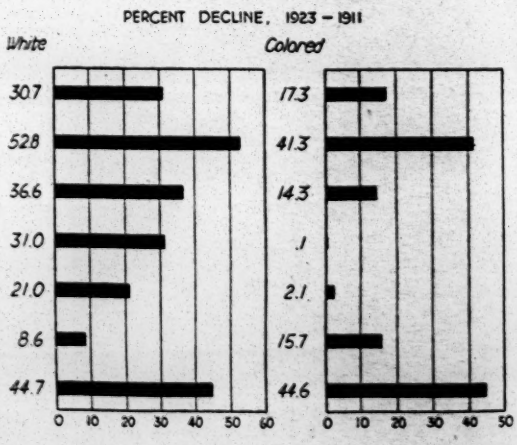
DATA

Year	White	Colored
1911	5.8	10.1
1912	5.2	8.7
1913	5.6	8.7
1914	5.1	8.2
1915	4.6	7.9
1916	5.2	7.8
1917	4.9	8.5
1918	7.3	12.0
1919	4.6	7.5
1920	4.6	6.9
1921	3.9	5.9
1922	3.6	5.5
1923	3.4	5.5
PERCENT DECLINE 1911 TO 1923	41.4	45.5

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS

Deathrates per 100,000, 1923 and 1911. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Industrial Department.

Causes of Death	WHITE 1923	WHITE 1911	COLORED 1923	COLORED 1911
All Causes	867.2	1178.5	1446.1	1746.5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	92.2	196.3	245.8	418.4
Pneumonia (all forms)	68.7	108.4	137.8	160.8
Chronic Nephritis	63.4	91.9	115.0	115.1
Accidents (total)	61.3	77.6	74.2	75.8
Puerperal State (total)	16.9	18.5	24.1	28.6
Diphtheria & Croup	16.6	30.0	5.1	9.2



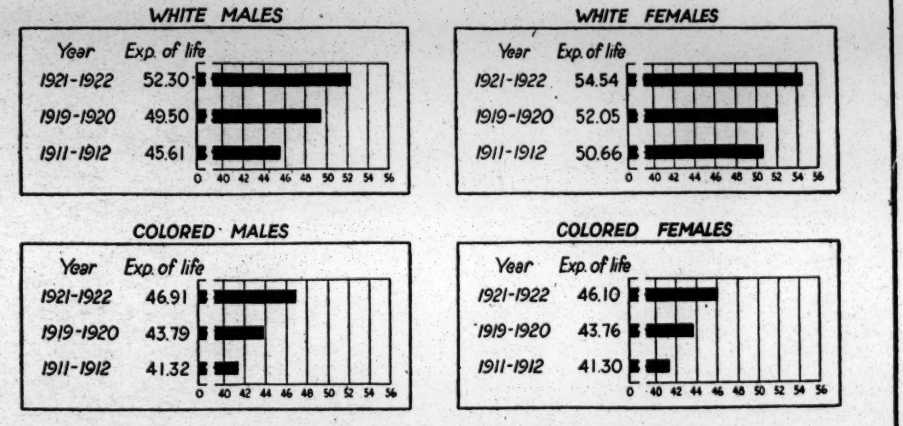
An encouraging decline in mortality of colored lives, especially in diphtheria, tuberculosis and puerperal state. A decline in puerperal state, notably among colored persons, almost twice as great as among whites.

Life Span Negroes Increases 5 years.

A recent study of mortality among Negro policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company indicates that since 1912 there has been an increase of 5 years in their life expectancy. In 1912 the average expectancy of life for the Negro Metropolitan policy-holders, male and female, of all ages from two years up, was; for males, 41.32 years; for females, 41.30 years. In 1922 the expectancy of life was for males, 46.91 years; for females, 46.10 years. In 1912 the life span for the Negroes of the country as a whole was about 35 years. It is now about 40 years. That is, since 1912 the life span of the Negroes of the country has been increased five years.

LIFE SPAN OF THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL POPULATIONS, 1911 to 1922

Expectation of Life at age 10. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Industrial Department



White males showed the greatest improvement in longevity (6.69 years) between 1921-1922 and 1911-1912, followed by colored males with an increase of 5.59 years. The increase in the life-span for colored females at age 10 was 4.80 years, and for white females 3.88 years.

Negro Constitutionally Better Physiological Machine Than White Man.

Conclusions drawn from military examinations and experiences of the past few years appear to indicate that the Negro is constitutionally a better physiological machine than the white man. This conclusion was expressed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 17, 1919. In discussing the relative resistance to disease it was pointed out that:

> "For many maladies the morbidity-rate is the same in the two races. The army officers have, however, ascertained from the statistics that the colored troops are relatively less resistant to diseases of the lungs and pleura as well as to certain general diseases, like tuberculosis and smallpox; they are also much

more frequently infected with venereal diseases and suffer wide-spread complications of these diseases. On the other hand, in general the skin not only on the surface of the body, but also that which is unfolded to form the lining of the mouth and nasopharynx, is much more resistant to micro-organisms in Negroes than in white men. The white skin seems to be relatively a degenerate skin in this respect. Furthermore, the nervous systems of the uninfected Negroes show fewer cases of instability than those of white men. Thus there is far less neurasthenia; there are fewer instances of psychopathic states, and there is only half as much alcoholism in colored as in white troops. Nutritional disorders are also less common among the Negroes. As Love and Davenport describe the uninfected Negro, "He seems to have more stable nerves, have better eyes, and metabolizes better. Thus, in many respects the uninfected colored troops show themselves to be constitutionally better physiological machines than the white men."

Birth Statistics.

The registration area from which the birth rates of whites and Negroes is derived consists of the following states: California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The population of this area is: white, 73,351,909; Negro, 5,323,169; Japanese, 114,246; and Indian, 96,528.

The Bureau of the Census notes that, "In 28, or 33 per cent, of the 84 cities with birth registration by color, the deaths out number the births among the colored population. Every State and the District of Columbia shows an xcess of births over deaths for the white population, the greatest (20) appearing for North Carolina. For the colored population births exceed deaths in the District of Columbia and every State except Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky Maine, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The greatest excess is for Utah (23.1), where 85 per cent of the births of the colored are Japanese. The Negro births exceed the deaths in 64 per cent of the States, the greatest excess, (17.3) being for North Carolina.

In striking contrast to the comparatively low rate of natural increase (9 per 1,000) for the Negro population is the rate (48.7) for the Japanese population in the registration area. It is not to be expected that this rate of natural increase will be maintained year after year by the Japanese in this country. At present the age constitution of the Japanese in this country is undoubtedly most favorable for a very high natural increase in population, but as the years go by and our Japanese grow older the annual rate of natural increase will undoubtedly decrease, together with the birth rate, until the latter approximates the birth rate of Japan itself, where in 1920 the official rate is given as 36.2."

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA IN 1922

	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Excess Birth Rate Over Death Rate
White	73,351,909	1,630,691	848,605	22.2	11.6	10.6
Negro	5,323,169	134,824	86,698	25.3	16.3	9.0
Japanese	114,246	6,941	1,379	60.8	12.1	48.4
Indian	96,528	2,455	1,863	25.4	19.3	6.1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION WHITE AND COLORED 1918-1922

		Births					Deaths				
		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Birth registration area	White	24.6	22.1	23.5	24.0	22.2	17.8	12.6	12.8	11.4	11.6
	Colored	24.5	25.2	27.0	27.9	26.0	26.8	18.5	18.4	15.9	16.3
Rural part registration area	White	23.8	21.5	23.1	24.2	22.4	16.2	11.8	11.9	10.9	11.0
	Colored	28.0	27.1	28.9	29.2	27.3	24.7	17.0	16.2	14.1	14.3
Cities in registration area	White	25.4	22.8	23.8	23.9	22.1	19.4	13.4	13.5	11.8	12.1
	Colored	19.8	21.9	24.0	25.4	23.7	29.6	21.1	22.1	19.4	19.9

INFANT MORTALITY*

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births

		1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Birth registration area	White	91	97	83	82	72	73
	Colored	151	161	131	132	108	110
Rural part registration area	White	84	90	80	76	70	69
	Colored	134	143	123	118	100	102
Cities in registration area	White	96	105	86	87	75	77
	Colored	185	197	148	158	128	127

*Exclusive of stillbirths.

STILLBIRTHS

Per 100 live births

		1918			1922		
		Total	Cities	Rural	Total	Cities	Rural
Birth registration area	White	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.3
	Colored	8.0	10.0	7.2	7.3	8.7	6.7

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Rate per 1,000 total births

		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Birth registration area	* White	11.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	14.2
	Colored	110.5	119.0	122.7	127.1	127.2

*Exclusive of California and Massachusetts. Birth certificates in these States do not requir this information.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO CITIES OF THE SOUTH

CITY	Negro population 1920	Number of Negroes seriously sick all the time	Loss in earnings	Cost of doctor's bill, etc.	Number of Negro deaths	Funeral expenses	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to city because of Negro sickness and deaths	Est'd Annual amount that might be saved through sanitary improvement
Atlanta	62,796	3,700	$ 500,000	$ 740,000	1,456	$ 85,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 2,600,000	$ 1,800,000
Baltimore	108,332	6,500	860,000	1,300,000	2,563	158,000	1,950,000	3,750,000	2,500,000
Birmingham	70,230	4,200	560,000	840,000	1,621	100,000	1,500,000	2,570,000	1,750,000
Charleston	32,326	1,900	232,000	372,000	1,014	60,000	900,000	1,550,000	1,100,000
Charlotte	14,641	840	90,000	168,000	288	17,000	200,000	450,000	260,000
Dallas	24,023	14,000	180,000	280,000	501	30,000	450,000	625,000	475,000
Houston	33,960	2,000	250,000	400,000	634	38,000	570,000	725,000	585,000
Jacksonville	41,520	2,400	300,000	480,000	843	50,000	740,000	925,000	730,000
Louisville	40,087	2,400	300,000	480,000	889	54,000	770,000	960,000	760,000
Memphis	61,181	3,600	450,000	720,000	1,659	110,000	1,450,000	2,750,000	1,350,000
Mobile	23,906	1,400	180,000	280,000	563	33,000	500,000	675,000	490,000
Montgomery	19,827	1,200	150,000	240,000	539	31,000	475,000	650,000	450,000
Nashville	35,633	2,200	280,000	440,000	855	51,000	750,000	935,000	675,000
New Orleans	100,930	6,000	750,000	1,200,000	2,676	160,000	2,300,000	4,100,000	2,250,000
Norfolk	43,392	2,500	320,000	500,000	905	54,000	810,000	1,100,000	790,000
Richmond	54,041	3,200	400,000	640,000	1,260	72,000	1,125,000	1,820,000	1,025,000
Savannah	39,179	2,300	290,000	460,000	1,227	73,000	1,100,000	1,790,000	985,000
Washington	109,966	6,500	800,000	1,300,000	2,289	137,000	1,875,000	3,820,000	1,795,000

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO IMPORTANT STATES OF THE SOUTH

Alabama	900,652	55,200	$5,400,000	10,850,000	$ 17,360	$ 990,000	$ 15,000,000	$ 32,580,000	$ 20,000,000
Arkansas	472,220	28,500	2,800,000	5,100,000	9,100	450,000	7,100,000	15,200,000	9,000,000
Florida	329,487	19,000	1,550,000	3,200,000	5,134	350,000	5,000,000	10,700,000	6,900,000
Georgia	1,206,365	72,000	7,100,000	14,000,000	24,100	1,250,000	18,650,000	41,200,000	26,000,000
Kentucky	235,938	14,700	1,425,000	2,875,000	4,560	250,000	4,000,000	8,400,000	5,300,000
Louisiana	700,257	42,000	4,200,000	8,400,000	10,722	625,000	11,000,000	24,000,000	15,000,000
Maryland	244,479	14,900	1,570,000	2,650,000	5,198	275,000	3,700,000	7,800,000	4,500,000
Mississippi	935,184	61,000	6,100,000	11,870,000	14,092	850,000	14,000,000	28,000,000	18,000,000
North Carolina	763,407	45,000	4,500,000	9,100,000	12,315	700,000	12,000,000	26,000,000	16,000,000
South Carolina	864,719	52,000	5,200,000	10,100,000	14,338	890,000	14,200,000	28,900,000	18,450,000
Tennessee	451,758	26,000	2,600,000	5,200,000	8,169	475,000	7,200,000	16,000,000	10,000,000
Texas	741,694	44,000	4,400,000	4,800,000	14,100	875,000	14,150,000	28,500,000	18,200,000
Virginia	690,017	41,000	4,100,000	8,000,000	12,130	680,000	11,250,000	25,780,000	15,800,000

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION AMONG WHITE AND COLORED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN 1911, 1913, 1916 AND 1922

AREA	Year	Typhoid fever		Tuberculosis of lungs		Cancer		Cerebral hemorrhage and softening		Diseases of heart		Pneumonia		Brights disease		Congenital debility and malformation		Diarrhea and enteritis	
		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Total registration area	1911	19.9	14.9	126.2	405.3	75.0	57.0	76.1	84.2	137.8	211.8	128.4	252.2	94.3	170.4	77.8	108.2	75.9	111.0
	1913	16.8	38.6	115.7	350.4	80.0	57.3	76.1	82.0	135.8	192.4	127.7	218.7	99.5	166.2	82.2	99.0	74.3	91.3
	1916	11.9	33.5	110.5	312.7	83.8	53.5	82.5	84.5	148.1	178.0	132.0	212.0	101.9	151.6	75.6	103.8	64.4	82.0
	1922	6.0	21.7	72.9	210.7	90.5	50.8	87.1	75.8	166.1	162.1	98.0	141.7	85.8	114.7	77.5	85.1	31.3	44.0
Registration states	1911	19.7	40.6	125.1	409.8	74.6	57.0	77.7	78.4	138.4	201.3	125.9	236.2	92.4	141.2	78.4	101.7	72.7	99.6
	1913	16.8	40.3	114.5	347.0	79.6	56.4	77.4	78.7	136.2	184.5	125.4	207.1	98.0	146.8	83.1	96.5	71.4	89.1
	1916	11.9	33.7	109.6	304.3	83.5	51.7	84.1	82.2	148.7	173.0	132.2	210.7	101.3	140.2	76.4	107.3	60.9	82.7
	1922	6.0	21.8	72.1	200.6	90.6	50.6	87.4	75.2	166.8	162.0	98.1	141.1	85.9	113.8	77.4	84.6	30.9	44.2
Rural parts registration states	1911	21.3	52.3	110.5	378.4	66.6	43.4	80.9	66.9	132.1	143.9	102.8	174.1	74.3	99.1	71.6	75.7	55.0	83.2
	1913	15.2	35.2	100.8	301.1	70.7	42.2	80.7	62.4	127.9	136.8	100.0	134.0	80.1	105.5	76.5	76.8	58.8	78.1
	1916	13.7	37.6	98.2	260.2	74.0	37.8	88.5	64.4	138.2	129.4	107.9	149.4	86.2	103.2	73.5	104.9	52.0	73.0
	1922	7.9	25.2	72.8	172.8	75.6	37.4	91.3	57.3	149.3	116.1	83.9	94.9	76.5	88.4	72.3	71.2	28.3	37.6
All registration cities	1911	18.8	41.2	139.5	418.5	82.2	63.6	72.0	92.7	142.6	245.3	250.2	290.5	111.3	205.5	83.1	124.2	93.7	124.6
	1913	15.4	34.4	128.5	387.7	88.0	68.8	72.2	97.0	142.5	234.6	151.4	283.0	116.0	212.3	87.2	115.7	87.6	101.3
	1916	10.2	27.7	121.7	387.8	92.8	76.0	76.9	113.2	157.1	247.4	154.0	301.5	116.2	220.9	77.6	102.2	75.7	94.8
	1922	4.2	14.8	72.7	257.6	105.3	76.7	82.9	111.6	182.7	251.2	111.9	232.3	95.0	165.5	82.7	111.8	34.4	56.4

NEGRO PHYSICIANS.

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States Born a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skilled that when sold to a new master he was employed as his assistant.

Derham eventually purchased his freedom, moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in New York City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazines.

DeGrass, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to become a member of a medical Association. In 1854 he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The census of 1900 reported 1,734, and of 1920, 3,495. There were also 1,109 dentists and 3,341 trained nurses. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race are to their credit. Dr. Daniel H. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully perform an operation on the human heart. In the organization at Chicago in 1913, of the American College of Surgeons, which is modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dr. Williams was chosen from among the many surgeons of America, who are of note as one of the "two thousand of the fittest morally, technically and surgically" to become the charter members of the college. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that attracted wide attention in medical circles.

First Negro Medical Journal.—It was the Medical and Surgical Observer. It was established in December, 1892, at Jackson, Tennessee by M. V. Lynk, M. D., the founder and president of the University of West Tennessee It was a monthly publication and was issued for about eighteen months

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

National Medical Associations.—President, W. G. Alexander, M. D., 14 Webster Place, E. Orange, N. J. ; Secretary, Clyde Donnell, M. D., Mutual Building, Durham, N. C. Meets annually, fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Pellagra Commission of National Medical Association.—H. M. Green, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. N. Holman, M. D., Bacteriologist, Nashville, Tenn.; H. C. Hardy, M. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; C. H. Henderson, M. D., Greenwood, S. C.; A. M. Townsend, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

John A. Andrew, Clinical Society.—Secretary, E. H. Dibble, M. D. Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Tri-State Dental Association of Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.—President, D. A. Ferguson, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.; Secretary, J. M. C. Ramsey, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, Memphis, Tenn.—President, T. L. Zuber, M. D., West Point, Miss.; Secretary, S. B. Hickman, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical Association of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.—Secretary, H. W. Armistead, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Southwestern Medical Council.—President, Dr. L. A. Butler, Lafayette, La.

Tri-State Medical Association of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.—President, I. W. Young, M. D., Boley, Okla.; Secretary, J. E. Perry, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Inter-State Dental Association.—President, S. J. Lewis, M. D.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary, W. H. Wallace, D. D. S., Salisbury, N. C.

Physicians, Dentists and Druggists Association of Southern California.—President, J. E. Porter, 21st and Harper Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, C. L. Ballard, 17 Central St., Los Angeles, Cal.

West Tennessee and West Kentucky Medical Association.—President, E. D. Walker, Union City, Tennessee.

Northeastern Inter-State Medical Association.—President, George E. Cannon, M. D., Secretary, B. T. Withers, D. D. S., New York, N. Y.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, A. G. Robertson, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.; Secretary, C. S. Giscombe.

The Allied Medical Association of Michigan.—President, A. L. Turner, 1042 West Warren Ave., Detroit.; Secretary, R. Grenedge, 200 Columbia, E. Detroit, Mich. Meets Monthly.

Arkansas Medical Association.—President, A. H. Brown, Little Rock; Secretary, A. A. Womack.

Medical Society of the District of Columbia.—President, Dr. Wilson,

Florida Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, Z. J. Jerry, Sanford, Fla.; Secretary T. L. Jefferson, M. D., 111 N. Ramsey St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia Association of Colored Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, J W. Mosely, M. D., Thomasville; Secretary, T. W. Holmes, M. D., Atlanta.

Illinois Medical Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, A. H. Kennibrew, M. D., Jacksonville,; Secretary, E. G. Covington, M. D., Bloomington.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, A. L. Cabbell, M. D., Terra Haute.

Maryland Dental Society.—President, B. F. Brown, D. D. S.; Secretary, A. A. Smith, D. D. S.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, L. T. Welch, M. D. Alexandria.

Kentucky Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. A. C. C. Lattimore, M. D., Louisville; Secretary, A. C. McIntyre, M. D., Louisville.

Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. C. Stewart, M. D., 704 Lafayette St., Baltimore; Secretary, W. H. Montague, M. D., 2038 McCulloh St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, T. E. A. McCurdy, M. D.; Secretary, E. I. Wright, D. D. S.

Nebraska Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, L. E. Britt, M. D., Omaha Neb.; Secretary, Craig Morris, D. D. S., Omaha, Neb. Meets first Tuesday in each month.

Mississippi Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Surgical Association.—President. T. L. Zuber, M. D., West Point; Secretary, A. J. Thomas, 128 1-2. N. Farish St., Jackson.

Missouri Pan-Medical Society.—President, T. J. Jackson, M. D., St. Charles; Secretary, W. B. Christian, M. D., 2348 Olive St., St. Louis.

State Medical Society of Missouri.—President, W. P. Curtis, M. D., St. Louis.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey.—President, John H. Hayes, D. D. S., Asbury Park, N. J.; Secretary, J. T. Davis, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

North Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmacuetical Association.—President, W. H. Bruce, M. D., Winston-Salem; Secretary, Clyde Donnell, M. D., Durham.

Old North State Dental Association.—President, A. S. Hunter, Durham; Secretary, W. L. Horne, D. D. S., Rocky Mount.

Ohio Medical Association.—President, S. S. Jordan, M. D. Chillicothe; Secretary, W. A. Method, M. D., Columbus.

Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association—President, E. B. Brooks, M. D., 331 1-2 E. 2nd. St., Oklahoma City; Secretary, J. E. Guess, M. D., Oklahoma State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Boley.

Pennsylvania State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, G. W. Strickland, M. D., 6266 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh; Secretary I. M. Lawrence, D. D. S., 1410 N. 21st St., Philadelphia.

Palmetto Medical Association.—President, J. G. Stewart, M. D., Columbia, S. C.; Secretary, Durham Counts, Phar. D., Bennettsville, S. C.

Volunteer State Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Association.—President, G. M. Clark, 101 1- 2 W. Vine Ave., Knoxville; Secretary, W. W. Sumlin, M. D., 1200 S. Johnson Ave.

The Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, R. A. Ransom, Ft. Worth, Texas.; Secretary, C. R. Yearwood, M. D., Gonzales. Meets annually in October.

Buckeye State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Ohio.—President, R. E. Peteford, M. D., 708 S. Wittenberg Ave., Springfield; Secretary, R. M. Swayne, D. D. S., 125 1-2 E. Main St., Springfield.

Eastern Carolina Medical and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. W. Burnett, Rocky Mount; Secretary, Dr. Douglass.

Southwest Arkansas Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society.—President, J. E. Swayze, M. D., Arkadelphia; Secretary, G. P. A. Forde, M. D., Ashdown, Ark.

Creed Medical and Dental Association of Connecticut.—President, I. N. Porter, M. D., New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, P. F. Anderson, M. D., 18 Pearl St., Waterbury.

Old Dominion Medical Society of Virginia.—President, P. G. Dabney, M. D., 513 Princess Anne St., Fredericksburg.;Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, jr., 211 E. 18th St., Richmond.

Old Dominion State Dental Society.—President, W. M. Logan, D. D. S., Petersburg; Secretary, John T. Lattimore, D. D. S., Hampton.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia.—President, W. T. Jones, M. D.;Secretary, W. E. Bailey, M. D., 646 Church St., Norfork, Va.

West Virginia State Medical Society.—President, S. J. Bampfield, M. D., Omar, W. Va.; Secretary, R. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston.

Deleware Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. Henri Pipes; Secretary, E. I. Johnson.

Upper East Tennessee Medical Council.—President, W. E. Hardy, M. D., Merryvale.

South Atlantic Medical Society, Savannah, Ga.—President, F. S. Belcher, M. D.;Secretary, T. H. Davis, M. D., Savannah. Meets first Friday in each month.

Flat Top Medical Association.—Dr. Joseph E. Brown, Keystone, W. Va; Secretary, C. E. Yancy, Ph. G., North Fork, W. Va.

Asheville Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, Asheville, N. C.—President, R. H. Bryant, M. D.

Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society of Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama.—President, W. R. Brown, M. D., Secretary, Joel A. Boykins, D. D. S.

The Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, Atlanta, Ga.—President, Charles H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, E. B. Wallace, M. D.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists' Club of Chicago.—President, W. W. Gibbs, M. D.; Secretary, C. G. Roberts, M. D.

Chicago Dental Association.—President, J. J. Miles, D. D. S.; Secretary, F. R. Powell, D. D. S.

The Cleveland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. A. Owen, M. D., 2437 E. 46th St.; Secretary, J. H. McMorries, M. D.

The Inter-Collegiate Society of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.—President, Jas. W. Johnson, M. D., First Standard Bank, Louisville,; Secretary, Robert B. Scott, M. D. Meets first Monday in every month.

Guilford County Colored Medical Association, Greensboro, N. C.—President, J. W. W. Cordice, M. D.; Secretary C. C. Stewart, M. D.

The Falls City Medical Society of Physicians, Surgeons, Pharmacists and Dentists, Louisville, Ky.—President J. H. Walls, M. D.; Secretary, John O. Catalan, M. D., 1117 W. Walnut St., Louisville.

Manhattan Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, New York City.—President, A. S. Reed, M. D.; Secretary, B. T. Withers, D. D. S.

Mound City Medical Association, St. Louis, Missouri.—President, W. P. Curtis, M. D.; Secretary, Charles L. Thomas, M. D., 2607 Lawton Ave.

New Orleans Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, Dr. R. J. Vining, New Orleans, La.

Kansas City Medical Society, Missouri.—President, J. H. Williams, M. D., 810 Indianapolis Ave., Kansan City; Secretary, O. W. Brown, M. D., 1201 E. 18th St., Kansas City.

Medico-Odonto-Pharmo Society of Pittsburgh.—President, Frank F. Bishop, M. D.; Secretary, A. C. Kyles, M. D.

Raleigh Medical Association, North Carolina.—President, P. F. Roberts, M. D.; Secretary, J. T. Northam, M. D.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Allied Sciences.—President W. H. Barnes, M. D.; Secretary, C. Eugene Allen, D. D. S. Meets third Monday of each month.

Charleston County Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—Secretary, W. H. Miller, M. D.

Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Memphis, Tenn.—President L. G. Patterson; Secretary, J. B. Bates.

Knoxville Medical and Surgical Society.—President, D. W. Crawford, M. D.; Secretary, S. M. Clark, M. D.

Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Nashville, Tenn.—President, C. V. Roman, M. D., 1301 Church St., Nashville.; Secretary, W. A. Beck, 408 1-2 Cedar St., Nashville

Dallas Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. M. Sunday, M. D.; Secretary, G. W. White, M. D.

Norfolk County Dental Society, Virginia.—President, J. L. McGriff, D. D. S.; Secretary, S. F. Coppage, D. D. S.

The Richmond Medical Society of Virginia.—President, I. A. Jackson, M. D., 1827 Dance [illegible]; Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, jr., M. D., 211 E. 18th St.

Colored Druggists' Association, District of Columbia.—President, A. C. Burwell, 1200 You Street. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, E. F. Harris, 1759 L. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Forum, St. Louis, Missouri.—President, W. B. Christian, M. D., Midway Building, 2348 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, J. W. Willkerson, M. D. 2840 Clark Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

North Harlem Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, New York.—President, Peter M. Murray, M. D., 235 W. 135th St., New York City.; Secretary, Lucien M. Brown, M. D., 2460-7th Avenue, New York City.

Clinico-Pathological Society, Philadelphia.—President, P. M. Edwards, M. D.; Secretary, F. W. Fortune, M. D.

Medico-Chirurgical Society, Washington, D. C.—President, Geo. W. Adams, M. D., Freedmen's Hospital.; Secretary, John K. Rector, M. D., 718 23rd Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Educational Facilities For Colored Nurses

A summary of the result of a study of educational facilities for colored nurses made in 1924 by the "Hospital Library and Service Bureau" of the American Conference on Hospital Service gives:

Accredited Nurse Training Schools admitting colored students	54
Accredited Nurse Training schools not admitting colored students	1588
Hospitals using colored graduate nurses	66
Hospitals using colored graduate nurses as "specials"	60
Hospitals not using colored graduate nurses regularly	1576
Hospitals not using colored graduate nurses as "specials"	1582
Departments of health employing colored nurses	59

Departments of health not employing colored nurses 58 plus per ct replies	489
Health departments reporting sufficient colored nurses to meet the demand	132
Health departments reporting insufficient supply of colored nurses	24
Visiting nurse associations reporting use of colored nurses	19
Those stating preference for colored nurses for visiting nursing among colored	9
Hospitals using colored internes	21
Hospitals not using colored internes	1640

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and the facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now about 162 hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. Their names and locations follow:

ALABAMA.

Name of Hospital	Location
Bienville Infirmary	721 St. Louis St., Mobile
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infimary and Nurse Training School	Decatur
Sanitarium Oakwood Manual Training School	Huntsville
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery
Talladega College Hospital	Talladega
John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital	Tuskegee Institute
Juanita Coleman Hospital	Demopolis
Tuggle Institute Hospital	Birmingham
Virginia McCormick Hospital	A. and M. College, Normal
Home Hospital	Birmingham
Northside Hospital	Birmingham
Negro Baptist Hospital	Voeglin Street, Selma
Government Hospital for Disabled Soldiers	Tuskegee

ARKANSAS

Pythian Sanitarium	415 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs
Jamison Hospital	Texarkana
Bush Memorial	Little Rock
Lucy Memorial Hospital	15th & State Sts., Pine Bluff
Fraternal Hospital	815 W. 9th Street, Little Rock
Royal Circle of Friends Hospital	1200 Chester St., Little Rock
Royal Circle of Friends Hospital	Hot Springs
Woodmen of Union Hospital	Hot Springs

ARIZONA

Booker T. Washington Hospital	Phoenix

CALIFORNIA

Dunbar Hospital	Occidental Blvd., Near Temple, Los Angeles

COLORADO

The Lincoln Sanatorium	Colorado Springs
National Sanitarium for Colored	Colorado Springs

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Curtis Private Sanitarium	Washington, D. C.
Freedmen's Hospital	Washington, D. C.
Dowling's Private Eye Hospital	Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Brewster Hospital	Jacksonville
McLeod Hospital of Daytona Industrial School	Daytona
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School	Ocala
Mercy Hospital	Jacksonville
Nurse Training Department A. and M. College	Tallahassee
Pine Ridge Hospital	West Palm Beach
Blue Circle Hospital	Palatka

GEORGIA

Americus Colored Hospital	Americus
Brookhaven Sanitarium	Rome
Burrus's Sanitarium	Augusta
Charity Hospital	Savannah
Dwelle's Sanitarium	Atlanta
East Side Sanitarium	Savannah
Georgia Infirmary	Savannah
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training	Augusta
McVicar Hospital	Spelmen Seminary, Atlanta

Fair Haven Hospital	Morris Brown University, Atlanta
The Statesboro Hospital	Statesboro
Mercy Hospital	30 Younge St., Atlanta
Dunbar Hospital	185 1-2 Mitchell St., Atlanta
Frederick and Strickland Hospital	Lake Park Road & South St., Valdosta
Washington Sanitarium	Waycross

ILLINOIS

Evanston Sanitarium	1818 Asbury Ave., Evanston
Provident Hospital	Chicago
The Home Sanitarium	Jacksonville

INDIANA

Charity Hospital	Indianapolis
Colored Hospital	Evansville
Lincoln Hospital	Indianapolis
Dr. Joseph E. Ward Sanitarium	Indianapolis
Southern Sanitarium	Martinsville

KANSAS.

Douglas Hospital and Training School	Kansas City
Mitchell Hospital	Leavenworth
Topeka Industrial Institute Hospital	Topeka

KENTUCKY.

Anderson Sanitarium	Somerset
King's Daughters Hospital	Shelbyville
Citizen's National Hospital	Louisville
Fraternal Hospital	Louisville
Red Cross Sanitarium	Louisville
Colored Annex Mercy Memorial Hospital	Paris
Booker T. Washington Hospital	Middlesboro

LOUISIANA

Charity Hospital	New Orleans
Dr. F. T. Jones' Sanitarium	Shreveport
Provident Sanitarium	New Orleans
Flint Goodrich Hospital and Nurse Training School	New Orleans
Southern University Hospital	Scotlandville

MARYLAND

Provident Hospital	Baltimore
Tuberculosis Hospital for Colored	Baltimore
Victory Hospital	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

Plymouth Hospital and Training School	Boston

MICHIGAN

Mercy Hospital	248 Winder St., Detroit
Dunbar Memorial Hospital	212 Frederick Ave., Detroit

MISSISSIPPI.

Nurse Training Department, Alcorn College	Alcorn
The Dumas Infirmary	Natchez
Rosedale Colored Hospital	Rosedale
Plantation Hospital	Delta and Pine Land Company, Scott
Dr. Miller's Hospital	Yazoo City

MISSOURI.

City Public Hospital for Colored	Garrison and Lawton Ave., St. Louis
Colored Maternity Home and Infirmary	2916 Lucas Ave., St. Louis
Peoples Hospital	3447 Pine St., St. Louis
Wheatley Provident Hospital	Paseo and 18th Sts., Kansas City

NEW JERSEY.

Wright Sanitarium and Maternity Home	768 High Street, Newark

NEW YORK

Lincoln Hospital	E. 141st St., and Southern Boulevard, New York City
Dr. Wiley Wilson Private Sanitarium	2354 Seventh Ave., New York City
Booker T. Washington Sanitarium	2366 Seventh Ave., New York City

NEW MEXICO.

Hawkins Sanitarium	Box 252, Silver City

NORTH CAROLINA.

Blue Ridge Hospital	Asheville
Colored Hospital and Sanitarium	Asheville
Good Samaritan Hospital	Charlotte
Lincoln Hospital	Durham
Quality Hill Sanitarium	Monroe

Slater Hospital	Winston-Salem
St. Agnes Hospital	St. Augustine School, Raleigh
Leonard Hospital	Shaw University, Raleigh
Wilson Hospital and Tuberculosis Home	Wilson
Negro Community Hospital and Nurse Training School	Wilmington
Wilson Hospital	Wilson

OHIO.

Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School	612 W. 6th St., Cincinnati
Alpha Hospital	Cor. Long & 17th Sts., Columbus
Tawawa Hospital	Wilberforce
Dr. H. R. Hawkins Sanitarium	627 East Main Street, Xenia

OKLAHOMA.

Morrison Hospital	1129 S. 23rd Street, Muskogee
Dr. Conrad's Sanitarium	Guthrie
Frissel Memorial Hospital	314 E. Brady Street, Tulsa
Park Sanitarium	Guthrie
Great Western Hospital	225 East Second Street, Oklahoma City

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Nurse Training School	Philadelphia
Jackson's Sanitarium	770 South 18th St., Philadelphia
Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses	Philadelphia
The Booker T. Washington Hospital and Nurse Training School	Pittsburgh

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Booker T. Washington Hospital, Vorhees Industrial School	Denmark
Colored Hospital and Nurse Training School	Charleston
Benedict College Hospital	Columbia
The Good Samaritan Hospital	Columbia
Waverly Hospital	Columbia
St. Luke Hospital	Green Ave. and Jenkins St., Greenville
Palmetto Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Columbia
Brewer Normal School Hospital	Greenwood
Provident Hospital	Spartanburg
Spartanburg County Hospital for Colored	Spartanburg
Nurse Training Department State College	Orangeburg
Lee Hospital	Summerville

TENNESSEE.

Collins Chapel Hospital	Memphis
George W. Hubbard Hospital	Nashville
Cottage Hospital	1211 Cedar St., Nashville
Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital	Knoxville College, Knoxville
The Home Infirmary	Clarksville
Mercy Hospital	Bristol
McMillan Hospital	709 Cedar St., Nashville
Negro Baptist Hospital	698 Williams Ave., Memphis
Old Folks Home and Hospital	Memphis
Millie E. Hale Hospital	523 7th Ave., South, Nashville
Lynkrest Sanitarium	Memphis
Royal Circle of Friends Hospital	Memphis
St. Anthony's Hospital for Colored	Memphis
Waldon Hospital	Chattanooga

TEXAS.

Moore Sanitarium	4050 Avenue N., Galveston
People's Sanitarium	Houston
Tent Colony for Colored People	324 W. Commerce St., San Antonio
The Standard Sanitarium Bath House	Marlin
Physicians and Surgeons Infirmary	711 North Center St., San Antonio
Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School	Dallas
Morgan-Busch Sanitarium	Dallas
Dr. Sheppard's Sanitarium	214 N. Wellington St., Marshall
Booker T. Washington Sanitarium	Fort Worth
The Hubbard Sanitarium	Galveston
Union Hospital	Houston
Watts Sanitarium for Colored People	2314 Canal St., Houston
Whittier's Infirmary	San Antonio

VIRGINIA.

Baker Emergency Hospital	Richmond
Burrell-Memorial Hospital	Roanoke
Christianburg Industrial Institute Hospital	Christianburg
Dixie Hospital	Hampton
Epps Memorial Hospital	Petersburg
The Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital and Nurse Training School	Richmond
Loulie Taylor Letcher Memorial Hospital St. Paul N. & I. School	Lawrenceville
Tidewater Hospital	Norkolk
Woman's Central League Hospital	Richmond
Piedmont Sanitarium	Richmond
Whittaker Memorial Hospital	Newport News
St. Philips Hospital	Richmond

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mercer Hospital	Bluefield
Harrison Hospital	Kimball
Barnett Hospital	Huntington
Lomax Sanitarium	Bluefield

NECROLOGY 1922-1924
1922

January—

7—Wilkes, Miss. Laura E., Washington, D. C. teacher, writer, author of "Missing Pages of American History."

7—Young, Charles, Legos, Nigeria, West Africa. Colonel United States Army. Highest ranking Colored officer, Military Attache at Monrovia, Liberia.

9—Baldwin, Miss Maria, Cambridge, Mass. Educator, Principal of the Agassiz School of that city.

10—Johnson, J. S., Birmingham, Ala., Educator, Principal Tuggle Institute.

15—Wheaton, J. Frank, New York City, Lawyer. Former Member Minnesota State Legislature.

17—Hodges, J. W., New York City. Actor. Prominent in Colored theatrical world.

18—Manning, J. W., Knoxville, Tenn. Teacher in city schools for forty years.

February—

4—Williams, Egbert Austin (Bert,) New York City, Actor, world famous comedian.

9—Gunner, Byron, Hilburn, N. Y. Minister, President of the National Equal Right League.

10—Hymes, Mrs. Imogene, (white,)Cincinnati, Ohio. First Actress to play "Little Eva" in Uncle Tom's Cabin."

March—

11—Gladden, W. E., Los Angeles, Cal., Chaplain (retired) United States Army.

14—Kemp, R., Charleston, S. C., Minister, Secretary, Foreign Mission Board National Baptist. Convention, Unincorporated.

April—

5—Murphy, John H., Baltimore, Md., Editor and owner, Baltimore Afro-American.

9—Cravath, Mrs. Ruthanna Jackson (white), Wilmington, Del. Widow of the first President of Fisk University and co-worker with him in the establishing of that institution.

May—

9—Greener, Richard T., Chicago, Ill. Educator, politician, diplomat. First Negro graduate of Havard University.

20—Thomas, James C., New York City. Pioneer Negro undertaker of that city.

June—

20—McCarthy, Charles H., Albany, Ga. Business man.

July—

14—Hutto, G. R., Brunswick, Ga. State Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias.

16—Jackson, Miss Mary Elizabeth, Wilmington, Del. President State Federation Colored Women's Clubs.

August—

12—Abbot, George T., Chicago, Ill. Lawyer.

16—Simon, E. L., Atlanta, Ga. Educator, Former teacher, Clark University.

19—Johnson, C. First, Mobile, Ala. Business man, Minister, founder of The Union Mutu Insurance Co.

21—Cole, Miss Rebecca, Philadelphia, Pa. Prominent physician. First Colored woman to graduate from Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

23—Boyd, Richard Henry, Nashville, Tenn. Minister and Publisher. Founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board.

September—

4—Pride, Fisher, Captain, Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces.

5—Fallows, Samuel (white,) Chicago, Ill. Bishop, Reformed Episcopal Church. Famous as preacher, soldier, author and lecturer. A friend of the Negro.

5—Morris, Elias, Helena, Ark. Prominent minister, Baptist Church. President, National Baptist Convention, incorporated.

7—Speller, Turner, Washington, D. C. Goverment clerk. Former member of the North Carolina Legislature.

10—Adams, John Q., St. Paul, Minn. Editor and Publisher of "The Appeal."

18—Wormley, Mrs. Mary A., Washington, D. C. Teacher. One of the first lady music teachers in the city's public schools.

October—

14—Jones, Joseph E., Richmond, Va., Professor of Church Polity and Homiletics, Virginia Union University.

16—Knight, F. H., Boston, Mass., Educator, Former President, New Orleans University.

21—Scott, James A., Chicago, Ill. Lawyer, politician, Assistant State's Attorney.

November—

3—Thomas, Jonas W., Bennettsville, S. C. Farmer and Business man. One of the largest raisers of cotton in the state.

9—Warren, Francis H. Detroit, Mich. Lawyer and politician.

24—Brock, J. R. Paul, Atlantic City, N. J., Educator, Supervisor, Colored Schools, Atlantic City.

26—Silsby, E. C., Talladega, Ala. Minister and Educator for forty-five years in the South. Established the Burrell Academy, Florence, Ala., and for almost forty years was a professor in Talladega College.

December—

8—Holmes, J. Wilford, Pittsburg, Pa. Lawyer. First Negro to be admitted to the Alleghany County bar.

13—Hackley, Madam E. Azalia. Detroit, Mich. Singer of note.

13—Parks, W. G., Philadelphia, Pa. Prominent Baptist Minister. First President, National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated.

25—Lacy, Major, M. M., (white,) Fountain City, Ind. One of the original conductors on the Indiana branch of the Underground Railroad.

1923

January—

Stone, Mrs. Amy (white,) Brooklyn, N. Y. Actress. Played the part of "Little Eva" in the first "Uncle Tom's Cabin" put out.

10—Brown, John M., Topeka, Kans. Business man, politician and Major in the twenty-third Kansas regiment during The Spanish-American War.

14—Tanner, Benjamin Tucker. Eighteenth Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

15—Brawley, Edward M., Raleigh, N. C. Minister and Educator. Former President of Selma University.

17—Stewart, T. McCants, St. Thomas, V. I. Lawyer, Diplomat, formerly in New York City. Recently member of the Liberia Supreme Court.

23—Caruthurs, S. S., Nashville, Tenn. Practicing physician and Professor of Dermatology, Meharry Medical College.

24—Lockerman, Joseph H., Baltimore, Md. Principal of the Teachers' Training School of that city.

February—

1—Smith, Charles Spencer, Detroit, Mich., Bishop African Methodist Episcopal Church.

3—Rakestraw, W. M., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. For fifteen years Conference Agent, Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

12—Bruce, Mrs. Josephine B., Washington, D. C. Wife of former United States Senator, Blanch K. Bruce.

12—Wallace, Henry A., Chester, Pa. Clerk in War Department, writer. During the Reconstruction period was a page in the South Carolina legislature. He was an authority on Reconstruction history in South Carolina.

18—Turner, C. H., St. Louis, Mo. Teacher Sumner High School. Specialist in Biology. Held Ph. D., degree in, from University of Chicago.

March—

10—Farrar, James, Richmond, Va. Architect and Contractor.

18—Butler, J. P., Jamesville, N. C. Teacher and politician, former Mayor of Jamesville and former member of the County Board of Education.

21—White, C. M., Denver, Colo. Supreme Commander, American Woodmen.

29—Morrow, Cornelius W., Nashville, Tenn. Educator, Dean Emeritus, Fisk University.

April—

3—Moore, Garrie, Atlanta, Ga. Professor of Social Science, Morehouse College. Former Secretary Boys' Work, Inter-national Committee of Y. M. C. A.

14—Diggs, J. R. L., Baltimore, Md., Minister and former College president and professor.

17—Jones, Joseph L. Cincinnati, Ohio, Editor, business man and leader in fraternal circles. President, Central Regalia Company.

24—Crews, Nelson, Kansas City, Mo. Editor, politician, fraternal man.

29—Moore, A. M., Durham, N. C. Physician, business man. President and one of the founders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

May—

9—Jackson, Miss Mary E., Providence, R. I. Industrial Secretary, Bureau of Colored Work, Young Women's Christian Association. Was for more than thirty years connected with the Rhode Island Bureau of Statistics.

11—Robinson, R. H. New York City. Teacher. Was for forty years instructor in music, New York Public Schools.

12—Alexander, Steurt, former Major of the Eight Infantry Illinois National Guard.

15—Allen, Benjamin F., Jefferson City, Mo. Educator, former President, Lincoln University.

July—

27—Spencer, Mrs. Anna P., Washington, D. C. Public School Teacher.

30—Montgomery, Mrs. Martha Robb. Mound Bayou, Miss. Wife of Isaiah T. Montgomery; founder of Mound Bayou.

September—

5—Alexander, Charles, Los Angeles, Calif., Editor, Newspaper man.

6—Green, Mrs. Nancy, Chicago, Ill. Originator of the World famous "Aunt Jemima's pancake flour." Milling Company, St. Joseph, Mo. Marketed the flour from her recipe in a container bearing her picture.

19—Silas, X. Floyd, Augusta, Ga. Minister, educator and writer. Former Secretary, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

19—Willcox, William G. (white,) New York City. Business man. Chairman, Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute; Supporter of Negro education in general.

20—Shaw, M. A. N., Boston, Mass. Prominent Minister, Baptist Church.

21—Dempsey, Madam Pauline, New York City. Actress.

21—Scott, D. W., St. Louis, Mo. Physician, Candidate in 1893 for the United States Congress.

21—Smith, Henderson, Chicago, Ill. Musician and band leader, for almost fifty years with prominent ministrel shows, including the Al. G. Field Company.

24—Ellis, William Henry, Mexico City, Mex. Financier. New York City. Had spectacular career as a promoter. Represented in 1904 the State Department of Washington as the Bearer of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce to King Menelik of Abyssinia.

24—Filley, Chancy I. (white,) St. Louis, Mo., abolitionist, Civil War Mayor of St. Louis; the last of the sixty-six members of the Missouri Constitutional Convention.

24—Williams, Amos Alfred, Little Rock, Ark. Minister, Instructor Theological Department, Shorter College.

October—

15—Talbert, Mrs. Mary B., Buffalo, N. Y. A leading woman of the race; former President National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; Spingarn Medalist.

18—Banks, Charles, Mound Bayou, Miss. Banker and planter; First Vice-President, National Negro Business League.

18—Bonney, Mrs. Sallie L., Norfolk, Va. President and Secretary of United Order of Tents and J. R. Giddings Jollifee Union.

November—
18—Gilbert, John Wesley, Augusta, Ga. Professor, Paine College. Secretary, Sunday School Department, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.
20—Singleton, R. H., Atlanta, Ga. Prominent Minister African Methodist Episcopal Church.
30—Brown, Phil H., Washington, D. C. Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor. Newspaper man and politician of Hopkinsville, Ky.

1924

January—
1—Waring, James H. N., Washington, D. C. Physician, Educator, Principal, Downingtown (Pa.) Industrial School.
11—Peterson, James T., Mobile, Ala. Business man, philanthropist, politician, publisher of the Moblie Forum.
11—Steward, Theophilius G., Wilberforce, Ohio. Professor of Theology, Wilberforce University; Chaplin (retired), Educator and Author.

February—
2—Washington, John H., Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Educator, Brother of the late Booker T. Washington, and Acted Assistant in the establishing and developing of Tuskegee Institute.
3—Frazier, Miss Susie Elizabeth, New York City, First Colored woman teacher in New York mixed Public Schools.
13—Woodward, Sidney, New York City. Singer and musician. First Negro tenor to gain inter-national recognition.
15—Hill, Walter R., St. Louis, Mo. Lawyer, Politician, Assistant Associate City Counsellor.
16—Thomas, Miss. Emily B., Brooklyn, N. Y. Teacher, Newark (N. J.) Public Schools.

March—
Adam, Elijah B., Bisco, Ark. Physician, President State Medical Association and former Mayor of Biscoe.
5—Montgomery, Isaiah T., Mound Bayou, Miss., Business man, Writer and Politician. Founder of Mound Bayou.
13—Ruffin, Mrs. Josephine, St. Pierce, Boston, Mass. One of the most prominent women of the race: Anti-slavery worker and one of the organizers of the National Association of Colored Women.
20—Bates, Stephen, Chillicothe, Ohio. Business man, Politician and Proprietor, Bates Hotel.
25—Cashing, Herschel Vivian, Decatur, Ala. Lawyer, Politician, former member Alabama legislature.
30—Eagen, John J. (white,) Atlanta, Ga. Business man, Philanthropist, friend of the Negro, Chairman, Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation.

April—
5—Rendall, John Ballard (white), Lincoln University, Pa. Educator for fifty-four years, was Professor and President of Lincoln University.
5—Stewart, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind. Newspaper man.
23—Tyers, William H., New York City, Musician and Composer of note.
27—Boothe, C. O., Birmingham, Ala. Prominent Minister and Scholar. Widely known throughout Alabama and the South.

May—
11—Mollison, Willis E., Chicago, Ill., Lawyer.
11—Rucker, Henry A., Atlanta, Ga., Business man, Politician, Former collector of Internal Revenue for Georgia.
19—Ludlow, Miss Helen W., (white,) Hampton Institute, Educator. Had been teacher at Hampton for almost forty years.
25—Clint, Mrs. Fannie Hall, Chicago, Ill. Dramatic Reader.

June—
4—Gordon, David E., St. Louis, Mo. Educator, Principal, City Public Schools.
15—Williams, J. W., Charlotte, N. C. Physician, Former Member Charlotte Board of Aldermen and Ex-Consul to Sierra Leone.
22—Lyons, Judson, Augusta, Ga. Lawyer, Politician, Former Register of the United States Treasury.
23—Wright, Curtis, J., Boston, Mass. Lawyer.
25—Coppin, Levi J., Philadelphia, Pa., Bishop African Methodist Episcopal Church.
28—Connor, W. S. Atlanta, Ga. Supreme Grand Master, Independent Benevolent Order

July—
Simango, Mrs. Katherine Easmon, London, England, Educator and Missionary.

August—
7—Bruce, (Grit) John Edward, Yonkers, N. Y. Writer and Politician. President of the Negro Society for Historical Research.
13—Jackson, Giles B., Richmond, Va. Lawyer, Politician, First Negro to be admitted to practice in Richmond Courts.
14—Wilson, Miss Emma J., Mayesville, S. C., Educator, Principal, Mayesville, Industrial Institute.
22—Hubbard, George Whipple, Nashville, Tenn. Educator, Founder and President Emeritus. Meharry Medical College.
29—Stokes, A. J., Los Angeles, Cal, Minister, Treasurer, National Baptist Convention, Incorporated.

September—
4—Stewart, George P., Indianapolis. Editor, Indianapolis Recorder.
10—Reid, William M., Portsmouth, Va. Lawyer, State Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias.
14—McKirahan, William M., Chicago, Ill. Educator and Minister. Former Principal, Norfolk Mission College.
17—Tupper, Mrs. Sarah B., Philadelphia, Pa. Wife of the founder of Shaw University.

October—
14—Steward, Joseph Henderson, Washington, D. C. Lawyer.

November—
5—Tuggle, Mrs. Carrie B., Birmingham, Ala. Founder and President of Tuggle Institute.
12—McKissack, E. H., Holly Springs, Miss. Educator, Politician Business man. Manager Union Guarantee and Insurance Company.

13—Mixon, W. H., Selma, Ala., Prominent Minister, Africian Methodist Episcopal Church. Nationally known in politics.
21—Newman, Stephen M., Washington, D. C. Educator and Minister, Former President of Howard University.
22—Cottrill, Charles A., Toledo, O. Politician, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu.
24—Jones, Edward Perry, Chicago, Ill. Minister, President, National Baptist Convention Unincorporated.

December—

11—Long Edgar A. Camlria, Va. Principal Christianburg Normal and Industrial Institute.
24—Meyer, Mrs. Sarah Bampfield, Charlotte, N. C. Grandaughter of Ex-Congressman Robert Small of Civil War fame.

POPULATION.

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1790-1910

Census Yr.	Number				Per ecnt			Per cent increase of White & Negro population	
	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all others	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and others	White	Negro
1920	105,710,620	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	89.7	9.9	1.4	16.0	6.5
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	88.9	10.7	0.4	22.3	11.2
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,099	4,351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5	21.2	18.0
1890	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6	27.0	13.8
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	0.3	29.2	34.9
1870	38,558,371	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	87.1	12.7	0.2	24.8	9.9
1860	31,443,321	26,992,537	4,441,830	78,954	85.6	14.1	0.3	37.7	22.1
1850	23,191,876	19,553,068	3,638,808	----------	84.3	15.7	------	37.7	26.6
1840	17,069,453	14,195,805	2,873,648	----------	83.2	16.8	------	34.7	23.4
1830	12,866,020	10,537,378	2,328,642	----------	81.9	18.1	------	33.9	31.4
1820	9,638,453	7,866,797	1,771,656	----------	81.6	18.4	------	34.2	28.6
1810	7,239,881	5,862,073	1,377,808	----------	81.0	19.0	------	36.1	37.5
1800	5,308,483	4,306,446	1,002,037	----------	81.1	18.9	------	35.8	32.3
1790	3,929,214	3,172,006	757,208	----------	80.7	19.3	------	------	------

The rate of increase of the Negro population, 6.5 per cent in 1920, as compared with 11.2 per cent increase for 1910 would appear to indicate that the Negro population is rapidly approaching a stationary state. It is of interest to note that for the decade 1860-1870 the rate of increase was 9.9 per cent, almost as low as for 1920 (1). The rate of increase for Negroes, 1850-1920, shows great fluctuation, part of which is explained by census revisions. The greater part of the difference between the rates of increase in 1850, 1860 and 1870 is due to the sudden change in the status of the Negro as a result of emancipation. The Negro was released from the soil and permitted to move about with a freedom and facility which he had not heretofore possessed. A somewhat similar state existed in the five years, 1916-1920. During this period there occurred the greatest economic and social change which the Negro had experienced since emancipation. This change was almost as sudden as that of emancipation and was accompanied by an even greater movement of population. The results in both periods because of this sudden change and great movement of population were that many Negroes were probably not enumerated in the census.

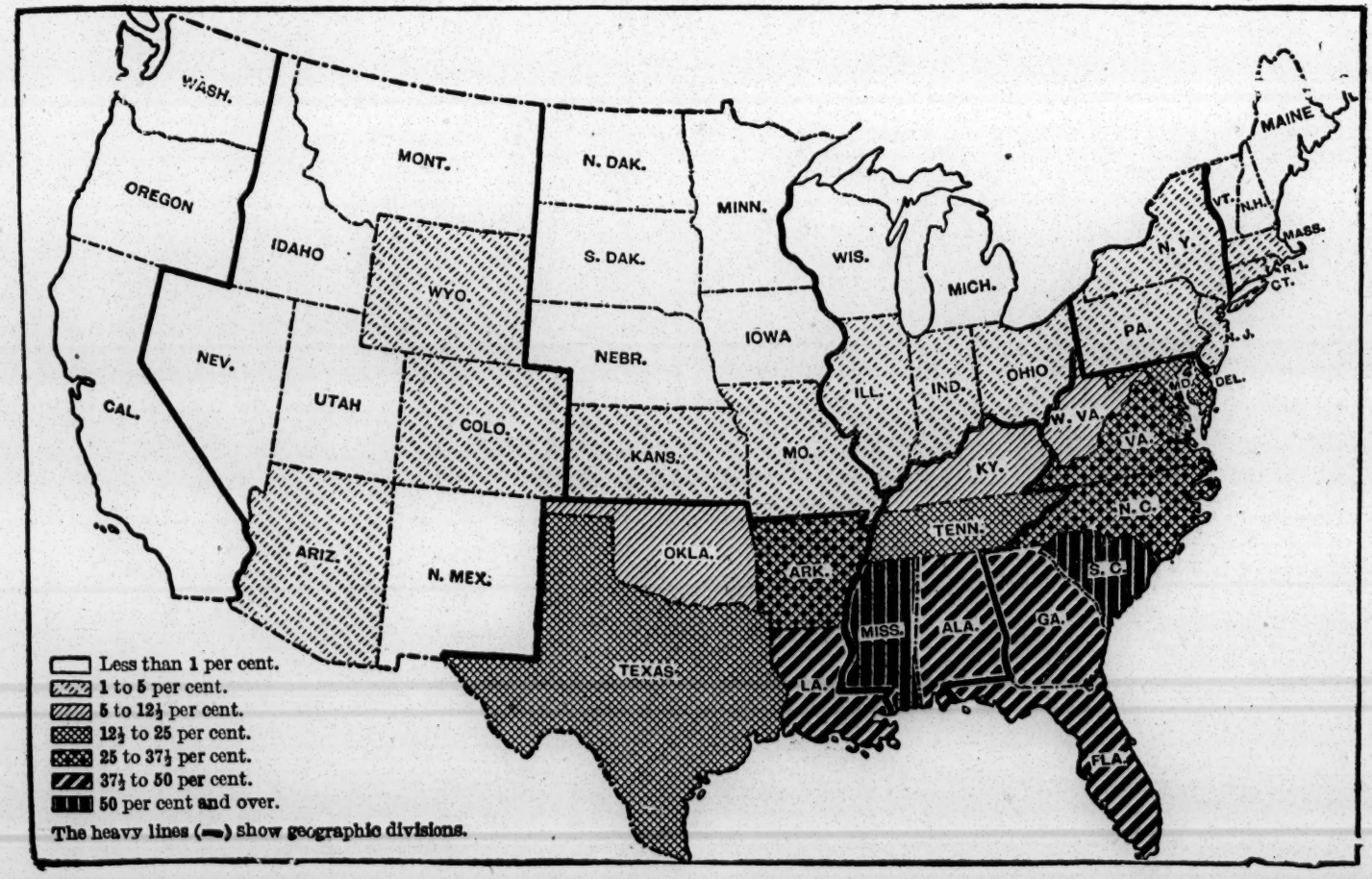
1 The census estimate of omissions of Negroes in Southern States in census of 1870 is 512,000. See Vol. II p. 15 of 1920 Census Report.

POPULATION UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

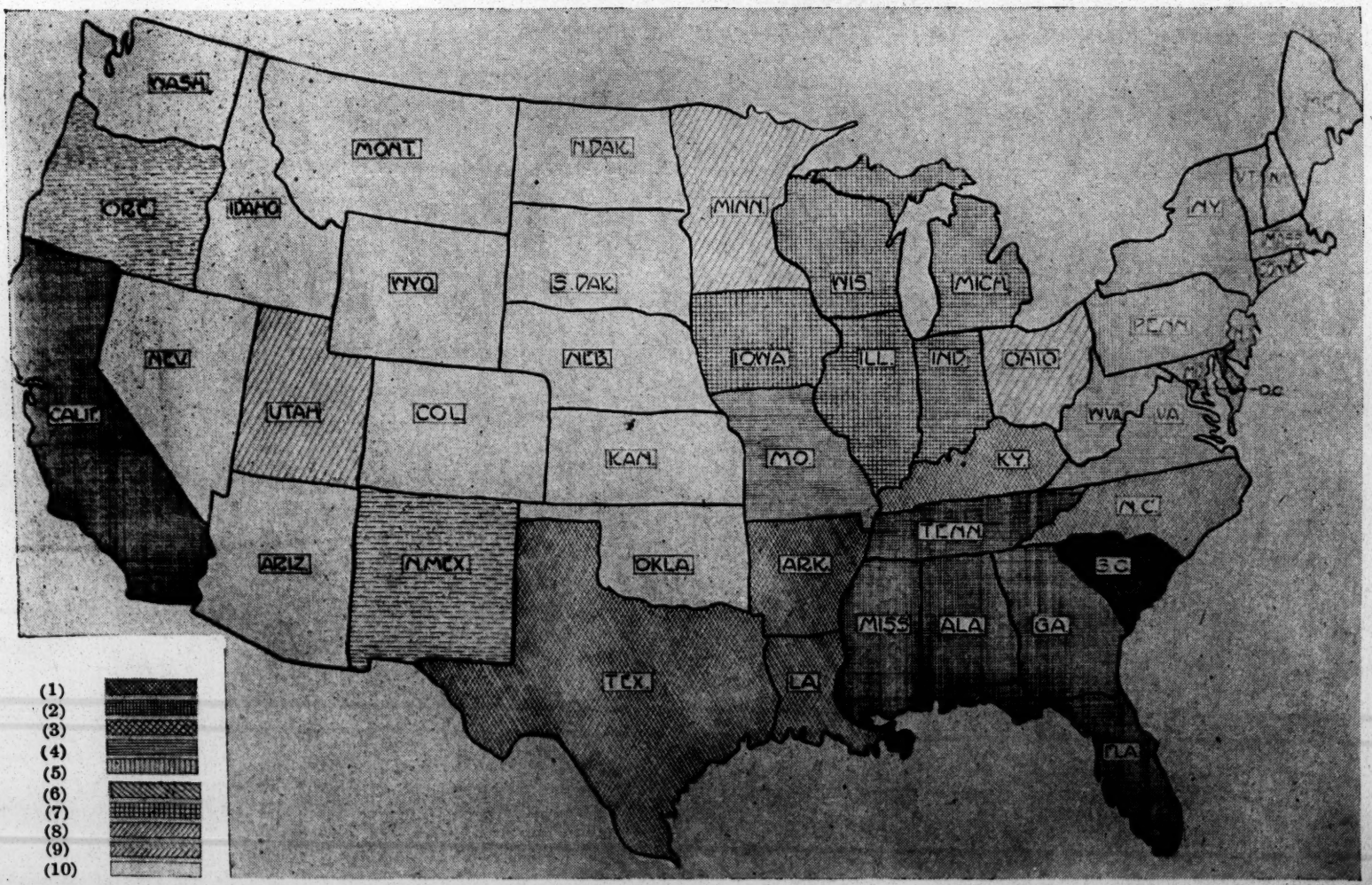
	Total population	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Jabanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	All others
Continental U. S	105,710,620	94,820,915	10,463,131	244,437	61,639	111,010	5,603	110	3,775
Outlying possessions:									
Alaska	34,539	27,883	128	22,558	56	312	82	7	10
Hawaii	255,912	54,742	348	----------	23,507	109,274	21,031	41,750	5,260
Guam	13,275	280	28	----------	74	210	396	-------	12,287
American Samoa	8,056	41	2	----------	1	3	----------	-------	8,009
Panama Canal Zone	22,858	12,370	10,429	----------	48	1	10	-------	------
Porto Rico	1,299,809	948,709	351,062	----------	32	4	1	-------	1
Virgin Islands	26,051	1,922	24,086	----------	15	------	7	-------	21
Phillipines	10,314,310	12,577	7,623	----------	51,751*		10,242,359	-------	------
Tota	117,685,430	95,879,439	10,856,837	266,995	357,937*		10,269,489	41,867	29,363

*Chinese and Japanese.

PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.



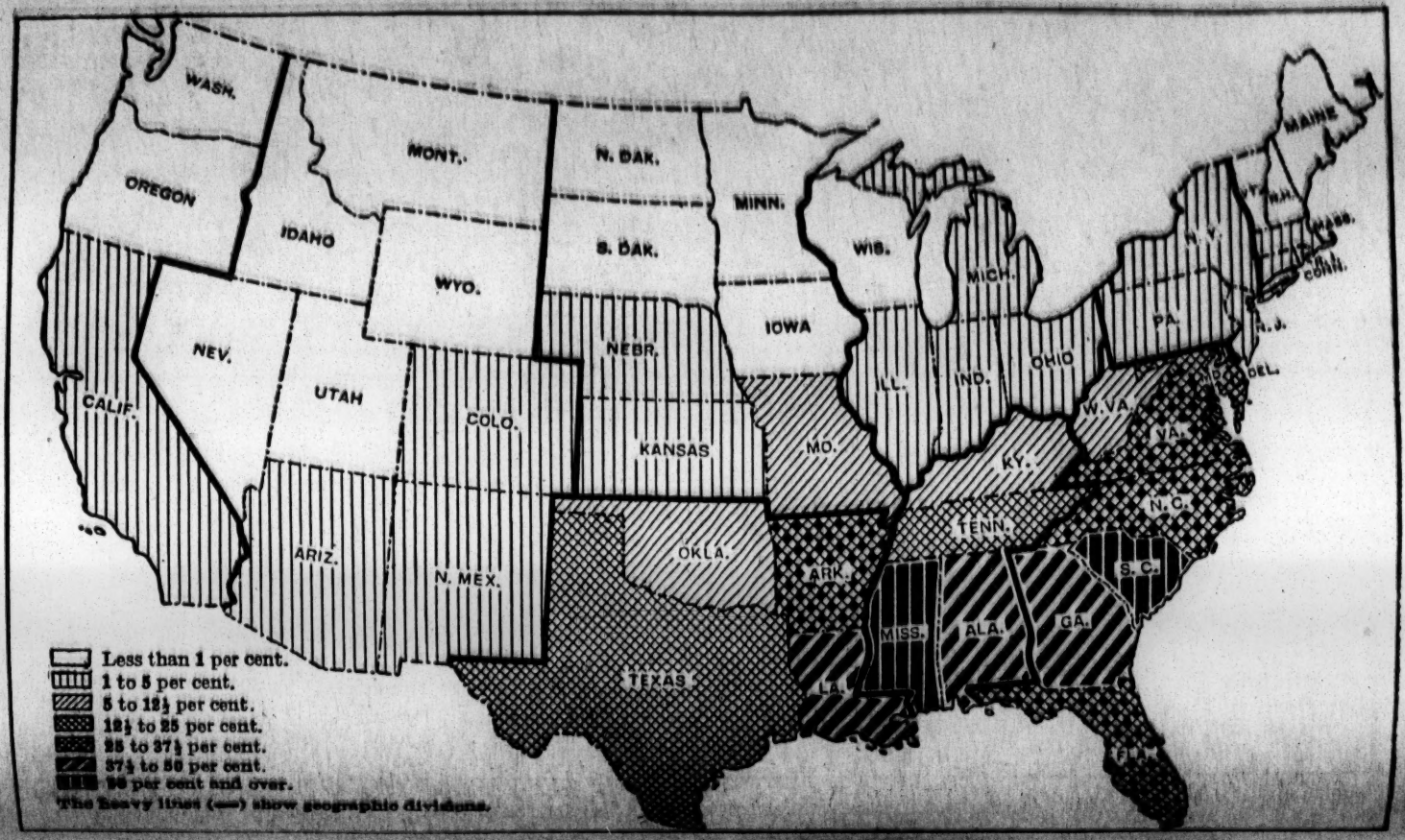
PERCENTAGE BY STATES OF BLACK ELEMENT IN NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES 1850



(1) Over 95% S. C. (2) 90-95% Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla., Del., Cal., Tenn. (3) 85-90% Ark., Tex., La., Ky., N. C., Md.
(4) 80-85% Mo., Va., N. J., N. Y., R. I. (5) 70-80% Vt., Ct., Mass., Penn., D. C. (6) 60-70% Me., N. H. (7) 50-60% Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Iowa.
(8) 40-50% Ohio, Minn., Utah. (9) 20-30% Oregon, New Mex. (10) Territories. Population not Reported.

PER CENT OF NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1920.

[District of Columbia, 25.1 per cent, not shown separately on the map.]



BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION
1850-1920

Census Year	NEGRO POPULATION		PER CENT OF TOTAL		
	Total	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto
1920	10,463,131	8,802,577	1,660,554	84.1	15.9
1910	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	79.1	20.9
1890	7,488,676*	6,337,980	1,132,060	84.8	15.2
1870	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	88.0	12.0
1860	4,441,830	3,853,467	588,363	86.8	13.2
1850	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	88.8	11.2

The census report for 1920, Vol. 11, page 16 says: "Considerable uncertainty necessarily attaches to the classification of Negroes as black and mulatto, since the accuracy of the distinction made depends largely upon the judgment and care employed by the enumerators. Moreover, the fact that the definition of the term "Mulatto" adopted at different censuses has not been entirely uniform doubtless affects the comparability of the figures in some degree. At the census of 1920 the instructions were to report as "black" all full-blooded Negroes and as "mulatto" all Negroes having some proportion of white blood. The instructions were substantially the same at the censuses of 1910 and 1870, but the term "black" as employed in 1890 denoted all persons "having three-fourths or more black blood," other persons with any proportion of Negro blood being classed as "mulattoes," "quadroons," or "octoroons." In 1900 and in 1880 no classification of Negroes as black or mulatto was attempted, and at the censuses of 1860 and 1850 the terms "black" and "mulatto" appear not to have been defined.

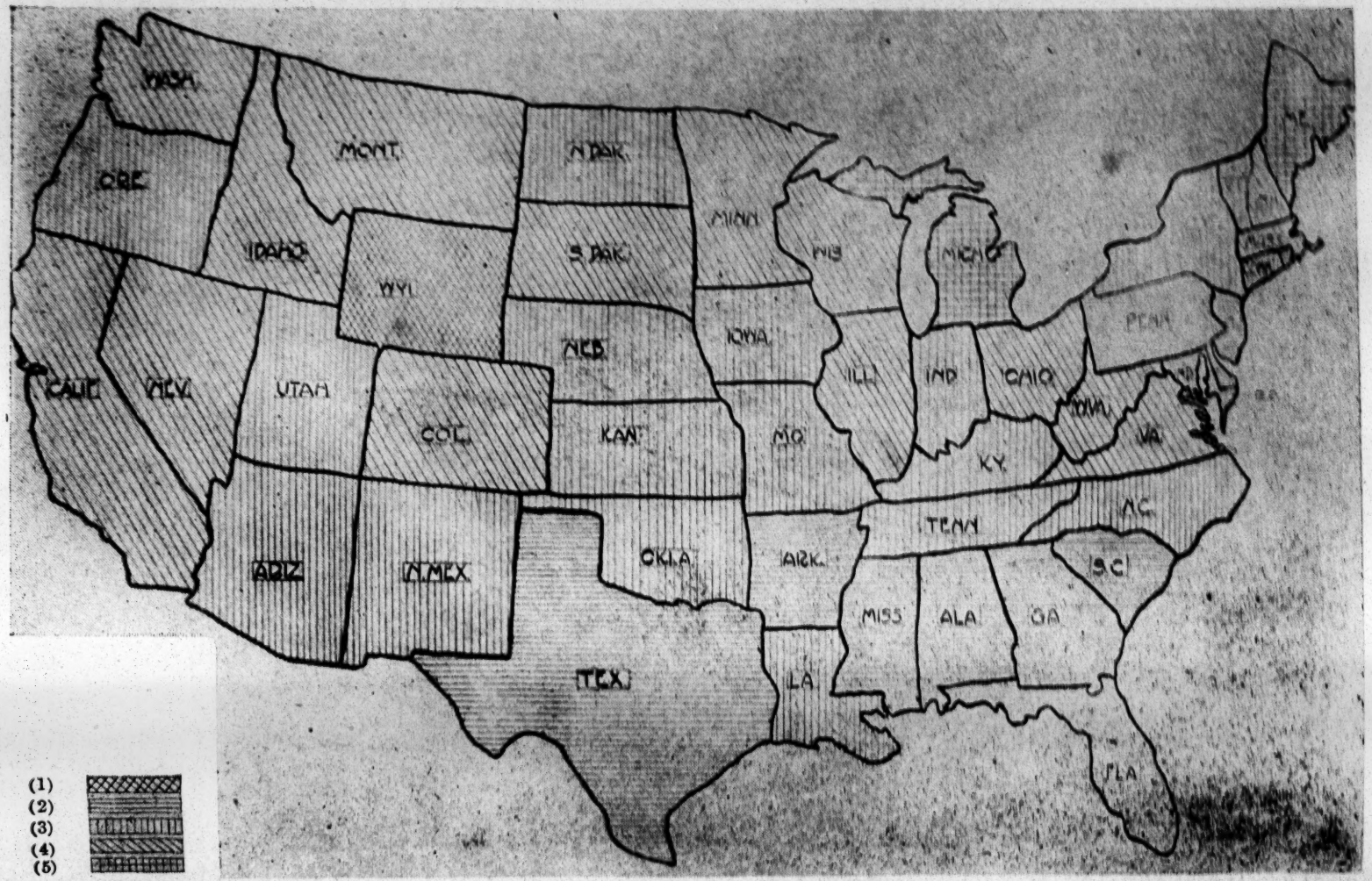
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The explanation as given by the United States Census, Volume 2, 1920 Census, Page 17 is that: "It is likely that the explanation of the relatively large proportion of mulattoes shown for 1910 may be found in part in the fact that a large proportion of the Negro population was canvassed by Negro enumerators in that year than in any other census year. It is probable that the practice of return ing as black those mulattoes who had but a small admixture of white blood was greater among the white than among the Negro enumerators. Moreover, the Negro enumerators may have taken somewhat greater care than did the white enumerators to ascertain whether Negroes whom they were not able to interview personally were blacks or mulattoes.

"In order to ascertain the probable effect of the employment of Negro enumerators in 1910 upon the proportion of the Negro population returned as mulattoe in that year as compared with 1920, a special tabulation was made for the 16 Southern States and the District of Columbia and for 10 Northern States: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas—in all of which a part of the Negro population was canvassed by Negro enumerators in 1910. The total Negro population of the area covered was 10,303,399 in 1920 and 9,714,770 in 1910, or between 98 and 99 per cent of the total Negro population of the United States in each year. The number of enumeration districts in this area in which Negro enumerators were employed in 1910 was 2,055. This special tabulation brought out the following facts:

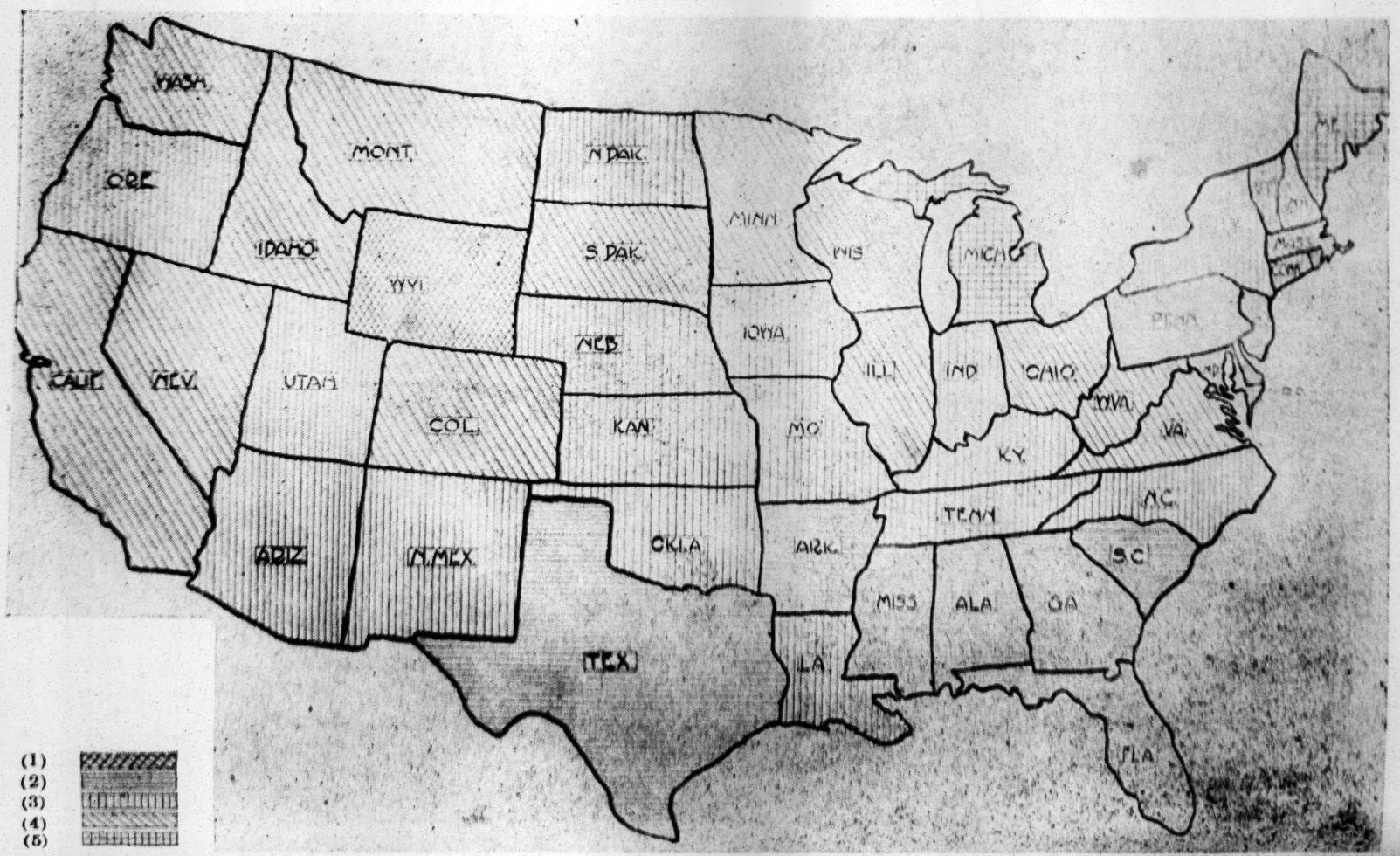
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PERCENTAGE BY STATES OF BLACK ELEMENT IN NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES 1910



(1) 85-90.% Del., Wyoming (2) 80-85.% N. J., Penn., Md., S. C., Ga., Fla. Ala., Miss., Ark., Tex. (3) 70-80.% Vt., Ct., N. Y., Ind., Ia., Mo., N. D., Neb., Kan., N. C., Ky., Tenn., La., Okla., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Oregon (4) 60-70.% N. H., Mass., R. I., Ohio, Ill., Wis. Minn., S. D., D. C., Va., W. Va., Mont., Idaho, Col., Wash., Calif., Nev., (5) 50-60.% Me., Mich.

PERCENTAGE BY STATES OF BLACK ELEMENT IN NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES 1910



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"Considering as one group those counties in each of which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in 1910, the percentage mulatto in the Negro population decreased from 21-8 in that year to 16.1 in 1920; considering as another

group those counties ineach which one or two Negro enumerators were employed, the percentage mulatto decreased from 21 to 14.2; and considering as a third group those counties in which white enumerators only were employed, the percentage decreased from 19.6 to 15.9. Thus the decrease in the counties in which white enumerators only were employed in 1910 was nearly two-thirds as great as the decrease in those counties in each of which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in that year.

"Moreover, in every one of the 26 states covered by the comparison, a decrease in the percentage mulatto between 1910 and 1920 is shown for the group of counties in which white enumerators only were employed in 1910, and in a number of cases this decrease was equal to or greater than that for the groups of counties in which Negro enumerators were employed in 1910. It appears, therefore, that the employment of Negro enumerators in certain counties in 1910 and of white enumerators only in 1920 had some effect in reducing the proportion of mulattoes in the Negro population, as shown by the returns for 1920 in comparison with those for 1910, but that this was not the sole nor principal cause of the indicated decrease."

BLACK AND MULATTO ELEMENTS NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES
1850-1920

1850

Section	Negro Population				
	Total	Black	Mulatto		Mulattoes to 1000 blacks,
			Number	Per cent	
United States	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	11.2	126
The South	3,352,198	3,017,490	334,708	10.0	111
The North	285,369	214,617	70,752	24.8	329
The West	1,241	950	291	23.4	306

1870

United States	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	12.0	136
The South	4,420,811	3,931,107	489,704	11.1	125
The North	452,818	360,744	92,074	20.3	255
The West	6,380	4,109	2,271	35.6	553

1890

United States	7,488,686	6,337,980	1,132,060	15.2	179
The South	6,760,577	5,816,997	924,944	13.7	159
The North	701,018	504,506	196,512	28.0	390
The West	27,081	16,477	10,604	39.2	644

1910

United States	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	20.9	264
The South	8,749,427	6,988,567	1,760,860	20.1	252
The North	1,027,674	754,115	273,559	26.6	363
The West	50,662	34,395	16,267	32.1	473

1920

United States	10,463,131	8,802,577	1,660,554	15.9	189
The South	8,912,231	7,514,724	1,397,507	15.7	186
The North	1,472,309	1,228,848	243,461	16.5	198
The West	78,591	59,005	19,586	24.9	366

INCREASE BLACK AND MULATTO ELEMENTS NEGRO POPULATION BY 20 YEAR PERIODS, 1850-1910 AND THE 10 YEAR PERIOD, 1910-1920

The Increase

1850—1870

Section	Total	Black	Mulatto	Total	Black	Mulatto	Mulattoes to 1,000 Blacks
United States	1,241,201	1,062,903	178,298	34.1	32.9	43.9	168
The South	1,068,613	913,617	154,996	31.8	30.3	46.3	170
The North	167,449	146,127	21,322	58.7	68.1	30.2	146
The West	5,139	3,159	1,980	414.1	331.7	680.4	627

1870-1890

United States	2,590,031	2,042,020	548,011	53.5	47.5	93.8	286
The South	2,321,130	1,885,890	435,240	52.5	48.0	88.9	231
The North	248,200	143,762	104,438	54.8	39.9	113.4	726
The West	20,701	12,368	8,333	324.5	301.0	366.9	674

1890-1910

United States	2,357,723	1,439,097	918,626	31.2	22.7	81.1	638
The South	2,007,486	1,171,570	835,916	29.7	20.1	90.4	714
The North	326,656	249,609	77,047	46.6	49.5	39.2	309
The West	23,581	17,918	5,663	87.1	108.7	53.4	316

1910-1920

United States	635,368	1,025,500	-390,132	6.5	13.2	-19.0	-382
The South	162,804	526,157	-363,353	1.9	7.5	-20.6	-690
The North	444,635	474,733	-30,098	43.2	62.9	-11.0	-64
The West	27,929	24,610	3,319	55.1	71.5	20.4	123

1850-1920

United States	6,824,323	5,569,520	1,254,803	187.5	172.3	309.3	225
The South	5,560,033	4,497,234	1,062,799	165.8	149.0	317.5	236
The North	1,186,940	1,014,231	173,709	415.9	472.6	245.5	171
The West	77,350	58,055	19,295	6232.8	6111.0	6596.2	333

AGE DISTRIBUTION, NEGROES 1920

Age Period	Total	Male	Female	Per cent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
United States:						
All ages	10,463,131	5,209,436	5,253,695	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	1,143,699	568,633	575,066	10.9	10.9	10.9
Under 1 year	227,207	112,660	115,000	2.2	2.2	2.2
5 to 9 years	1,266,207	631,341	634,866	12.1	12.1	12.1
10 to 14 years	1,236,914	616,251	620,663	11.8	11.8	11.8
15 to 19 years	1,083,215	513,416	569,799	10.4	9.9	10.8
20 to 44 years	3,996,083	1,902,613	2,093,470	38.2	36.5	39.8
45 years and over	1,713,510	963,672	749,838	16.4	18.5	14.3
Age unknown	23,503	13,510	9,993	------	------	------
18 to 44 years	4,434,417	2,106,879	2,327,538	42.4	40.4	44.3
21 years and over	5,522,475	2,792,006	2,730,469	52.8	53.6	52.0
Urban Population:						
All ages	3,559,473	1,737,820	1,821,653	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	268,069	131,798	136,271	------	------	------
Under 1 year	57,332	28,183	29,149	7.5	7.6	7.5
5 to 9 years	291,762	142,780	148,982	8.2	8.2	8.2
10 to 14 years	291,094	137,844	153,250	8.2	7.9	8.4
15 to 19 years	310,522	138,893	171,629	8.7	8.0	9.4
20 to 44 years	1,762,692	848,421	914,271	49.5	48.8	50.1
45 years and over	621,935	330,667	291,268	17.5	19.0	16.0
Age unknown	13,399	7,417	5,982	------	------	------
Rural Population:						
All ages	6,903,658	3,471,616	3,432,042	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	875,630	436,835	438,795	12.7	12.6	12.8
Under 1 year	170,328	84,474	85,851	------	------	------
5 to 9 years	974,445	488,561	485,884	14.1	14.1	14.2
10 to 14 years	945,820	478,407	467,413	13.7	13.8	13.6
15 to 19 years	772,693	374,523	398,170	11.2	10.8	11.6
20 to 44 years	2,233,391	1,054,192	1,179,199	32.4	30.4	34.4
45 years and over	1,091,575	633,005	458,570	15.8	18.2	13.4
Age unknown	10,104	6,093	41,10	------	------	------

CLASSIFICATION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX.

In 1920 the division of the Negro population by sex was: Males, 5,209,436 females, 5,253,695. The number of males to 100 females was 99.2. In the urban Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 95-4; in the rural Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 101.2.

PROPORTION BLACK AND MULATTO BY SEX; 1929, 1910, 1870 and 1860.

Year and class of population	Negro Population							
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Excess		Males to 1000 females	Percentage of distrbution by color	
				Of males	Of females		Males	Females
1920								
Total	10,463,131	5,209,436	5,253,695	------	46,259	992	100	100
Black	8,802,577	4,444,514	4,358,063	86,451	------	1020	50.5	49.5
Mulatto	1,660,554	764,922	895,632	------1	30,710	854	46.1	53.9
1910								
Total	9,827,763	4,885,881	4,941,882	------	56,001	989	100.0	100.0
Black	7,777,077	3,922,332	3,854,745	67,587	------	1,018	80.3	78.0
Mulatto	2,050,686	963,549	1,087,137	------	123588	886	19.7	22.0
1870								
Total	4,880,009	2,393,263	2,486,746	------	93,483	962	100.0	100.0
Black	4,295,960	2,115,367	2,180,593	------	65,226	970	88.4	87.7
Mulatto	584,049	277,896	306,153	------	28,257	908	11.6	12.3
1860								
Total	4,441,830	2,216,744	2,225,086	------	8,342	996	100.0	100.0
Black	3,853,467	1,936,536	1,916,931	19,605	------	1,010	87.4	86.2
Mulatto	588,363	280,208	308,155	------	27,947	909	12.6	13.8

MARITAL CONDITIONS

MARITAL CONDITIONS NEGRO POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX—1890-1920

	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1920	3,393,211	1,104,877	36.6	2,050,407	60.4	200,734	5.9	26,689
1910	3,059,312	1,083,472	35.4	1,749,228	57.2	189,970	6.2	20,146
1900	2,633,008	1,033,285	39.2	1,422,886	54.0	151,233	5.7	11,026
1890	2,119,721	842,764	39.8	1,175,513	55.5	91,683	4.3	5,212
	FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
1920	3,423,100	825,258	24.1	2,039,181	59.6	507,961	14.8	43,871
1910	3,103,344	823,996	26.6	1,775,949	57.2	459,831	14.8	33,286
1900	2,690,583	803,683	29.9	1,443,817	53.7	414,107	15.4	22,033
1890	2,175,550	652,314	30.0	1,187,434	54.6	320,194	14.7	10,688

PER CENT INCREASE ACCORDING TO COLOR, NATIVITY, AND WHETHER BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE, 1910-1920, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WHITES AND NEGROES BY AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION, 1920, FOR SELECTED STATES

The States for which percentages are given are those in which Negroes constituted 5 per cent or more of the total population in 1920.

State	Per cent of increase or decrease (–): 1910-1920						
	In total White population	In White population born and living in specified state	In White population born in other states	In foreign born White population	In total Negro population	In Negro population born and living in specified state	In Negro population born in other states
Oklahoma	26.1	74.2	7.4	–0.3	8.6	39.4	–7.2
Florida	43.8	29.5	74.5	27.1	6.7	9.4	–2.2
Texas	22.3	24.6	7.4	50.2	7.5	8.7	–0.8
West Virginia	19.1	19.5	19.6	8.5	34.6	22.8	42.8
Alabama	17.8	19.3	11.9	–6.8	–0.8	0.2	–4.7
South Carolina	20.5	17.9	47.0	5.7	3.5	3.2	19.6
North Carolina	18.9	17.4	46.0	19.5	9.4	7.7	43.6
Arkansas	13.2	16.6	7.2	–17.4	6.6	5.1	9.6
Louisiana	16.5	16.4	31.3	–13.3	–1.9	–1.3	–8.0
Georgia	18.0	16.2	36.3	7.4	2.5	2.4	6.4
District of Columbia	38.4	14.8	63.1	17.2	16.4	15.1	17.4
Virginia	16.4	11.6	56.8	15.6	2.8	–1.0	51.0
Mississippi	8.6	10.5	–0.3	–14.6	–7.4	–4.3	–32.9
Maryland	13.4	10.4	43.9	–1.9	5.3	–2.4	55.4
Tennessee	10.2	10.1	14.4	–16.1	–4.5	–7.0	7.5
Missouri	2.9	7.9	–3.9	–18.7	13.2	–7.5	64.2
Kentucky	7.5	7.6	13.8	–23.2	–9.8	–13.8	23.2
Delaawre	12.6	7.0	27.2	13.7	–2.7	–9.8	14.2

AGE* AND MARITAL CONDITION OF NATIVE WHITES AND OF TOTAL NEGROES 1920

State	Native Whites				Total Negroes			
	Per cent under 15 years	Per cent 15 to 44 years	Per cent 45 years and over	Per cent married in population 15 to 44 years	Per cent under 15 years	Per cent 15 to 44 years	Per cent 45 years and over	Per cent married in population 15 to 44 years
Oklahoma	38.2	46.1	15.6	60.7	35.8	48.0	15.9	57.8
Florida	35.7	44.5	19.6	58.5	32.8	50.6	16.1	59.6
Texas	37.6	47.2	15.0	56.8	34.9	49.6	15.3	57.3
West Virginia	39.2	43.7	16.9	57.6	29.3	56.0	14.2	58.8
Alabama	40.0	44.2	15.8	59.3	38.3	44.7	16.8	56.2
South Carolina	39.1	45.2	15.6	56.5	42.7	44.1	13.1	56.9
North Carolina	39.9	43.4	16.6	56.9	41.8	43.6	14.4	54.8
Arkansas	39.7	43.8	16.4	60.8	35.6	47.7	16.4	60.4
Louisiana	37.9	46.7	15.2	55.0	35.9	48.3	15.6	58.8
Georgia	38.3	45.3	16.4	58.5	39.0	45.6	15.3	58.7
Dist. of Colum.	21.7	55.4	22.5	45.3	22.4	57.9	19.3	54.9
Virginia	36.0	45.1	18.8	54.3	36.7	46.0	17.1	54.1
Mississippi	38.9	44.3	16.6	57.3	38.3	45.7	15.8	59.8
Maryland	32.0	46.9	21.1	52.9	30.5	50.2	19.0	55.6
Tennessee	37.1	44.5	18.4	58.6	33.1	48.1	18.5	57.1
Missouri	31.5	47.0	21.4	55.7	22.2	56.1	21.3	57.0
Kentucky	36.4	44.4	19.1	58.4	28.1	49.3	22.4	55.4
Delaware	31.8	45.1	22.9	56.1	28.8	49.2	21.2	53.4

*Percentages for age based on total population of specified class, including a small number of persons of unknown age.

?Native and foreign born Negroes not tabulated separately by age groups.

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION BY STATES AND PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION OF TOTAL IN EACH STATE IN 1920

STATES	Total population	Negro population	Per cent Negro in total population
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine	768,014	1,310	0.2
New Hampshire	443,083	621	0.1
Vermont	352,428	572	0.2
Massachusetts	3,852,356	45,466	1.2
Rhode Island	604,397	10,036	1.7
Connecticut	1,380,631	21,046	1.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York	10,385,227	198,483	1.9
New Jersey	3,155,900	117,132	3.7
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	284,568	3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio	5,759,394	186,187	3.2
Indiana	2,930,390	80,810	2.8
Illinois	6,485,280	182,274	2.8
Michigan	3,668,412	60,082	1.6
Wisconsin	2,632,067	5,201	0.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Minnesota	2,387,125	8,809	0.4
Iowa	2,404,021	19,005	0.8
Missouri	3,404,055	178,241	5.2
North Dakota	646,872	467	0.1
South Dakota	636,547	832	0.1
Nebraska	1,296,372	13,242	1.0
Kansas	1,769,257	57,925	3.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Delaware	223,003	30,335	13.6
Maryland	1,449,661	244,479	16.9
District of Columbia	437,571	109,966	25.1
Virginia	2,309,187	690,017	29.9
West Virginia	1,463,701	86,345	5.9
North Carolina	2,559,123	763,407	29.8
South Carolina	1,683,724	864,719	51.4
Georgia	2,895,832	1,206,365	41.7
Florida	968,470	329,487	34.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Kentucky	2,416,630	235,938	9.8
Tennessee	2,337,885	451,758	19.3
Alabama	2,348,174	900,652	38.4
Mississippi	1,790,618	935,184	52.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Arkansas	1,752,204	472,220	27.0
Louisiana	1,798,509	700,257	38.9
Oklahoma	2,028,283	149,408	7.4
Texas	4,663,228	241,694	15.4
MOUNTAIN			
Montana	548,889	1,658	0.3
Idaho	431,866	920	0.2
Wyoming	194,402	1,375	0.7
Colorado	939,629	11,318	1.2
New Mexico	360,350	5,733	1.6
Arizona	334,162	8,005	2.4
Utah	449,396	1,446	0.3
Nevada	77,407	346	0.4
PACIFIC			
Washington	1,356,621	6,883	0.5
Oregon	783,389	2,144	0.3
California	3,426,861	38,763	1.1

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1920

CENSUS YEAR	Total	White	Negro	Per cent of total			
				All others*	White	Negro	All others
1880	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	(†)
1890	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.2
1900	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910	29,389,249	20,547,455	8,749,427	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.3
1920	33,125,831	24,132,214	8,912,259	81,358	72.9	26.9	0.4

*Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.
(†) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION IN THE NORTH AND IN THE SOUTH.

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,336 and in 1920 it was 1,550,900. This was an increase from 1900 to 1910 of 167,311 or 18.4 per cent and from 1910 to 1920 of 472,564 or 43.8 per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN[STATES

Division of States	Population		
	1900	1910	1920
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine	1,319	1,363	1,310
New Hampshire	662	564	621
Vermont	826	1,621	572
Massachusetts	31,974	38,055	45,466
Rhode Island	9,092	9,529	10,036
Connecticut	15,226	15,174	21,046
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York	99,232	134,191	198,483
New Jersey	69,844	89,760	117,132
Pennsylvania	156,845	193,919	284,568
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio	96,901	111,452	186,187
Indiana	57,505	60,320	80,810
Illinois	85,078	109,049	182,274
Michigan	15,816	17,115	60,082
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900	5,201
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Minnesota	4,959	7,084	8,809
Iowa	12,693	14,973	19,005
Missouri	161,234	157,452	178,241
North Dakota	286	617	467
South Dakota	465	817	832
Nebraska	6,269	7,689	13,245
Kansas	52,003	54,030	57,922
MOUNTAIN			
Montana	1,523	1,834	1,658
Idaho	293	651	920
Wyoming	940	2,235	1,375
Colorado	8,570	11,453	11,318
Arizona	1,848	2,009	8,005
Utah	672	1,144	1,446
New Mexico	1,610	1,628	5,753
Nevada	134	513	346
PACIFIC			
Washington	2,514	6,058	6,883
Oregon	1,105	1,492	2,144
California	11,045	21,645	38,763

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900, 1910, 1920

Division andState	White			Negro		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
The South	24,132,214	20,547,455	16,521,970	8,912,259	8,749,427	7,922,969
South Atlantic	9,648,940	8,071,603	6,706,051	4,325,120	4,112,488	3,729,017
Delaware	192,615	171,102	153,977	30,335	31,181	30,697
Maryland	1,204,737	1,062,639	952,424	244,479	232,250	235,064
Dist. of Columbia	326,860	236,128	191,532	109,966	94,446	86,702
Virginia	1,617,909	1,389,809	1,192,855	690,017	671,096	660,722
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,156,817	915,233	86,345	64,173	43,499
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,500,511	1,263,603	763,407	697,843	624,466
South Carolina	818,538	679,161	557,807	864,719	835,843	782,321
Georgia	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,181,294	1,206,365	1,176,987	1,034,813
Florida	638,153	443,634	297,333	329,487	308,669	230,730
East South Central	6,367,547	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,523,532	2,652,513	2,499,886
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,027,951	1,862,309	235,938	261,656	284,706
Tennessee	1,885,993	1,711,432	1,540,186	451,758	473,088	480,243
Alabama	1,447,032	1,228,832	1,001,152	900,652	908,282	827,307
Mississippi	853,962	786,111	641,200	935,184	1,009,487	907,630
West South Central	8,115,727	6,721,491	4,771,065	2,063,579	1,984,426	1,694,066
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,031,026	944,580	472,220	442,891	366,856
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,086	729,616	700,257	713,874	650,804
Oklahoma	1,821,194	144,531	670,204	149,408	137,612	55,684
Texas	3,918,165	3,204,848	2,426,669	741,694	690,049	620,722

PER CENT WHITE AND NEGRO OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SOUTH
1900, 1910, 1920

State and Division	Per cent of total population						Per cent of increase*			
	1920		1910		1900		1910–1920		1900–1910	
	Whit	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
The South	73.0	27.0	69.0	29.8	67.4	32.3	12.5	1.9	24.4	10.4
South Atlantic	69.0	30.9	66.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	19.9	5.2	20.4	10.3
Delaware	86.4	13.6	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	12.5	–2.7	11.1	1.6
Maryland	83.1	16.9	82.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	15.0	5.3	11.6	–1.2
Dist. of Col'bia	74.7	25.1	71.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	40.9	16.4	23.3	8.9
Virginia	70.1	29.9	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.6	16.4	2.8	16.5	1.6
West Virginia	94.1	5.9	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	19.6	34.6	26.4	47.5
N. Carolina	69.7	29.8	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.9	9.4	18.7	11.7
S. Carolina	48.6	51.4	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	20.7	3.5	21.8	6.8
Georgia	58.3	41.7	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	18.1	2.5	21.2	13.7
Florida	65.9	34.0	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.7	45.2	6.7	49.2	33.8
East South Central	71.5	28.4	68.4	31.5	66.8	33.1	16.6	–4.8	14.1	6.1
Kentucky	90.2	9.8	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.1	–9.8	8.9	–8.1
Tennessee	80.7	19.3	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	10.5	–4.5	11.1	–1.5
Alabama	61.6	38.4	57.5	42.5	54.7	45.2	18.1	–0.8	12.7	9.8
Mississippi	47.2	52.2	43.7	56.2	41.3	58.5	8.9	–7.4	22.6	11.2
W. S. Central	79.7	20.2	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	27.4	3.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas	73.0	27.0	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	13.6	6.6	19.7	20.7
Louisiana	61.0	38.9	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	18.3	–1.9	29.0	9.7
Oklahoma	89.8	7.4	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	26.8	–8.6	115.5	147.1
Texas	84.0	15.9	82.2	17.9	79.6	20.4	22.2	7.5	32.1	11.2

*A Minus Sign (–) denotes decrease.

MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION.

In Spite of Migration
No Great Change In Percentage
Number Persons Living Outside State Of Birth.

Of the 10,381,309 Negroes reported by the 1920 census as being born in the United States, the state of birth of 38,575 was not ascertained by the enumerators The total number for whom the state of birth was reported, 10,342,734, comprised 8,288,492 or 80.1 per cent who were living in the states in which they were born and 2,054,242 or 19.9 per cent who were living in other states In spite of the migration of 1916-1920 the number of Negroes living outside of the state of birth is but little greater than it was in the two previous decades In 1910 the percentage living in other states was 16.6 and in 1900 it was 15.6

Of the total number of Negroes reported as being born in the South, 9,600,943, it was found that 7,751,361 or 80.7 per cent were living in their native states and 1,068,788 or 11.1 per cent were living in other Southern States and 780,794, or 8.1 per cent were living in the North or West. The number born in the South and now living in the North, 780,794 is 330,260 more than the number from the South, 440,534, who were living in the North in 1910. Of the number of Negroes reported as being born in the North and West, 741,791, it was found that 537,131 or 72.4 per cent were living in the States in which they were born; 157,437 or 21.2 per cent were living in other northern or western States and 47,223 or 6.4 per cent were living in the South.

Migration Negroes North
Migration Negroes South
Both Go On At Same Time.

The 1920 census shows that the proportion of southern born Negroes who had migrated to the North or West was 8.1 per cent of the total Negroes born in the South and that this was only about one-fourth larger than the proportion of Negroes who were born in the North or West and had migrated to the South, 6.4 per cent It is noteworthy that while the migration of Negroes to the North goes on, the migration of Negroes to the South continues and that the number of Negroes, 47,223 living in the South in 1920 was 5,734 more than the number, 41,489 from the North or West who were living in the South in 1910

INTERSECTIONAL MIGRATION NEGROES UNITED STATES, 1870-1920

NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES

LIVING IN THE SOUTH

Year	Total	Born in South	Born in North and West	State of birth, etc., not reported	Percentage		
					Born in South	Born in North and West	State of birth, etc., not reported
1870	4,416,788	4,400,132	15,583	1,073	99.6	0.4	(3)
1880	5,948,406	5,926,322	22,039	45	99.6	0.4	(3)
1890	6,753,917	6,667,014	23,268	63,635	98.7	0.3	0.9
1900	7,915,406	7,866,807	30,397	18,202	99.4	0.4	0.2
1910	8,758,858	8,668,619	41,489	28,750	99.2	0.5	0.3
1920*	8,894,114	8,820,149	47,223	-26,742	99.2	0.5	0.3

LIVING IN THE NORTH AND WEST

1870	453,576	149,100	304,073	403	32.9	67.0	(3)
1880	618,370	198,029	420,318	23	32.1	68.0	(3)
1890	714,780	241,855	457,833	15,092	33.8	64.1	2.1
1900	898,252	349,651	539,692	8,909	38.9	60.1	1.0
1910	1,048,566	440,534	595,401	12,631	42.0	56.8	1.2
1920	1,486,593	780,794	693,968	11,831	53.2	46.0	0.8

GAIN NORTH AND WEST AND LOSS OF SOUTH BY INTERSTATE MIGRATION 1870-1920

NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION

Decennial Year	Born South and living in North and West		Born North and West and living in South		Net gain of Northand West and loss of South	
	Number at end eachde-cade	10 year increase	Number at end each de-cade	10 year increase	Gain at end each decade	10 year increase
1870	149,100	--------	15,583	--------	133,517	--------
1880	198,029	48,929	22,039	64,056	175,990	42,473
1890	241,855	43,826	23,268	1,229	118,587	-57,403
1900	349,651	107,796	30,397	7,129	319,254	200,667
1910	440,534	90,883	41,489	11,092	399,045	79,791
1920	780,794	340,160	47,223	5,734	733,571	334,526

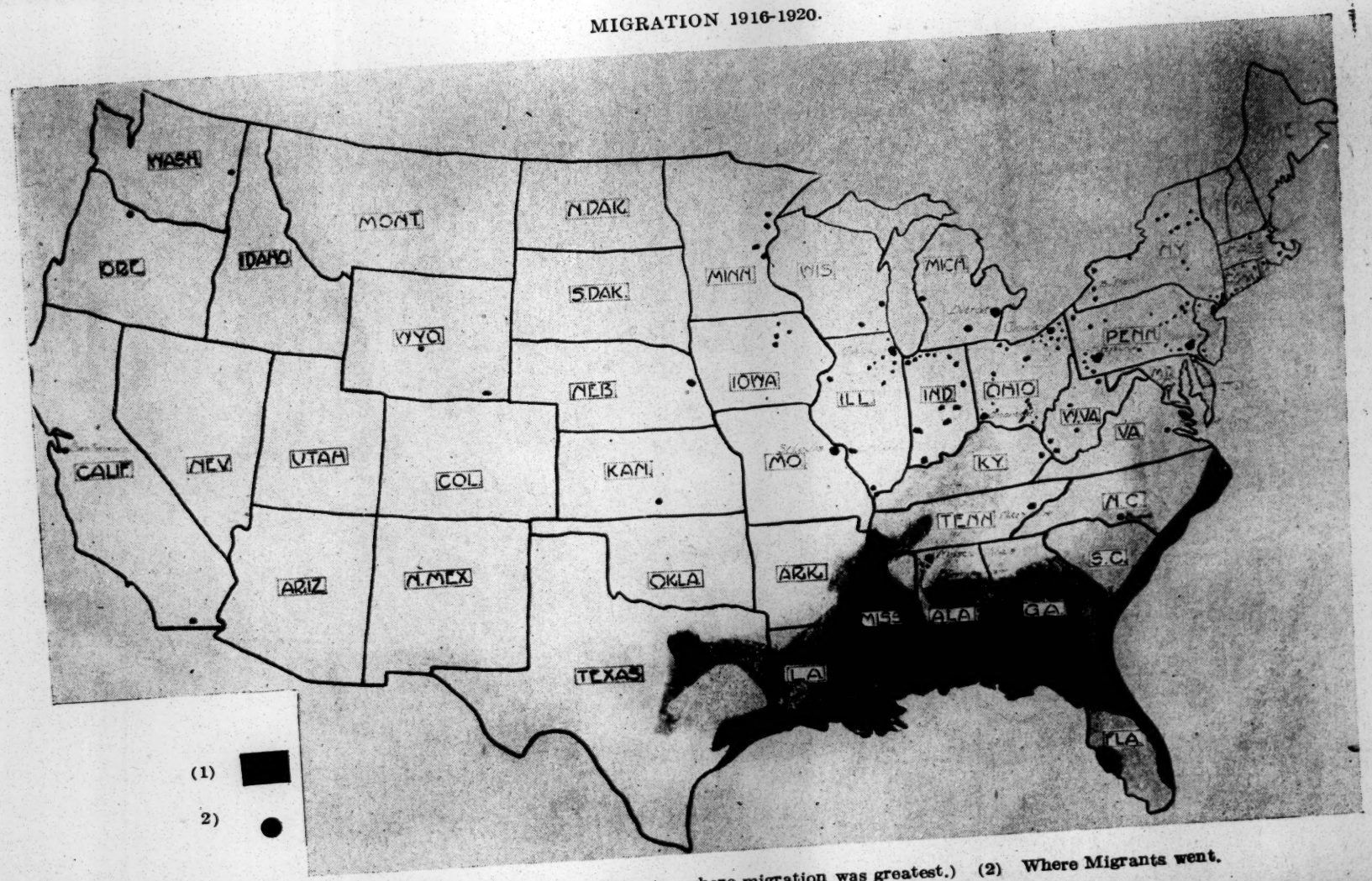
The census statistics indicate that in general Negroes born in the North or West and in the northern part of the South have migrated to a much larger extent than those born in the far South. It is found that 27.6 per cent of Negroes born in the North or West are living in other states than those in which they were born. Of those born in the states of the upper South that is, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the corresponding percentage was 24.8 per cent. Of the Negroes born in the lower southern states, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, only 16-2 per cent were living outside of the states in which they were born.

Greatest Movement Negroes Within Southern States Has Been To South And West.

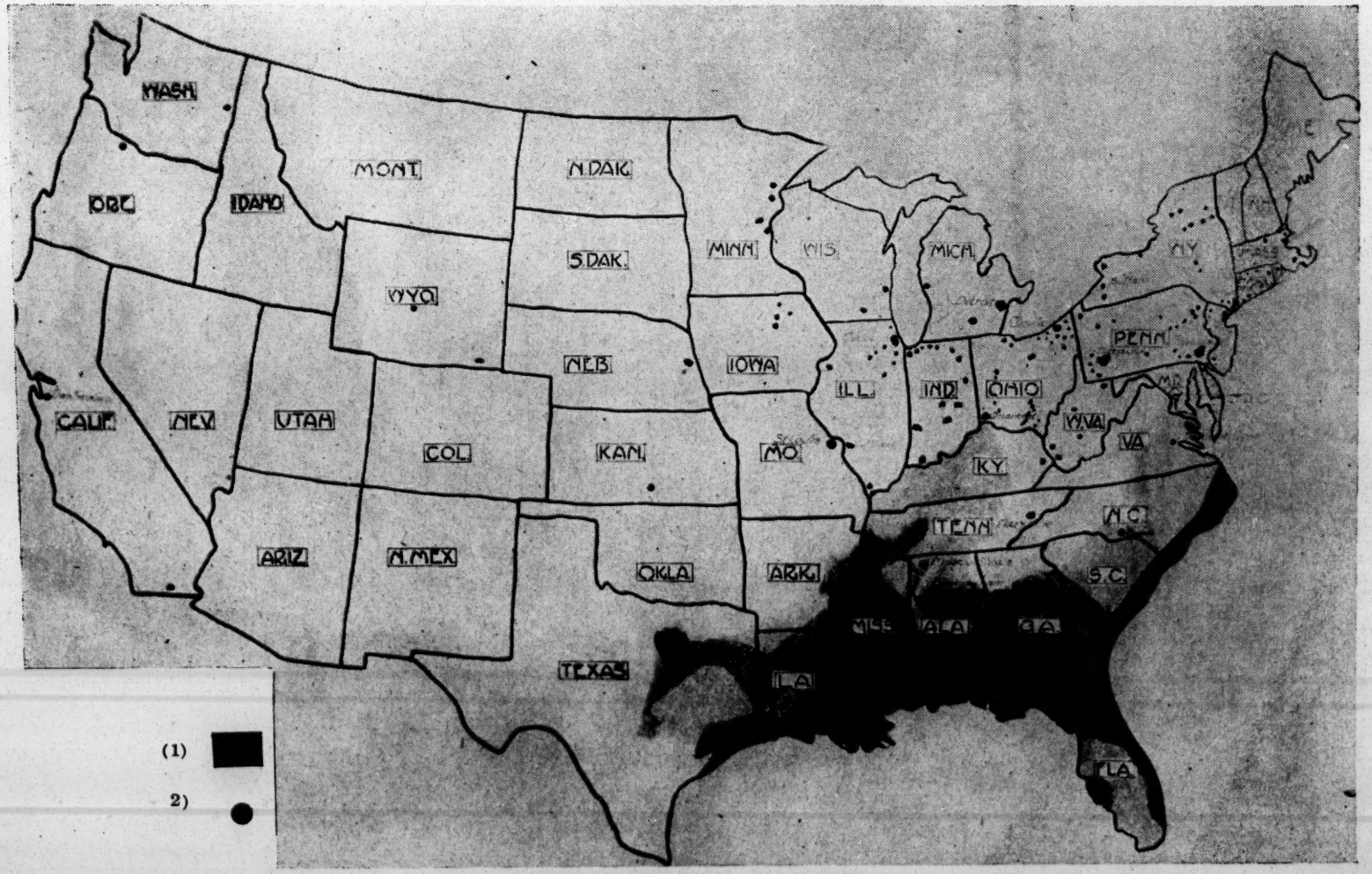
It is found that as a result of the recent migration that there has been a pronounced increase in the migration from the far south as for example: the Negroes

(3) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

MIGRATION 1916-1920.



(1) Where Migrants Came From. (Heavy shading denotes where migration was greatest.) (2) Where Migrants went.



(1) Where Migrants Came From. (Heavy shading denotes where migration was greatest.) (2) Where Migrants went.

INTERSECTIONAL MIGRATION NEGROES UNITED STATES, 1870-1920

NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES

LIVING IN THE SOUTH

Year	Total	Born in South	Born in North and West	State of birth, etc., not reported	Percentage		
					Born in South	Born in North and West	State of birth, etc., not reported
1870	4,416,788	4,400,132	15,583	1,073	99.6	0.4	(3)
1880	5,948,406	5,926,322	22,039	45	99.6	0.4	(3)
1890	6,753,917	6,667,014	23,268	63,635	98.7	0.3	0.9
1900	7,915,406	7,866,807	30,397	18,202	99.4	0.4	0.2
1910	8,758,858	8,668,619	41,489	28,750	99.2	0.5	0.3
1920*	8,894,114	8,820,149	47,223	-26,742	99.2	0.5	0.3

LIVING IN THE NORTH AND WEST

1870	453,576	149,100	304,073	403	32.9	67.0	(3)
1880	618,370	198,029	420,318	23	32.1	68.0	(3)
1890	714,780	241,855	457,833	15,092	33.8	64.1	2.1
1900	898,252	349,651	539,692	8,909	38.9	60.1	1.0
1910	1,048,566	440,534	595,401	12,631	42.0	56.8	1.2
1920	1,486,593	780,794	693,968	11,831	53.2	46.0	0.8

GAIN NORTH AND WEST AND LOSS OF SOUTH BY INTERSTATE MIGRATION 1870-1920

NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION

Decennial Year	Born South and living in North and West		Born North and West and living in South		Net gain of Northand West and loss of South	
	Number at end eachde-cade	10 year increase	Number at end each de-cade	10 year increase	Gain at end each decade	10 year increase
1870	149,100	--------	15,583	--------	133,517	--------
1880	198,029	48,929	22,039	64,056	175,990	42,473
1890	241,855	43,826	23,268	1,229	118,587	-57,403
1900	349,651	107,796	30,397	7,129	319,254	200,667
1910	440,534	90,883	41,489	11,092	399,045	79,791
1920	780,794	340,160	47,223	5,734	733,571	334,526

The census statistics indicate that in general Negroes born in the North or West and in the northern part of the South have migrated to a much larger extent than those born in the far South. It is found that 27.6 per cent of Negroes born in the North or West are living in other states than those in which they were born. Of those born in the states of the upper South that is, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the corresponding percentage was 24.8 per cent. Of the Negroes born in the lower southern states, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, only 16-2 per cent were living outside of the states in which they were born.

Greatest Movement Negroes Within Southern States Has Been To South And West.

It is found that as a result of the recent migration that there has been a pronounced increase in the migration from the far south as for example: the Negroes

(3) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

who were born in South Carolina and had migrated from that state to Pennsylvania increased from 2,113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920; those from Georgia to Pennsylvania, from 1,578 to 16,196; those from Florida to Pennsylvania, from 393 to 5,370; those from Alabama to Ohio, from 781 to 17,588; those from Mississippi to Illinois, from 4,612 to 19,485; those from Louisiana to Illinois, from 1,609 to 8,078; and those frum Texas to Missouri from 1,907 to 4,344.

In spite of the large number of Negroes who have recently migrated from the South to the North it is a fact that when the 130 years since the first census was taken is considered that the greatest movement of Negroes within the South has been to the South and West.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION NEGROES BORN IN SOUTH AND LIVING OUTSIDE STATES OF BIRTH IN 1910 AND 1920

Residence	1910		1920	
	Number	Per cent	Numbe r	Per cent
Living in the North and West	440,534	30.0	780,794	42.2
Living in other Southern States to East and North of State of birth	256,574	17.5	276,949	14.9
Living in other Southern States to West and South of State of birth	762,839	52.3	791,839	42.9
Total	1,459,947	100.0	1,849,582	100.0

The Center Of Negro Population Has Moved 478 Miles To Southwest In 130 Years.

In 1790 the center of Negro population was 25 miles southwest of Petersburg in Dinwiddie county, Virginia. In 1910 it had moved to the southwest 478 miles and was then located in the northeastern part of Alabama. In 1920 it was in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia in Dade county; for the first time in the history of the country this center has moved northeast, being approximately 9.4 miles farther east and 19.4 miles farther north in 1920 than it was in 1910.

CENTER OF THE NEGRO POPULATION: 1790, 1880-1920

Census Yr	Location of Center							Decennial Movement in Miles
	North Latitude			West Longitude			Approximate location by important towns	
	°	′	″	°	′	″		
1790	37	4	8	77	51	21	25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va.	
1880	34	42	14	85	6	56	10.4 miles east of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga	443 miles southwest
1890	34	36	18	85	26	49	15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga	20.5 miles southwest
1900	34	31	16	85	34	35	10.7 miles northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala	9.5 miles southwest
1910	34	30	0	85	40	43	5.4 miles north-northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala	5.8 miles west-S.W.
1920	34	46	52	85	30	48	1.8 miles north-northeast of Rising Fawn, Ga	21.5 miles northeast

Movement To Cities.

From 1910 to 1920 the trend of population from the country to the city was greatly accensuated. For the first time in the country's history more than half the entire population is now living in urban territory. Of the 105,710,620 persons in the nation, 54,304,603 or 51.9 per cent are living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and 51,406,017 or 48.1 per cent in rural territory.

In 1910 the per cent of the population urban was 46.3 and rural 53.7. The number of Negroes living in the urban territory increased by 870,244 that is from 2,689,229 to 3,559,473. More than one-third, 34.0 per cent, of the total Negro population is living in urban territory. The census reports indicate an actual decrease of 234,876 or 3.4 per cent in Negro rural population of the country. In 1910 the number of Negroes reported as living in rural territory was 6,894,972. In 1920 the number thus living was reported to be 6,661,332.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN UNITED STATES LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920

Year	Number		Per cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1920	3,559,473	6,903,658	34.0	66.0
1910	2,689,229	7,138,534	27.4	72.6
1900	2,005,972	6,828,022	22.7	77.3
1890	1,481,142	6,007,534	19.4	80.6

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND IN PER CENT NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Increase *

Decade	Number		Per cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1910–1920	870,244	–234,876	32.3	–3.3
1900–1910	683,257	310,512	34.0	4.5
1890–1900	524,830	820,488	35.4	13.6

*A minus (–) sign indicates a decrease.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920

Year	Number		Per cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1920	2,250,899	6,661,332	25.3	74.7
1910	1,854,455	6,894,972	21.2	78.8
1900	1,364,796	6,558,173	17.2	82.8
1890	1,033,285	5,727,342	15.3	84.7

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND IN PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Increase *

Decade	Number		Per cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1910–1920	396,444	–233,640	21.3	–3.4
1900–1910	489,659	336,800	35.8	5.1
1890–1900	331,561	830,831	32.0	14.5

*A minus (–) sign indicates a decrease.

NEGRO POPULATION AND INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING, IN 1920 MORE THAN 25,000 NEGRO INHABITANTS: 1920, 1910, 1900

City	Negro Population			Increase in Negro Population			
				1910–1920		1900–1910	
	1920	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,508,061	1,060,510	825,364	447,551	42.2	235,146	28.5
New York, N. Y.	152,467	91,709	60,666	60,758	66.3	31,043	51.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	134,229	84,459	62,613	49,770	58.9	21,846	34.9
Washington, D. C.	109,966	94,446	86,702	15,520	16.4	7,744	8.9
Chicago, Ill.	109,458	44,103	30,150	65,355	148.2	13,953	46.3
Baltimore, Md.	108,322	84,749	79,258	23,573	27.8	5,491	6.9
New Orleans, La.	100,930	89,262	77,714	11,668	13.1	11,548	14.9
Birmingham, Ala.	70,230	52,305	16,575	17,925	34.3	35,730	215.6
St. Louis, Mo.	69,850	43,960	35,516	25,894	58.9	8,444	23.8
Atlanta, Ga.	62,796	51,902	35,727	10,894	21.0	16,175	45.3
Memphis, Tenn.	61,181	52,441	49,910	8,740	16.7	2,531	5.0
Richmond, Va.	54,041	46,733	32,230	7,308	15.6	14,503	45.8
Norfolk, Va.	43,392	25,039	20,230	18,353	73.3	4,809	23.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	41,520	29,293	16,236	12,227	41.7	13,057	80.4
Detroit, Mich.	40,838	5,741	4,111	35,097	611.3	1,630	39.6
Louisville, Ky.	40,087	40,522	39,139	−435	−1.1	1,383	3.5
Savannah, Ga.	39,179	33,246	28,090	5,933	17.8	5,156	18.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	37,725	25,623	20,355	12,102	47.2	5,268	25.9
Nashville, Tenn.	35,633	36,523	30,044	−890	−2.4	6,479	21.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	34,678	21,816	15,931	12,862	59.0	5,885	36.9
Cleveland, Ohio	34,451	8,448	5,988	26,003	307.8	2,460	41.1
Houston, Tex.	33,960	23,929	14,608	10,031	41.9	9,321	63.8
Charleston, S. C.	32,326	31,056	31,522	1,270	4.1	−466	−1.5
Kansas City, Mo.	30,719	23,566	17,567	7,153	30.4	599	34.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	30,079	19,639	14,482	10,440	53.2	5,157	35.6

STATES, COUNTIES, AND CITIES HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES.

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1920 it was 1,206,365. The State of Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes, 52.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population in Mississippi in 1920 was 935,184.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 90.7 per cent, 6,915 Negroes and 703 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 85.3 per cent, 12,085 Negroes and 1,769 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 89.0 per cent, 18,207 Negroes and 2,179 whites.

The six cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: New York, 152,467; Philadelphia, 134,229; Washington, 109,966; Chicago, 109,450; Baltimore, 108,322; and New Orleans, 100,930. There are now no cities in the United States in which 50 per cent or more of the population are Negroes. In 1910 there were four cities in the United States having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They were: Jacksonville, Fla., 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,329 white; Montgomery, Ala., 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,802 white; Charleston, S. C., 52-8 per cent, 31,056 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 whites.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES BY NEGRO POPULATION: 1910 AND 1920.

The aggregate number of counties in the United States in 1910 was 2,953, of which 1,351 were in the South, 1,265 in the North, and 337 in the West. Negro population was reported from 2,843 of these coun-

ties, the number reporting no Negro population being 110, of which 32 were in the South and 78 in the North and West. Of the 32 Southern counties which reported no Negro population, 28 were in Texas, 2 in Oklahoma, 1 in Arkansas, and 1 in North Carolina. Outside of Texas, therefore, there were in the South only 4 counties which reported no Negro population in 1910.

The aggregate number of counties in the United States in 1920 was 3,065, of which 1,391 were in the South, 1,272 in the North, and 402 in the West. Negro population was reported frum 2,903 of these counties, the number reporting no Negro population being 162, of which 38 were in the South and 124 in the North and West. Of the 38 Southern counties which reported no Negro population, 30 were in Texas, 31 in Oklahoma, 2 in Georgia, 1 in Arkansas, 1 in Virginia, and 1 in West Virginia. Outside of Texas, therefore, there were in the South only 8 counties which reported no Negro population in 1920.

INCREASE OR DECREASE NEGRO POPULATION BY COUNTIES
1900-1910 AND 1910-1920

Section	Number of counties 1910	Number of Counties or combinations of Counties*				
		Total	In which Negro population			Having no Negro population 1910 or in 1900
			Increased 1900 1910	Decreased 1900 1910	Did not change 1900 1910	
United States	2,953	2,751	1,443	1,229	44	45
The South	1,351	1,214	662	533	4	15
The North	1,265	1,236	582	603	29	22
The West	337	301	189	93	11	8

Section	Number of counties 1920	Number of counties or combinations of counties*				
		Total	In which Negro population			Having no Negro population 1910 or in 1920
			Increased 1910 1920	Decreased 1910 1920	Did not change 1910 1920	
United States	3,065	3,038	1,272	1,664	41	61
The South	1,391	1,364	522	824	5	13
The North	1,272	1,272	559	663	28	22
The West	402	402	191	177	8	26

*In cases where boundaries of counties were changed during the decade, 1900-1910 and 1910-1920 county areas and populations have been combined and computations made for the combined area. The entire State of Oklahoma was classified as a single area for 1900-1910; for 1910-1920 the counties of this State were classified.

COUNTIES HAVING HALF OR MORE OF THEIR POPULATION NEGROES.

In 1860 there were in the South, 244 counties in which half or more of the population were Negroes. The number of these counties in 1880 was 300; in 1890 the number was 282; in 1900 the number was 286; 1910 the number was 264 and in 1920 the number was 219; that is, the greatest number of these counties was in 1880 and the smallest number was in 1920.

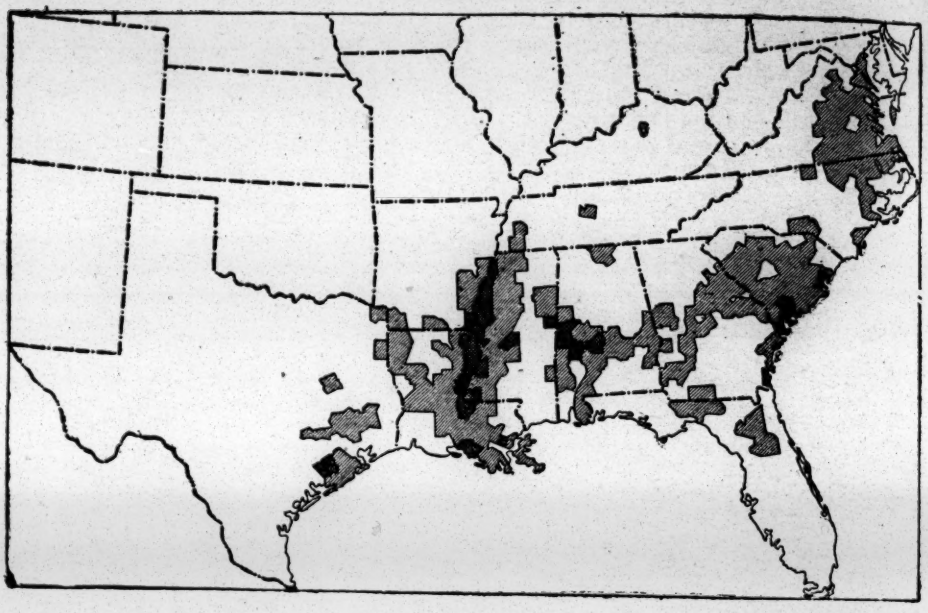
The population of the counties having half or more of their population Negroes was in 1880, 3,392,235; in 1890, 3,555,970; in 1900, 4,057,619; in 1910, 3,932,484

and in 1920, 3,242,439. The 4 maps which follow show for the 4 census years, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1910 the counties having 50 per cent or more of their population Negroes.

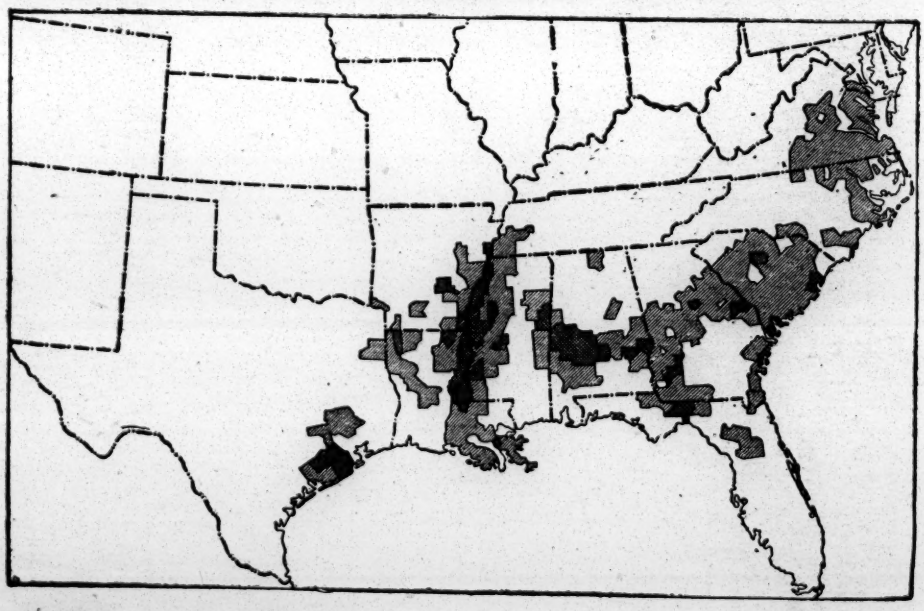
It will be seen from an examination of these maps that while there has been a fluctuation in the number of counties having more than half of their population Negroes, the area occupied by these counties was practically the same in 1860 and in 1910 that is, at each census the area embraced a group of counties in eastern Virginia and North Carolina and a belt of counties extending from the South Carolina coast through South Carolina, Central Georgia and Alabama, and a detached area embracing a portion of the lower Mississippi Valley. The general contour and extent of these areas show remarkably little change in a period of 60 years.

COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

1860



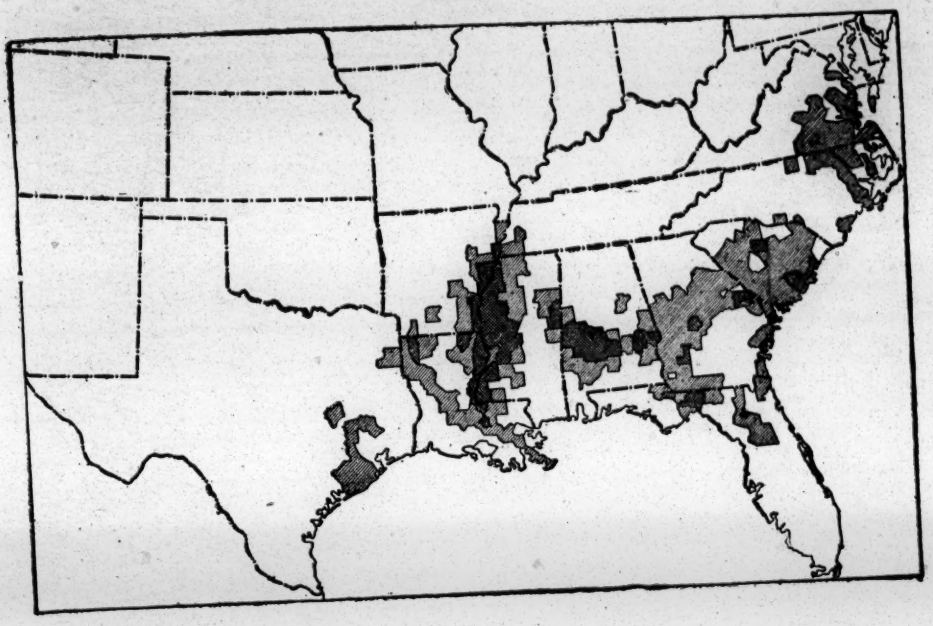
1880



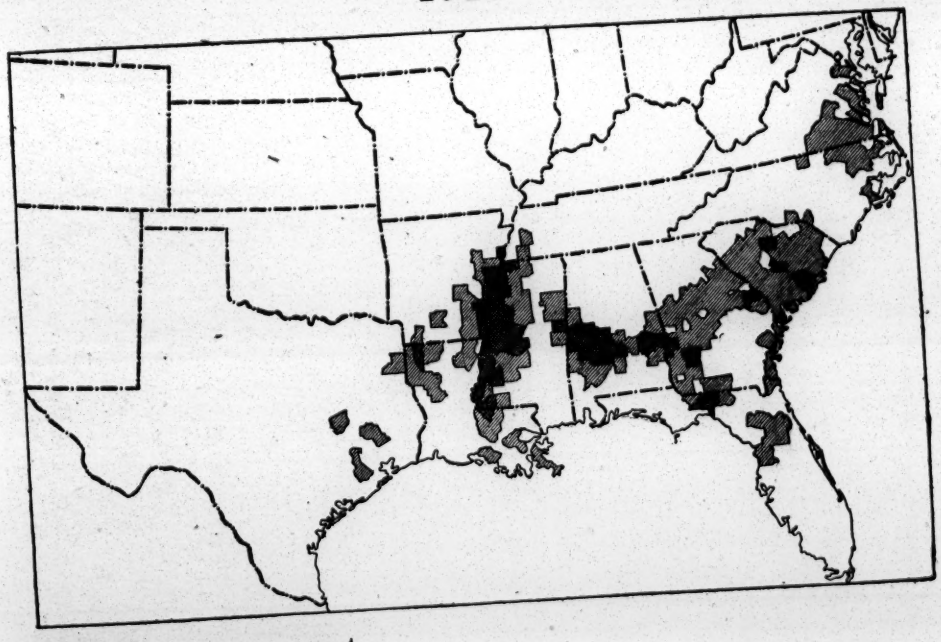
50 to 75 per cent

75 per cent and over

1900



1910



50 to 75 per cent

75 per cent and over

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1920.

	Total Population	Negro Population
Alabama:		
Anniston	17,734	5,834
Bessemer	18,674	10,561
Birmingham	178,806	70,230
Brighton	3,665	2,208
Decatur	4,752	2,421
Dothan	10,034	4,290
Eufaula	4,939	2,657
Florence	10,529	2,329
Gadsden	14,737	4,218
Huntsville	8,018	2,935
Mobile	60,777	23,906
Montgomery	43,464	19,827
Opelika	4,960	2,269
Selma	15,589	8,200
Talladega	6,546	2,656
Troy	5,696	2,854
Tuscaloosa	11,996	4,557
Union Springs	4,125	2,772
Arizona:		
Arkansas:		
Fort Smith	28,870	3,584
Helena	9,112	4,863
Hot Springs	11,695	2,811
Little Rock	65,142	17,477
Marianna	5,074	3,234
Pine Bluff	19,280	6,403
Texarkana (part)	8,257	2,406
Texarkana (total)	19,737	5,613
California		
Los Angeles	576,673	15,579
Oakland	216,261	5,489
San Francisco	506,676	2,414
Colorado:		
Denver	256,491	6,075
Connecticut:		
Bridgeport	143,555	2,228
Hartford	138,036	4,199
New Haven	162,537	4,573
Delaware:		
Wilmington	110,168	10,746
District of Columbia:		
Washington	437,571	109,966
Florida:		
Daytona	5,445	2,478
Fernandina	5,547	2,824
Gainesville	6,860	2,937
Jacksonville	91,558	41,520
Key West	18,479	4,030
Miami	29,571	9,270
Ocala	4,914	2,050
Orlando	9,282	2,552
Palatka	5,102	2,634
Pensacola	31,035	10,404
Sanford	5,588	2,491
Tallahassee	5,632	2,719
Tampa	51,608	11,531
West Palm Beach	8,659	3,490
Georgia:		
Albany	11,555	6,144
Americus	9,010	4,629
Athens	16,748	6,595
Atlanta	200,616	62,796
Augusta	52,548	22,582
Bainbridge	4,792	2,220
Brunswick	14,413	7,120
Columbus	31,125	9,093
Cordele	6,538	3,254
Dublin	7,707	3,443
Elberton	6,475	2,403
Fitzgerald	6,870	2,441
Griffin	8,240	2,614
La Grange	17,038	4,576
Macon	52,995	23,093
Milledgeville	4,619	2,305
Moultrie	6,789	2,808
Newnan	7,037	3,070
Quitman	4,393	2,039
Rome	13,252	3,328
Savannah	83,252	39,179
Thomasville	8,196	4,322
Valdosta	10,783	5,508

	Total Population	Negro Population
Washington	4,208	2,484
Waycross	18,069	9,918
Idaho:		
Illinois:		
Cairo	15,203	5,000
Chicago	2,701,705	109,458
Danville	33,776	2,366
Evanston	37,234	2,522
East St. Louis	66,767	7,437
Peoria	76,121	2,130
Indiana:		
Evansville	85,264	6,394
Gary	5,299	16,460
Indianapolis	314,194	34,678
Muncie	36,524	2,054
Terre Haute	66,083	3,646
Iowa:		
Des Moines	126,468	5,512
Kansas:		
Kansas City	101,177	14,405
Topeka	50,022	4,272
Wichita	72,217	3,545
Kentucky:		
Bowling Green	9,638	2,099
Covington	57,121	3,040
Frankfort	9,805	2,246
Henderson	12,169	2,968
Hopkinsville	9,696	3,652
Lexington	41,534	12,450
Louisville	234,891	40,087
Owensboro	17,424	2,836
Paducah	24,735	5,586
Winchester	8,333	2,379
Louisiana:		
Alexandria	17,510	7,863
Baton Rouge	21,782	8,560
Bogalusa	8,245	2,605
Crowley	6,108	2,190
Lafayette	7,855	2,999
Lake Charles	13,088	4,472
Minden	6,105	2,518
Monroe	12,675	6,540
New Iberia	6,278	2,105
New Orleans	387,219	100,930
Opelousas	4,437	2,056
Plaquemine	4,632	2,122
Shreveport	43,874	17,485
Maine:		
Maryland:		
Annapolis	11,214	2,459
Baltimore	733,826	108,322
Cambridge	7,467	2,306
Massachusetts:		
Boston	748,060	16,350
Cambridge	109,694	5,334
New Bedford	121,217	4,998
Springfield	129,614	2,650
Michigan:		
Detroit	993,678	40,838
Hamtramck Village	48,615	2,022
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis	380,582	3,927
St. Paul	234,698	3,376
Mississippi:		
Aberdeen	4,071	2,121
Clarksdale	7,552	4,392
Columbus	10,501	5,572
Greenville	11,560	6,939
Greenwood	7,793	2,463
Hattiesburg	13,270	4,937
Jackson	22,817	9,936
Laurel	13,037	5,038
Meridian	23,399	8,343
Natchez	12,608	6,801
Okolona	3,852	2,107
Tupelo	5,055	2,077
Vicksburg	18,072	9,148
Yazoo City	5,244	2,709
Missouri:		
Kansas City	324,411	30,719
St. Joseph	77,939	4,209
St. Louis	772,897	69,854

	Total Population	Negro Population
Sedalia	21,144	2,062
Montana:		
Nebraska:		
Omaha	191,601	10,315
New Hampshire		
New Jersey:		
Asbury Park	12,400	2,824
Atlantic City	50,707	10,946
Camden	116,309	8,500
East Orange	50,710	2,378
Jersey City	298,103	8,000
Montclair	28,810	3,417
Newark	414,524	16,977
Orange	33,268	3,621
Plainfield	27,700	2,445
Trenton	119,289	4,315
New Mexico:		
New York:		
Buffalo	506,775	4,511
New Rochelle	36,213	2,637
New York City	5,620,048	152,467
Manhattan Borough	2,284,103	109,133
Bronx Borough	732,016	4,808
Brooklyn Borough	2,018,356	31,912
Queens Borough	469,042	5,120
Richmond Borough	116,531	1,499
North Carolina:		
Ashville	28,504	7,145
Charlotte	46,338	14,641
Durham	21,719	7,654
Elizabeth City	8,925	3,439
Fayetteville	8,877	3,376
Gastonia	12,871	2,330
Goldsboro	11,296	4,882
Greensboro	19,861	5,973
Greenville	5,772	2,827
Henderson	5,222	2,056
High Point	14,302	2,900
Kinston	9,771	4,011
New Bern	12,198	6,735
Raleigh	24,418	8,544
Rocky Mount	12,742	4,623
Salisbury	13,884	3,572
Washington	6,314	2,877
Wilmington	33,372	13,461
Wilson	10,612	5,208
Winston-Salem	48,395	20,735
Ohio:		
Akron	208,435	5,580
Cincinnati	401,247	30,079
Cleveland	796,841	34,451
Columbus	237,031	22,181
Dayton	152,559	9,025
Springfield	60,840	7,029
Toledo	243,164	5,691
Xenia	9,110	2,021
Youngstown	132,358	6,662
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore	14,181	2,008
Guthrie	11,757	2,370
McAlester	12,095	2,090
Muskogee	30,277	7,195
Oklahoma City	91,295	8,241
Okmulgee	17,430	3,359
Tulsa	72,075	8,878
Oregon:		
Pennsylvania:		
Chester	58,030	7,125
Harrisburg	75,917	5,248
Philadelphia	1,823,779	134,229
Pittsburgh	588,343	37,725
Rhode Island:		
Providence	237,595	5,656
South Carolina:		
Aiken	4,103	2,286
Anderson	10,570	3,030
Charleston	67,957	32,326
Chester	5,557	2,153
Columbia	37,524	14,455
Florence	10,968	4,714
Georgetown	4,579	2,907
Greenville	23,127	8,184

	Total Population	Negro Population
Greenwood	8,703	2,895
Newberry	5,894	2,061
Orangeburg	7,290	3,306
Spartanburg	22,638	8,003
Sumter	9,503	3,869
Union	6,141	1,813
South Dakota:		
Tennessee:		
Bristol (total)	14,776	2,001
Chattanooga	57,895	17,942
Clarksville	8,110	3,363
Dyersburg	6,444	2,366
Jackson	18,860	6,299
Knoxville	77,818	11,302
Memphis	162,351	61,181
Nashville	118,342	35,633
Texas:		
Austin	34,876	6,921
Beaumont	40,422	13,210
Bryan	6,307	2,180
Corsicana	11,356	2,585
Dallas	158,976	24,023
Denison	17,065	3,056
Fort Worth	106,482	15,896
Galveston	44,255	9,088
Houston	138,276	33,960
Huntsville	4,689	2,092
Marshall	14,271	5,797
Navasota	5,060	2,493
Orange	9,212	2,456
Palestine	11,039	2,926
Paris	15,040	3,573
San Antonio	161,379	14,341
Sherman	15,031	2,075
Temple	11,033	2,078
Texarkana (part)	11,480	3,207
Terrell	8,349	2,194
Tyler	12,085	2,822
Waco	38,500	7,726
Wichita Falls	40,079	2,217
Utah:		
Vermont:		
Virginia:		
Alexandria	18,060	4,112
Charlottesville	10,688	2,947
Danville	21,539	5,678
Hampton	6,138	2,169
Lynchburg	30,070	8,329
Norfolk	115,777	43,392
Newport News	35,596	14,077
Petersburg	31,012	13,608
Portsmouth	54,387	23,245
Richmond	171,667	54,041
Roanoke	50,842	9,331
South Norfolk	7,724	2,015
Suffolk	9,123	3,616
Washington:		
Seattle	315,312	2,894
West Virginia:		
Bluefield	15,282	2,718
Charleston	39,608	4,502
Huntington	50,177	2,883
Wisconsin:		
Milwaukee	454,147	2,229
Wyoming:		

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Akron, Ohio	208,435	5,805
Albany, New York	186,106	1,536
Atlanta, Georgia	200,616	62,796
Baltimore, Maryland	733,826	108,322
Birmingham, Alabama	176,806	70,230
Boston, Massachusetts	748,060	16,350
Bridgeport, Connecticut	143,555	2,228
Buffalo, New York	506,775	4,511
Cambridge, Massachusetts	109,694	5,334
Camden, New Jersey	116,309	8,500
Chicago, Illinois	2,701,705	109,481
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	30,075

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Cleveland, Ohio	796,841	34459,
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	22,181
Dallas, Texas	158,796	24,023
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	9,025
Denver, Colorado	256,491	6,075
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	5,512
Detroit, Michigan	993,678	40,838
Fall River, Massachusetts	120,485	315
Fort Worth, Texas	106,482	15,896
Grand Rapids, Mich	137,634	1,090
Hartford, Connecticut	138,036	4,199
Houston, Texas	138,276	33,960
Indianapolis, Indiana	314,194	34,678
Jersey City, New Jersey	298,103	8,000
Kansas City, Kansas	101,177	14,405
Kansas City, Missouri	324,410	30,709
Los Angeles, California	576,673	15,579
Louisville, Kentucky	234,891	40,087
Lowell, Massachusetts	112,759	170
Memphis, Tennessee	162,351	61,181
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	454,147	2,229
Minneapolis, Minnesota	380,582	3,927
Nashville, Tennessee	118,342	35,633
New Bedford, Massachusetts	39,038	4,998
New Haven, Connecticut	162,537	4,573
New Orleans, Lousiana	387,219	100,930
New York, New York	5,620,048	152,467
Manhattan Borough	2,284,103	109,133
Bronx Borough	732,016	4,803
Brooklyn Borough	2,018,356	31,912
Queens Borough	469,042	5,120
Richmond Borough	116,531	1,499
Newark, New Jersey	414,524	16,977
Norfolk, Virginia	115,777	43,392
Oakland, California	216,261	5,489
Omaha, Nebraska	191,601	10,315
Paterson, New Jersey	135,875	1,551
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,823,779	134,229
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	588,343	37,725
Providence, Rhode Island	237,595	5,655
Reading, Pennsylvania	107,784	924
Richmond, Virginia	171,667	54,041
Rochester, New York	295,750	1,579
St. Louis, Missouri	772,897	69,854
St. Paul, Minnesota	234,698	3,376
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	718
San Antonio, Texas	161,379	14,341
San Francisco, California	506,676	2,414
Scranton, Pennsylvania	137,783	563
Seattle, Washington	315,312	2,894
Spokane, Washington	141,289	776
Springfield, Massachusetts	129,614	2,650
Syracuse, New York	171,717	1,260
Toledo, Ohio	243,164	5,691
Trenton, New Jersey	119,289	4,315
Washington, District of Columbia	437,571	109,966
Wilmington, Delaware	110,168	10,746
Worcester, Massachusetts	179,754	1,258
Yonkers, New York	100,176	1,940
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	6,662

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS.

Mobile, Alabama	60,777	23,906
Montgomery, Alabama	43,464	19,827
Little Rock, Arkansas	65,142	17,477
Almeda, California	28,806	217
Berkeley, California	56,036	507
Fresno, California	45,086	508
Pasadena, California	45,354	1,094
Sacramento, California	65,908	675
San Diego, California	74,683	977
San Jose, California	39,642	191
Stockton, California	40,296	336
Colorado Springs, Colorado	30,105	1,009
Pueblo, Colorado	43,050	1,395
Meriden, Connecticut	29,867	148
New Britain, Connecticut	59,316	303

Negro City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
New London, Connecticut	25,688	508
Norwalk, Connecticut	27,743	631
Stamford, Connecticut	35,096	874
Waterbury, Connecticut	91,715	951
Jacksonville, Florida	91,558	41,520
Miami, Florida	29,571	9,270
Pensacola, Florida	31,035	10,404
Tampa, Florida	51,608	11,531
Augusta, Georgia	52,548	22,582
Columbus, Georgia	31,125	9,093
Macon, Georgia	52,995	23,093
Savannah, Georgia	83,252	39,179
Aurora, Illinois	36,397	627
Bloomington, Illinois	28,725	799
Cicerotown, Illinois	44,995	4
Danville, Illinois	33,776	2,366
Decatur, Illinois	43,818	1,178
East St. Louis, Illinois	66,767	7,437
Elgin, Illinois	27,454	116
Joliet, Illinois	38,442	701
Moline, Illinois	30,734	338
Oak Park Village, Illinois	39,858	169
Peoria, Illinois	76,121	2,130
Quincy, Illinois	35,978	1,210
Rockford, Illinois	65,651	490
Rock Island, Illinois	35,177	754
Springfield, Illinois	59,183	2,769
Anderson, Indiana	26,767	912
East Chicago, Indiana	35,967	1,424
Evansville, Indiana	85,264	6,394
Fort Wayne, Indiana	86,549	1,454
Gary, Indiana	55,378	5,296
Hammond, Indiana	36,004	137
Kokomo, Indiana	30,067	876
Muncie, Indiana	36,524	2,054
Richmond, Indiana	26,765	1,494
South Bend, Indiana	70,983	1,269
Terre Haute, Indiana	66,083	3,646
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	45,566	677
Council Bluffs, Iowa	36,162	598
Davenport, Iowa	56,727	681
Dubuque, Iowa	39,141	73
Sioux City, Iowa	71,227	1,139
Waterloo, Iowa	36,230	837
Topeka, Kansas	50,022	4,272
Wichita, Kansas	72,217	3,545
Covington, Kentucky	57,121	3,040
Lexington, Kentucky	41,534	12,450
Newport, Kentucky	29,317	864
Shreveport, Louisiana	43,874	17,485
Bangor, Maine	25,978	208
Lewiston, Maine	31,791	54
Portland, Maine	69,272	300
Brockton, Massachusetts	66,254	559
Brookline, Massachusetts	37,748	349
Chelsea, Massachusetts	43,184	373
Chicopee, Massachusetts	36,214	10
Everett, Massachusetts	40,120	1,129
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	41,029	32
Haverhill, Massachusetts	53,884	361
Holyoke, Massachusetts	60,203	146
Lawrence, Massachusetts	94,270	219
Lynn, Massachusetts	99,148	812
Malden, Massachusetts	49,103	531
Bedford, Massachusetts	39,038	535
Newton, Massachusetts	46,054	561
Pittsfield, Massachusetts	41,763	398
Quincy, Massachusetts	47,876	27
Revere, Massachusetts	28,823	48
Salem, Massachusetts	42,529	130
Somerville, Massachusetts	93,091	328
Taunton, Massachusetts	37,137	345
Waltham, Massachusetts	30,915	43
Battle Creek, Michigan	36,164	1,055
Bay City, Michigan	47,554	127
Flint, Michigan	91,599	1,701
Hamtramck, Michigan	48,615	2,022
Highland Park, Michigan	46,499	358
Jackson, Michigan	48,374	812
Kalamazoo, Michigan	48,478	758

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Lansing, Michigan	57,327	692
Muskegon, Michigan	36,570	180
Pontiac, Michigan	34,273	610
Port Huron, Michigan	25,944	506
Saginaw, Michigan	61,903	328
Duluth, Minnesota	98,917	495
Joplin, Missouri	29,902	749
St. Joseph, Missouri	77,939	4,201
Springfield, Missouri	39,631	1,664
Butte, Montana	41,611	214
Lincoln, Nebraska	54,948	896
Manchester, New Hampshire	78,584	62
Nashua, New Hampshire	28,379	30
Atlantic City, New Jersey	50,707	10,946
Bayonne, New Jersey	76,754	648
Clifton, New Jersey	26,470	47
East Orange, New Jersey	50,710	2,378
Elizabeth, New Jersey	95,783	1,970
Hoboken, New Jersey	68,166	204
Irvington, New Jersey	25,840	104
Kearny, New Jersey	26,724	78
Montclair, New Jersey	28,810	3,467
New Brunswick, New Jersey	32,779	1,124
Orange, New Jersey	33,268	3,621
Passaic, New Jersey	63,841	591
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	41,707	492
Plainfield, New Jersey	27,700	2,445
West Hoboken, New Jersey	40,074	13
West New York, New Jersey	29,926	92
Amsterdam, New York	33,524	148
Auburn, New York	36,192	491
Binghampton, New York	66,800	623
Elmira, New York	45,393	555
Jamestown, New York	58,917	191
Kingston, New York	26,688	513
Mt. Vernon, New York	42,726	1,345
New Rochelle, New York	36,213	2,637
Newburg, New York	30,366	632
Niagara Falls, New York	50,760	509
Poughkeepsie, New York	35,000	850
Schenectady, New York	88,723	388
Troy, New York	72,013	579
Utica, New York	94,156	354
Watertown, New York	31,285	94
Asheville, North Carolina	28,504	7,145
Charlotte, North Carolina	46,338	14,641
Wilmington, North Carolina	33,372	13,641
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	48,395	20,735
Canton, Ohio	87,091	1,283
East Cleveland, Ohio	27,292	131
Hamilton, Ohio	39,675	1,328
Lakewood, Ohio	41,732	100
Lima, Ohio	41,326	1,273
Lorain, Ohio	37,295	552
Marion, Ohio	27,891	239
Mansfield, Ohio	27,824	249
Newark, Ohio	26,718	551
Portsmouth, Ohio	33,011	1,160
Springfield, Ohio	60,840	7,029
Steubenville, Ohio	28,508	1,115
Zanesville, Ohio	29,569	1,559
Muskogee, Oklahoma	30,277	7,195
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	91,295	8,241
Tulsa, Oklahoma	72,075	8,878
Allentown, Pennsylvania	73,502	176
Altoona, Pennsylvania	60,331	888
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	50,358	344
Chester, Pennsylvania	58,030	7,125
Easton, Pennsylvania	33,813	283
Erie, Pennsylvavia	93,372	749
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	75,917	5,248
Hazelton, Pennsylvania	32,277	22
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	67,327	1,650
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	53,150	915
McKeesport, Pennsylvania	46,871	928
New Castle, Pennsylvania	44,938	867
Norristown, Pennsylvania	32,319	1,507
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	73,833	552
Williamsport, Pennsylvania	36,198	914

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
York, Pennsylvania	47,512	1,416
Cranston, Rhode Island	29,407	204
Newport, Rhode Island	30,255	1,607
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	64,248	332
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	43,496	70
Charleston, South Carolina	67,957	33,326
Columbia, South Carolina	37,524	14,455
Chattanooga, Tennessee	57,895	18,889
Knoxville, Tennessee	77,818	11,302
Austin, Texas	34,876	6,921
Beaumont, Texas	40,422	13,210
El Paso, Texas	77,560	1,330
Galveston, Texas	44,255	9,888
Waco, Texas	38,500	7,726
Wichita Falls, Texas	40,009	2,217
Ogden, Utah	32,804	265
Lynchburg, Virginia	30,070	8,329
Newport News, Virginia	35,596	14,177
Petersburg, Virginia	31,012	13,608
Portsmouth, Virginia	54,387	23,245
Roanoke, Virginia	50,842	9,331
Bellingham, Washington	25,585	40
Everett, Washington	27,644	150
Tacoma, Washington	96,965	898
Charleston, West Virginia	39,608	4,502
Clarksburg, West Virginia	27,869	1,258
Huntington, West Virginia	50,177	2,883
Wheeling, West Virginia	56,208	1,623
Green Bay, Wisconsin	31,017	32
Kenosha, Wisconsin	40,472	101
LaCrosse, Wisconsin	30,421	39
Madison, Wisconsin	38,378	259
Oshkosh, Wisconsin	33,162	39
Racine, Wisconsin	58,593	294
Sheboygan, Wisconsin	30,955	
Superior, Wisconsin	39,671	107

East South Central—										
Kentucky	584,721	73,091	560,804	70,790	1,145,525	143,881	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2
Tennessee	488,515	120,947	480,929	124,448	969,444	245,395	80.1	19.8	79.4	20.6
Alabama	357,822	215,915	344,209	225,215	702,131	441,130	62.4	37.6	60.4	39.5
Mississippi	215,098	225,700	206,561	227,968	421,659	453,663	48.7	51.1	47.5	52.4
West South Central										
Arkansas	328,115	123,939	296,788	118,295	624,903	242,244	72.6	27.4	71.5	28.5
Louisiana	290,374	178,623	273,643	180,628	564,017	359,251	61.8	38.0	60.2	39.7
Oklahoma	497,552	40,110	423,301	36,221	920,853	76,331	90.4	7.3	89.8	7.7
Texas	1,086,862	196,055	957,408	188,373	2,044,270	384,428	84.6	15.3	83.5	16.4
Mountain—										
Montana	179,526	754	132,538	508	312,064	1,262	97.2	0.4	97.6	0.4
Idaho	130,256	463	99,732	236	229,988	699	98.0	0.3	98.6	0.2
Wyoming	67,667	678	45,015	387	112,682	1,065	96.9	1.0	98.1	0.8
Colorado	297,728	4,237	256,070	3,869	553,798	8,106	98.0	1.4	98.2	1.5
New Mexico	93,326	4,046	77,831	763	161,157	4,809	91.0	3.9	94.2	0.9
Arizona	94,909	5,075	69,720	1,484	164,629	6,559	86.8	4.6	87.9	1.0
Utah	117,387	652	106,242	452	223,629	1,104	97.1	0.5	98.5	0.4
Nevada	30,591	167	17,329	110	47,920	277	91.8	0.5	91.7	0.6
Pacific—										
Washington	465,714	3,105	366,809	2,103	832,523	5,208	96.6	0.6	97.8	0.6
Oregon	264,302	937	221,228	683	485,530	1,620	97.5	0.3	98.8	0.2
California	1,174,678	14,393	1,031,880	13,451	2,206,558	27,539	93.9	.2	96.7	1.3

MALES AND FEMALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1920.

Division and State	Number Voting Age						Per Cent Distribution			
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
United States	28,442,400	2,792,006	26,671,061	2,730,469	55,113,461	5,522,475	90.6	8.9	90.5	9.3
New England—										
Maine	240,895	492	232,790	384	473,685	876	99.6	0.2	99.7	0.2
New Hampshire	140,880	229	139,650	159	280,530	388	99.8	0.2	99.9	0.1
Vermont	110,159	198	106,515	144	216,674	352	99.8	0.2	99.9	0.1
Massachusetts	1,154,369	15,550	1,223,985	14,682	2,378,354	30,232	98.5	1.3	98.8	1.2
Rhode Island	176,073	3,396	185,709	3,158	361,782	6,554	98.0	1.9	98.3	1.7
Connecticut	416,307	7,263	407,296	6,480	823,603	13,743	98.1	1.7	98.4	1.6
Middle Atlantic—										
New York	3,177,406	69,259	3,183,943	73,283	6,361,349	142,544	97.6	2.1	97.7	2.2
New Jersey	921,957	37,511	898,771	38,160	1,820,728	75,671	96.0	3.9	95.9	4.1
Pennsylvania	2,481,133	103,137	2,364,508	88,089	4,845,641	191,226	95.9	4.0	96.4	3.6
East North Central—										
Ohio	1,775,424	70,853	1,654,973	56,087	3,430,597	126,940	96.1	3.8	96.7	3.3
Indiana	880,164	28,651	845,285	25,284	1,725,449	53,935	96.8	3.2	97.1	2.9
Illinois	1,958,116	67,846	1,854,489	60,604	3,812,605	128,450	96.5	3.3	96.8	3.2
Michigan	1,163,745	25,887	1,004,322	17,520	2,168,067	43,407	97.6	2.2	98.1	1.7
Wisconsin	795,265	2,144	723,708	1,465	1,518,973	3,609	99.4	0.3	99.5	0.2
West North Central—										
Minnesota	731,857	3,838	637,535	2,828	1,369,392	6,666	99.1	0.5	99.2	0.4
Iowa	730,477	6,939	685,082	5,629	1,415,559	12,568	99.0	0.9	99.2	0.8
Missouri	974,483	63,452	942,381	57,876	1,916,864	121,328	93.8	6.1	94.2	5.8
North Dakota	176,167	207	143,225	129	319,392	336	98.9	0.1	98.9	0.1
South Dakota	184,106	315	151,516	205	335,622	520	97.5	0.2	97.1	0.1
Nebraska	383,501	5,378	343,151	4,059	726,652	9,437	98.3	1.4	98.6	1.2
Kansas	514,015	19,562	472,173	17,448	986,188	37,010	96.2	3.7	94.6	3.6
South Atlantic—										
Delaware	60,875	9,657	57,484	8,456	118,359	18,113	86.3	13.7	87.2	12.8
Maryland	360,412	73,086	359,600	68,905	720,012	142,091	83.1	16.8	83.9	16.1
Dist. of Columbia	105,401	33,822	125,779	39,626	231,180	73,448	75.4	24.2	76.0	23.9
Virginia	437,083	176,036	418,040	175,193	855,123	251,231	71.2	28.7	70.4	29.5
West Virginia	373,663	29,826	327,443	21,319	701,106	51,145	92.6	7.4	93.9	6.1
North Carolina	433,875	167,240	429,180	175,516	863,055	342,756	71.9	27.7	70.7	28.9
South Carolina	205,533	183,474	197,263	193,456	402,796	376,930	52.8	47.1	50.5	49.5
Georgia	428,759	282,779	417,269	292,551	846,028	575,330	60.2	39.7	58.8	41.2
Florida	185,187	95,092	169,959	85,916	355,146	171,008	66.0	33.9	66.4	33.6

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Educational.

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.
President, Arthur A. Schomburg, New York City.
Secretary, Robert A. Pelham, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Organized 1904.
President, W. W. Sanders, Charleston, West Va.
Secretary, C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. Organized 1913.
President, J. T. Peacock, President of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Secretary, J. T. Cater, Dean, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

National Federation of Colored College Women.
President, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Miss Mary E. Cromwell, 1815-13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Association of College Presidents and Deans of the A. M. E. Church. Organized 1921.
President, G. A. Edwards, President, Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.
Secretary, S. L. Greene, President, Shorter College, North Little Rock, Ark.

American Federation of Negro Schools.
President, I. J. K. Wells, Lincoln University, Pa.
Secretary, C. G. Carrington, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
President, H. C. Thorne, St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C.
President, John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Secretary-Treasurer, S. W. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
Director of Research and Editor, C. G. Woodson, 1216 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Organized at Cornell University, March, 1906.
President, R. W. Cannon, 3400 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Secretary, N. L. McGhee, Washington.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Organized at Indiana University, 1911.
Grand Polemarch, W. E. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Grand K. of R. and Ex., J. E. Wilkins, Chicago, Ill.

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.
Grand Basileus, G. L. Vaughn, St. Louis, Mo.
Grand Keeper of Records, D. B. Taylor, Greensboro, N. C.

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.
President, J. W. Woodhaus, 537 Presstman St., Baltimore, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Barnes, 1901 Orthodox St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.
President, Nellie Buchanan, Baltimore.
Secretary, Marietta Buford.

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.
Grand President, Dorothy Pelham, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Edna B. Johnson, Mound City, Ill. Box 355.

Kappa Gamma Kappa. Organized in N. Y. City, 1913.
President, Mrs. O. W. Sexton.
Secretary, Miss Dorothy Hendrickson.

Chi Delta Mu. Organized 1913.
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical, Men.
President, J. B. Parks.

Rho Psi Phi. Women in Medical Profession.
President, Ora Lomax Fisher.
Secretary, Lula M. Jeter.

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Organized at Howard University, 1908.
Supreme Basileus, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Grammateus, Miss Murray B. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind.

Organizations for Economic Advancement.

National Negro Business League. Organized 1900.
President, R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Honorary President, J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary, A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee, Ala.

National Negro Insurance Association.
President, ————
Secretary, Charles Shaw, National Benefit Life Ins. Co., Washington, D. C.

National Negro Bankers' Association. Organized 1906.
President, R. R. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary, E. C. Brown and Stevens Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Association of Funeral Directors. Organized 1907.
President, G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Secretary, F. M. Fitch, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Independent National Funeral Directors Association.
President, J. B. Cooper, 1001 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Secretary, Frank W. Henry, 3210 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

National Tailors Association. Organized 1920.
President, R. R. Burt, 113 W. 128th St., New York, City.
Secretary, M. K. Tyson, Burlington, N. C.

National Builders Association.
President, R. R. Taylor, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Secretary, H. W. Brown, Hampton, Institute, Va.

National Brotherhood Workers of America.
President, T. C. Causey, 159 Rockwell St., Atlanta, Ga.
Secretary, R. T. Sims, 301 H. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association.
President, R. L. Mays, 3672 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, W. L. Erwin, 3672 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Protective Order Railroad Trainmen of America.
President, L. W. Fairchild, Little Rock, Ark.
National Federation Colored Railway Trainmen.
President, J. H. Eiland, 80 W. Jackson Mound, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 80 W. Jackson Mound, Memphis, Tenn.
National Order of Locomotive Firemen.
President, J. B. Blanks, Mobile, Ala.
Shopmen's Craft of Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association
President, A. B. Thompson, Birmingham, Ala.
Grand United Order of Locomotive Firemen of America.
President, Henry Harley, Knoxville, Tenn.
National Standard Order of Locomotive Firemen.
President, W. L. Grant, Macon, Ga.
International Order of Colored Locomotive Firemen.
President, T. C. Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.
National Association of Head Waiters.
President, A. M. Thompson, 436 Lennox Ave., New York City.
Secretary, Dr. B. C. Waller, 436 Lennox Ave., New York City.
Pullman Porters' Benevolent Association of America.
General Chairman, Perry Parker, Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, O. E. Robinson, Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.
Grand President, R. B. Lemus, 147 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
General Secretary-Treasurer, S. Stateman, 147 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
National Alliance of Postal Employees. Organized 1913.
President, A. L. Glenn, 424 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga.
Secretary, J. H. Jones, 4838 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Associations for Professional Advancement.

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.
President, W. G. Alexander, M. D., Orange, N. J.
Secretary, Clyde Donnell, M. D., Durham, N. C.
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1908.
President, Miss Petra Pinn, Pine Ridge Hospital, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Secretary, Miss Willa Mack, Kansas City, Mo.
The National Hospital Association.
President, H. M. Green, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.
Secretary, John A. Kenny, M. D., Newark, N. J.
National Negro Bar Association. Organized 1909.
President, P. W. Howard, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Fla.
National Negro Press Association. Organized 1909.
President, B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.
Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.
National Association Negro Musicians.
President, N. R. Dett, Hampton Institute, Va.
Secretary, Miss Alice Simmons, Tuskegee, Ala.

Associations for Political Advancement.

National Equal Rights League. Organized 1910.
President, Rev. T. J. Moppins, St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston.
National Race Congress of America.
President, W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, M. J. Chisum, Washington, D. C.
International Uplift League.
President, R. W. S. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary, D. N. E. Campbell, 1369 N. Corey St., Baltimore, Md.
Lincoln League of America. Organized 1919.
President, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.

Associations in the Interest of Women.

International Council, Women of the Darker Races.
President, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary McCorey, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.
National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.
President, Mrs. M. M. Bethune, Daytona, Fla.
Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse, 219 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky.

Associations for the General Advancement of the Negro.

The Friends of Negro Freedom.
Secretary, A. Phillip Randolph, 2305 7th Ave., New York City.
The Universal Negro Improvement Association.
President, Marcus Garvey, 56 W. 135th Street., New York City.
The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Organized 1909.
President, Moorefield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, James W. Johnson, 70 5th Ave., New York City.
National Urban League (For Social Service Among Negroes.) 127 East 23rd St., New York City. Organized October, 1911 by the Merger of the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York, The Committee on Urban Conditions and the National League for the Protection of Colored Women.
Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, New York.

Extension Secretary, Mrs. Harriett Shadd Butcher.
Industrial Secretary, T. Arnold Hill, New York.
Southern Field Secretary, Jesse O. Thomas, 200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES.

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of these settlements follows:

Names of Social Settlements for Negroes and their Locations.

Alabama:
Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes County.
California:
Sojourner Truth Industrial Home for Young Women, 1119 Adams St., Los Angeles.
Delaware:
Delmar Thomas Garrett Settlement House, Wilmington.
Florida:
The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville.
Georgia:
Neighborhood Union, Morehouse College, Atlanta.
The Institutional Church for the Colored people of Atlanta, Cor. Courtland and Houston Sts., Atlanta.
Herndon Community Center and Day Nursery 44 1-2 Dover Street., Atlanta.
Illinois:
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Louise Training School for Boys, 6130 Ada St., Chicago.
Phillis Wheatley Home, 3256 Rhodes Ave., Chicago.
Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Community House of Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago.
Working Girls' Home, 3015 Prairie Ave., Chicago.
Wendell Phillips Settlement, 2009 Walnut St., Chicago.
Indiana:
Flanner, 802-814 Northwest St., Indianapolis.
Phyllis Wheatley Home, 458 S. 16th St., Terre Haute.
J. M. Townsend Recreation Community Service, 18 N. 5th St., Richmond.
Iowa:
Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission, 1324 Main St., Keokuk.
Colored Community Center, 13th and Crocker Sts., Des Moines.
Kentucky:
Booker T. Washington Community Center, 534 Magazine St., Louisville.
The Presbyterian Colored Mission, 644 Preston St., Louisville.
Louisiana:
Colored Working Girls' Home, 223 Liberty St., New Orleans.
Maryland:
Colored Children's Day Nursery (with settlement activities), 923 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore.
Community House of Asbury M. E. Church, Annapolis.
Community House Sharp Street M. E. Church, Baltimore.
Massachusetts:
St. Augustine and St. Martin's Mission, Lenox St., Boston.
Park Memorial (Social Work with Colored People under a Special Committee), Berkley and Appleton Sts., Boston.
Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.
Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.
St. John's Congregational Church, (Institutional), Springfield.
Michigan:
Community Center and Day Nursery, 553 Columbia St., Detroit.
Missouri:
Mound City Social Settlement, 2343 Randolph St., St. Louis.
Garrison Square Field House, 4th St., and Forest Ave., Kansas City.
United Missions Social Settlement, 1413 Lucas St., St. Louis.
Zion Social Center, St. Louis.
New Jersey:
East Orange Social Settlement, 374 Main St., East Orange
New York:
Dunbar Community Center, Jamaica.
Katie Ferguson House, 142 W. 136th St., New York.
Lincoln Settlement 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.
Sojourner Truth House, 170 W. 136th St., New York.
Mission House for Colored People, 449 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.
St. Phillip's Parish House, 214 133rd St., New York.
St. Cyprian's 175-177 W. 63rd St., New York.
Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W. 63rd St., New York.
The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.
Lincoln House, Colored People's Branch of Henry Street Settlement, New York.
St. John's Working Girls' Home, 132 W. 131st St., New York.
Ohio:
Christian Community Center, 2712 Scovil Ave., Cleveland.
Neighborhood Association, 2239 East 38th St., Cleveland.
Cleveland Community Center, 2352 East 46th St., Cleveland.
Phyllis Wheatley Association, East 40th and Central Ave., Cleveland.
Washington Terrace Model Community, Chapel St., and Central Ave., Cincinnati.
The Booker T. Washington Settlement, 942 Federal St., Youngstown.

Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.
Working Girls' Home, 533-535 Dorr St., Toledo.

Pennsylvania:
Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.
The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
Morgan Community Center, 5 Fullerton St., Pittsburg.
Phillis Wheatley Social Center, 1024 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
The Penn. Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.
St. Gabriel's P. E. Misson, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.
St. Mary's P. E. Misson, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.
Chapel of St. Simon, the Cyrenian, 22nd and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.
St. Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels, Wallace below 43rd St. Philadelphia.
The Whittier Center, 1623 Christian Street, Philadelphia.

South Carolina:
The Phillis Wheatley Center, Broad and Gas Sts., Greenville.

Tennessee:
Bethlehem House, Cor. 10th Ave., N., and Cedar St., Nashville.
Industrial Settlement House, 366 So. Division St., Memphis.
Plymouth Community House, 762 Walker Ave., Memphis.

Texas:
Bethlehem Neighborhood House, Houston.
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (Institutional), Forth Worth.
Social Service Center, 411 1-2 Milam St., Houstin.
Community Center of Boynton M. E. Church, Dallas.
Victory Community Center, 714 1-2 Prairie Ave., Houston.

Virginia:
Locust St., Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton.
Richmond Negro Welfare League, 100 East Leigh St., Richmond.

West Virginia:
Industrial Home for Colored Girls, 1007 Quarrier St., Charleston.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK FOR NEGROES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

The Latest available information is that there are some 90 communities in which public recreational activities are conducted and which include opportunities for colored people. There are 42 cities reporting a total of 52 communities centers for colored adults. 89 cities report a total of 178 play-grounds maintained for the use of colored children. There are in addition, many municipal and city-wide recreational units which do not make any divisino along racial lines in their program of activities.

Community Centers.

Field Director, Ernest T. Attwell, 501 South 16th St., Philadelphia.

Cities	Workers	Addresses
San Francisco, Calif		
New Haven, Conn	Miss Blanche Wright	601 Liberty Bldg.
Wilmington, Del		
Jacksonville, Fla		
Key West Fla		
Augusta, Ga	Miss Fletcher Howell	825 Gwinnette St.
Columbus, Ga		
Des Moines, Iowa	Wilder T. Moore	13th and Crocker Sts.
Chicago, Ill	Mrs. Ada McKinley	3201 S. Wabash Ave.
Joliet, Ill		
Moline, Ill	Miss R. Anna Colquitt	1629-13th Ave.
Rockford, Ill	Miss Julia A. C. Wrenn	218 S. Main St.
East Chicago, Ind		
Elkhart, Ind		
Ft. Wayne, Ind	George T. Dickson	507 Wallace St.
Marion, Ind		
New Albany, Ind		
Richmond, Ind	Mrs. V. M. Burton	72 Grant St.
Terre Haute, Ind		
Coffeyville, Kans		
Ottawa, Kans		
Parsons, Kans	Mrs. Lena Bowser	314 N. Clark Ave.
Covington, Ky		
Lexington, Ky	J. C. Johnson	371 Ohio Ave.
Newport, Ky	Mrs. Virgie C. Rutledge	8th and Monmouth Sts.
Paris, Ky		
Shreveport, La		
Annapolis, Md	Wm. Jones	24 Calvert St.
Hagerstown, Md	Mrs. Annie S. Johnson	657 Forest Drive
Highland Park, Mich		
Kalamazoo, Mich	R. F. Miller	228 N. Burdick St.
Kansas City, Mo	F. T. Lane	1518 1-2 E. 18th St.
Columbus, N. M.		
Plainfield, N. J.		
New York, N. Y.	Major Jackson	200 W. 139th St.
Barberton, O	Edgar T. Unthank	127 Tuscaracoas Ave.
Cincinnati, O	Harry Ryder	204 Lincoln Inn Court
Dayton, O	Miss Carrie Pickens	Linden Com. Cen., Pease St.
Hamilton, O	C. K. Slainaker	31 Court St.

Urbana, O.	Mrs. J. A. Brown	927 S. Main St.
Zanesville, O.	Miss. Gene White	140 S. Sixth St.
Muskogee, Okla.		
Scranton, Pa.		
Greenville, S. C.	Mrs. Hattie L. Duckett	224 Haynie St.
Orangeburg, S. C.		
Spartanburg, S. C.		
Houston, Tex.		
Hampton, Va.	Address of Center	341 N. King St
Norfolk, Va.	P. Mc. N. Thompson	887 Princess Ann Ave.
Richmond, Va.	Mrs. Alice H. Harris	308 W. Leigh St.
Bluefield, W. Va.	Miss Frances M. Hooker	124 Jones St.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Mrs. Elizabeth Hickenbotom	311 N. Water St.
Huntington, W. Va.	Mrs. Callie Barnett	810 7th Avenue

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias and the benevolent secret societies, such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fisherman and the National Order of Mosaic Templars.

There are over sixty secret and fraternal organizations among Negroes in the United States of a more or less National scope. It is estimated that they have a total membership of about 2,500,000. Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The Knights of Pythias have collected over $1,500,000 for endowment. There is over $100,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about $1,300,000 worth of property; the Odd Fellows, $2,000,000; and the Pythians, $2,800,000.

It is probable that altogether the Negro secret societies in the United States own over $20,000,000 worth of property. The Odd Fellows have in New Orleans, a building that cost $36,000, and in Atlanta and Philadelphia, buildings that have cost $100,000 each. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago, Knights of Pythias own buildings each worth from $30,000 to $100,000. The Negro secret societies are paying attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Mosaic Templars and other societies have established health bureaus.

There was a general movement throughout the Southern States to estrange Negro secret societies from using the names and emblems of white orders. The white Phthians of Georgia entered a restraining order against the Negro Pythians of that State. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice White, in an important and far-reaching decision, handed down, June 10, 1912, declared that the Negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia had the right to use the name and emblems of the order. All the members of the court except Justice Holmes and Lurton concurred with the Chief Justice. Suits are now pending to restrict Negro Mystic Shriners from using the emblem of that order.

The Supreme council of Masons (White) in regular session in Boston, Mass., in September, 1925 passed a resolution to the effect that the United Supreme Council (Negro) of Prince Hall Masons should be recognized as the legitimate body of Masonry among Negroes, and that informal recognition without official relation be accorded them. In view of the antagonism that has at times prevailed in different parts of the country oftimes the results of the conflicting claims of many alleged Masonic bodies, this is a great step forward.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodges, etc., follow:

MASONS

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States, thirty-five. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its Warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712.

The Deacons' Club.
Officers:

President, William King, 33o, 3219 South Park, Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, James A. Jackson, 33o, 231 West 140th St., New York City.

This is an organization of Prince Hall Masons devised to meet the difficulties that beset actors and other travellers who were members of the craft. Their duties kept them from their home lodges, and the fear of clandestine connections ofttimes prevented visitation. Either they or the Masons of the community in which they happened to be might be fearful of the legitimacy of the other.

In 1922, James A. Jackson of the Billboard after assembling fifty letters authorizing the use of their names from as many Masons, some travelling; and others whose interests or business gave them occasion to meet the travellers, approached the different Masonic bodies convening in Washington, and with the assistance of Grand Master David B. Parker launched the Deacons with Billy King, 33o as President.

Since then the organization has grown to more than 600 members and has proven to be a valuable instrument of contact between the profession and their lay public. It has also become a valuable adjunct in the fight against clandestine Masonry.

Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of The Mystic Shrine.

(Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree or Scottish Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of the Royal Secret of the 32nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine).

Officers:

Imperial Potentate, C. R. Blake, 406 E. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.
Imperial Recorder, Levi Williams, 57 Orient Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons
Officers of Northern Jurisdiction:

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, S. A. Furniss Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary General, J. J. Lee, Columbus, O.

Officers of Southern Jurisdiction:

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, R. L. Pendleton, 1216 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Secretary General, James T. Beason, 1633 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Conference, Knights Templar.
Officers:

President, Albert R. Lee, Champaign, Ill.
Secretary, William H. Perry, 2230 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Royal Arch Masons
Officers:

President, W. T. Butler, New York.
Secretary, James O. Bampfield, Washington.

Ancient York Rite Masons
Officiers of National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted York Rite Masons:
National Grand Secretary, R. J. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Masters Association, A. F. A. Masons.
Officers:
President, W. T. Wood, Birmingham, Ala.
Secretary, T. B. Hardiman, Nashville, Tenn.

ODD FELLOWS.

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro Lodge, Philomethean No. 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843.

Negro Odd Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. Membership is over 300 ,000.

Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, N. W. cor, 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.
The membership is over 250 ,000.
The Uniform Rank has over 400 companies, and over 25 ,000 members.
Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Green, 226 South Robertson St., New Orleans, La.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE.)

Meets biennially.
Supreme Chancellor, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Baltimore.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, G. E. Gordon, Boston.

SUPREME CIRCLE OF BENEVOLENCE.

Supreme Ruler, J. H. Watson, Albany, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. W. F. Sattewhite, Albany, Ga.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENCE AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD.

Organized by B. F. Howard at Cincinnati, June 10, 1899. Has 400 lodges and over 100,000 members. Assets, $1,500,000.
Grand Exalted Ruler, J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Grand Secretary, G. E. Bates, Jersey City.

AMERICAN WOODMEN.

Supreme Commander, E. W. D. Abner, Denver, Col.
Supreme Clerk, L. H. Lightner, Denver, Col.
Membership, 100,000; assets, $1,000,000.

UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS.

Organized 1881. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.
Grand Worthy Master, Lee Trent, Richmond, Va.
Grand Worthy Secretary, Maurice Rouselle, Richmond, Va.

WOODMEN OF UNION

Organized 1915, 20,000 members.
Supreme President, E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
Supreme Custodian, J. L. Webb, Box 672, Hot Springs, Ark.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF GALILEAN FISHERMAN.

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland, 1865.
Supreme Ruler, Robert Briscoe, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Troy.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP AND SISTERS OF THE MYSTERIOUS TEN.

Organized 1854. Charted by Legislature of Kentucky, 1861.
First Charted regularly constituted Negro Society South of the Ohio River.
National Grand Master, W. F. Bledsoe, Dallas, Texas.
National Grand Secretary, H. C. Russell, Frankfort, Ky.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S AID SOCIETY.

Organized 1896. Members 100,000.
Supreme Chief, T. H. B. Walker, 1150 Darwin St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Supreme Secretary, Scott Bartlett.

ANCIENT ORDER OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL OF NORTH AMERICA.

Right Worthy Father of Israel, A. A. Miller, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA.

S. G. A., W. D. Kennedy, Savannah, Ga.
Vice-S G. A., W. T. Davis, Savannah, Ga.

UNITED ORDER OF GOOD SHEPHERDS.

Organized 1906.
Supreme Grand President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala.
Supreme Grand Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Duncan, Montgomery, Ala.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF TENTS OF THE J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLLIFEE UNION.

President and Secretary, Mrs. Adaline M. Ward, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLLIFEE UNION.

Organized, Boston, 1919.
Senior Matron, Mrs. Mary Holden, Boston, Mass.
Worthy Grand Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. Bessie Waddell, 681 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID.

Organized, 1884, at Durham, N. C., 26,000 members.
Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT ORDER OF REINDEER.

Organized 1922.
Grand Dictator, C. G. Cummings, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Secretary, John M. Stout, Newark, N. J.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

R. W. N. G. Chief, W. H. Brown, Bristol, Tenn.
National Secretary, Mrs. E. P. Diggs, Leesburg, Va.

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE HERD OF BUFFALOES OF THE WORLD.

Grand Exalted Ruler, James Chapman, New York, N. Y.
Grand Accountant, Ruth Choate, Portsmouth, Va.

ANCIENT INDEPENDENT ORDER OF MOSES.

Grand Master, James A. Munnerlyn.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF THE MOOSE OF THE WORLD.

Supreme Noble Queen, Mrs. Octavia Washington, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Ridley, New York City.

NATIONAL ORDER OF MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA.

Organized 1882. Membership 200,000. Assets $1,500,000.
National Grand Master, S. J. Elliot, Little Rock, Ark.
National Grand Scribe and Treasurer, C. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.

KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF TABOR.

Organized 1871.
I. C. G. M., S. A. Jordan, Little Rock, Ark.
I. C. G. S., J. E. Herriford, Kansas City, Mo.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ST. LUKE.

Organized, 1867. Has 75,000 members, operates the St. Luke Bank in Richmond.
Right Worthy Grand Chief, Mrs. Mildred McCorkick, Baltimore, Md.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.

ANCIENT UNITED KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA.

National Grand Master, W. H. Fields, St. Louis, Mo.
National Grand Secretary, Dr. G. M. Cathrell, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOSES.

Organized 1868.
Grand Master, Solomon Bond, 527 Orchard St., Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs, Baltimore, Md.

MUTUAL LINK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Supreme Dictator, J. J. J. Oldfield, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Supreme Exchequer, C. J. Washington.

GRAND UNITED ORDER SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PEACE.

Organized, 1900, at Newport News, Va.
S. G. C., Rev. S. A. Howell, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
W. G. Gen'l. Manager, Rev. T. S. Crayton, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD.

Organized, 1909, at Helena, Ark., by Dr. R. A. Williams.
Membership of about 50,000.
Supreme President, Dr. R. A. Williams, Chicago.
Supreme Secretary, W. T. Daniels, Texarkana, Ark.

IMPROVED ORDER OF SAMARITANS.

Members, 50,000.
Grand Chief, T. K. Persley, Macon, Ga.
Grand Secretary, W. H. Harris, Athens, Ga.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia the first week in October, 1865, J. T. Shuftin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder, was established before 1865.

There are now about 400 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals 70, school periodicals 85 organs of National Associations, and magazines of general literature 7 fraternal organs 30, newspapers 220.

MONTHLIES, BI-MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

A. M. E. Review, J. G. Robinson, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Caterer and Gazetteer Guide, J. A. Ross, 1403 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
American Musician, Wm. A. Potter, 748 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, Jr., 1425 McCullough St., Baltimore, Md.
Colored Cumberland, Cumberland Presb., J. M. W. Dashong, Milan, Tenn.
Fisk University News, Issac Fisher, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Howard Review, D. W. Woodard, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Inter-Mountain State Baptist Reporter, J. E. Allen, 2414 California St., Denver, Colo.
Journal National Medical Association, Quar., J. A. Kenney 134 W. Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

Journal of Negro History, C. G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Master Musician, G. W. Parris, 501 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messenger, A. P. Randolph and C. Owen, 2305 7th Ave., New York.
Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, 19th and Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Missionary Seer, A. M. E. Z., W. W. Mathews, 420 South 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
NationalAssociation Notes, Mo., Organ National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Myrtle F. Cook, 2436 Montgall Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Our Colored Missions, Catholic, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Pullman Porters' Review, Z. Withers, 214 Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., W. O. Carrington, 17 Winyah Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Southern Workman, Miss J. E. Davis, Hampton, Institute, Hampton, Va.
The Crisis, W. E. B. Dubois, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
The Negro Musician, Henry L. Grant, 902 T. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
The Postal Alliance, Elmore Williams, St. Louis, Mo.
The Social Register, I. D. Battle, Montgomery, Ala.
The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Aaron Brown, Pensacola, Fla.
Tuskegee Messenger, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Woman's Messenger, Mo., Mrs. E. M. Carter, 4509 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Cor. 8th and Lea Avenues, Nashville, Tenn.

NAME		
Alabama		
Baptist Leader	J. D. Kent	1321 Third Ave., Birmingham
Baptist Lime Light	R. T. Pollard	22 Lapsley St., Selma
Bessemer Enterprise	J. F. Thomas	2507 Dartmouth Ave., Bessemer
Birmingham Eagle	G. T. Buford	1727 1-2 Third Ave., Birmingham
Birmingham Reporter	O. W. Adams	310 N. 18th St., Birmingham
Mobile Advocate	James R. Knox	558 St., Francis St., Mobile
Mobile Forum	J. L. Wi son	561 N. Warren St., Mobile
Mobile Weekly Press	J. W. McConico	502 Dauphin St., Mobile
Primtive Baptist Herald, Bapt	J. H. Carey	Huntsville
The Student Messenger	A. L. Holsey	Tuskegee Institute
Arkansas		
Arkansas American	J. A. Patterson	Pine Bluff
Arkansas Banner	L. N. Porter	Little Rock
Arkansas Survey	P. L. Dorman	511-513 West 9th St., Little Rock
Arkansas Times	T. J. Price	704 1-2 West 9th St., Little Rock
Hot Springs Echo	E. S. Lockhart	405 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs
Inter-State Reporter	H. W. Holloway	506 1-2 Ohio St., Helena
Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	51 W. Ninth St., Little Rock
Observer	J. W. Carter	1712 Rock St., Little Rock
Opinion-Enterprise	M. A. Clark	Marianna
Western Review	R. M. Carver	1813 Ringo St., Little Rock
White River Advocate	H. R. McMillan	Newport
Vanguard, Bapt	J. A. Booker	Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock
Arizona		
Inter-State Review	E. J. Richardson	Tucson
Phoenix Tribune	A. R. Smith	1302 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix
California		
California Voice	E. Marshall	2327 San Pablo Ave., Oakland
Eagle	C. A. Spear	1306 Central Ave., Los Angeles
Liberator	Max Eastman	210 Thorpe Bldg., Los Angeles
New Age Dispatch	Fred M. Roberts	1303 Central Ave., Los Angeles
Pacific Defender	Pacific Defender Pub. Co	842 Wall St., Los Angeles
Western Review	J. M. Collins	Box 1127, Sacramento
Colorado		
Colorado Advocate	E. B. Butler	Colorado Springs
Colorado Statesman	J. D. D. Rivers	1824 Curtis St., Denver
Denver Star	G. G. Ross	1026 19th St., Denver
Rising Sun	C. H. Holmes	216 W. 2nd St., Pueblo
Woodmen Banner	Roland Deas	Arapohoe Building, Denver
Delaware		
The Wilmington Advocate	R. J. Nelson	800 French St., Wilmington
District of Columbia		
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O. F.	H. P. Slaughter	1344 U. St., N. W., Washington
Washington Eagle	J. Finley Wilson	907 U. St., N. W., Washington
Washington Sentinel	G. H. Richardson	1353 U. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

NAME		
Alabama		
Baptist Leader	J. D. Kent	1321 Third Ave., Birmingham
Baptist Lime Light	R. T. Pollard	22 Lapsley St., Selma
Bessemer Enterprise	J. F. Thomas	2507 Dartmouth Ave., Bessemer
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Birmingham Reporter	O. W. Adams	310 N. 18th St., Birmingham
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The Student Messenger	A. L. Holsey	Tuskegee Institute
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Arkansas American	J. A. Patterson	Pine Bluff
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Hot Springs Echo	E. S. Lockhart	405 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs
Inter-State Reporter	H. W. Holloway	506 1-2 Ohio St., Helena
Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	51 W. Ninth St., Little Rock
Observer	J. W. Carter	1712 Rock St., Little Rock
Opinion-Enterprise	M. A. Clark	Marianna
Western Review	R. M. Carver	1813 Ringo St., Little Rock
White River Advocate	H. R. McMillan	Newport
Vanguard, Bapt	J. A. Booker	Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock
Arizona		
Inter-State Review	E. J. Richardson	Tucson
Phoenix Tribune	A. R. Smith	1302 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix
California		
California Voice	E. Marshall	2327 San Pablo Ave., Oakland
Eagle	C. A. Spear	1306 Central Ave., Los Angeles
Liberator	Max Eastman	210 Thorpe Bldg., Los Angeles
New Age Dispatch	Fred M. Roberts	1303 Central Ave., Los Angeles
Pacific Defender	Pacific Defender Pub. Co	842 Wall St., Los Angeles
Western Review	J. M. Collins	Box 1127, Sacramento
Colorado		
Colorado Advocate	E. B. Butler	Colorado Springs
Colorado Statesman	J. D. D. Rivers	1824 Curtis St., Denver
Denver Star	G. G. Ross	1026 19th St., Denver
Rising Sun	C. H. Holmes	216 W. 2nd St., Pueblo
Woodmen Banner	Roland Deas	Arapohoe Building, Denver
Delaware		
The Wilmington Advocate	R. J. Nelson	800 French St., Wilmington
District of Columbia		
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O. F.	H. P. Slaughter	1344 U. St., N. W., Washington
Washington Eagle	J. Finley Wilson	907 U. St., N. W., Washington
Washington Sentinel	G. H. Richardson	1353 U. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Journal of Negro History, C. G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Master Musician, G. W. Parris, 501 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messenger, A. P. Randolph and C. Owen, 2305 7th Ave., New York.
Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, 19th and Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Missionary Seer, A. M. E. Z., W. W. Mathews, 420 South 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
NationalAssociation Notes, Mo., Organ National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Myrtle F. Cook, 2436 Montgall Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Our Colored Missions, Catholic, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Pullman Porters' Review, Z. Withers, 214 Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., W. O. Carrington, 17 Winyah Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Southern Workman, Miss J. E. Davis, Hampton, Institute, Hampton, Va.
The Crisis, W. E. B. Dubois, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
The Negro Musician, Henry L. Grant, 902 T. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
The Postal Alliance, Elmore Williams, St. Louis, Mo.
The Social Register, I. D. Battle, Montgomery, Ala.
The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Aaron Brown, Pensacola, Fla.
Tuskegee Messenger, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Woman's Messenger, Mo., Mrs. E. M. Carter, 4509 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Cor. 8th and Lea Avenues, Nashville, Tenn.

Iowa

Iowa State Bystander	L. C. Jones	Cor. 7th & Mulberry, Sts., Des Moines

Kansas

Kansas City Advocate	T. Kennedy	608 N. 6th St., Kansas City
Negro Star	H. T. Sims	1241 Wabash Ave., Wichita
Wichita Protest	U. A. Bettis	623 N. Main St., Wichita
Topeka Plaindealer	Nick Chiles	112 Kansas Ave., Topeka
Western Christian Recorder	J. D. Barksdale	1954 N. 6th St., Kansas City

Kentucky

American Baptist, Bapt	W. H. Steward	443 South 9th St., Louisville
Cadiz Informer, Bapt	W. H. McRidley	Cadiz No. 19, Theo. Col. Nor. Cadiz, Cadiz.
Columbian Herald	P. R. Peters	1104 Green St., Louisville
Hopkinsville Times	Tyler Bldg	Hopkinsville
Kentucky Reporter	R. T. Berry	932 Walnut St., Louisville
Lexington Times	S. M. Means	256 E. Short St., Lexington
Lexington Weekly News	E. D. Willis	256 E. Short St., Lexington
Louisville Leader	I. W. Cole	422 S. 6th St., Louisville
Louisville News	Wm. Warley	1003 W. Chestnut St., Louisville
New Age	M. J. Street	Box 360, Hopkinsville
The Light House	T. A. Lawrence	1121 Harrison St., Paducah
Torchlight	J. E. Wood	102 E. Walnut St., Danville

Louisiana

Advance Messenger	J. B. Lafargue	Alexandria
National Negro Voice	R. A. Flynn	617 Bienville St., New Orleans
Negro Advocate	M. S. Hampton	307 Pythian Bldg., New Orleans
New Orleans Bulletin	J. F. Bromes	New Orleans
News-Enterprise	A. H. Samuels-J. M. Carter	Shreveport
Shereveport Sun	M. L. Collins	863 1-2 Texas Ave., Shreveport
Southwestern Christian Advocate, M. E	L. H. King	631 Baronne St., New Orleans
Watchman	S. H. Ralph	Shreveport

Maryland

Afro-American	Carl Murphy	628 M. Eutaw St., Baltimore
Crusader	Joseph Dorsey	1344 N. Stricker St., Batlimore
Herald & Commonwealth	W. T. Andrews	1127 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore

Massachusetts

Boston Chronicle	A. Haughton	794 Tremont St., Boston
Guardian	W. M. Trotter	103 Court St., Boston

Michigan

Detroit Independent	Wm. J. Johnson	St. Antoine & Brewster Sts., Detroit
Michigan State News	G. M. Smith	360 Division Ave., Grand Rapids

Minnesota

Northwestern Bulletin Appeal	O. N. Howell	302 Court Block, St. Paul
Minneapolis Messenger	C. S. Smith-H. B. Rowe	1317 6th Ave., N., Minneapolis
National Advocate	A. B. Montgomery	546 6th Ave., N., Minneapolis

Mississippi

Advance	A. A. Cosey	Mound Bayou
Cotton Farmer	A. Wimbs	Scott

Washington Tribune	E. M. Murray	920 U. St., N. W., Washington
Washington Daily American	E. L. C. Davidson	1038 Ninth St., N. W., Washington
Florida		
Colored Citizen	F. H. Washington	208 S. Baylen St., Pensacola
Colored Signal	Franklin Williamson	508 Mary St., Milton [illegible]
Florida Sentinel	Sentinel Publishing Company	720 W. Ashley St., Jacksonville
Labor Tribune	H. S. Billups	Jacksonville
Palatka Advocate	Clarence C. Walker, Sr.	Box 604, Palatka
Tampa Bulletin	M. D. Potter	1004 Scott St., Tampa
West Palm Beach Advocate	H. J. Jackson	West Palm Beach
Western Florida Eagle	A. Purdee	Marianna
Georgia		
Atlanta Independent	B. J. Davis	413 Odd Fellows Bldg., Atlanta
Atlanta Post	H. L. Collier	135 102 Auburn Ave., Atlanta
Columbus Times	J. A. Clark	Columbus
Rome Enterprise	A. D. Atwater	522 [illegible] Broad St., Rome
Savannah Journal	A. D. Pettie	735 W. Broad St., Savannah
Savannah Tribune	Ed. G. Johnson	1000 W. Broad St., Savannah
Supreme Circle News		
U. B. of Benevolence		
The Advocate	J. H. Watson	Albany
	W. J. Sapp	1410 Wolf St., Brunswick
Illinois		
Advance Citizen	H. T. Bowman	480 Broadway, East St. Louis
Broad Ax	J. E. Taylor	6906 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago
Chicago Defender	S. A. Abbott	3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago
Chicago Enterprise	Tipper Pub. Co.	3116 Indiana Ave., Chicago
Chicago Whip	J. D. Bibb	3101 S. State St., Chicago
Forum	L. B. Osby	124 S. 11th St., Springfield
Illinois Conservator	E. L. Rodgers	1901 E. Washington St., Springfield
Illinois Idea	Mrs. E. B. Turner	918 38th St., Chicago
Illinois Informer	E. H. Schumacher	629 N. 22nd St., Quincy
Inter State Echo	C. W. Colley	5 N. Jackson St., Danville
Chicago Advocate	R. E. Parker	3553 Indiana Ave., Chicago
Searchlight	W. Ellis	3153 S. State St., Chicago
Southern Illinois Press	W. E. Officer	2101 Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis
The Chicago Bee	E. D. Pierson	3621 So. State St., Chicago
Weekly Star	H. V. Webb	Box 181, Mound City
Indiana		
Commonwealth	Hardy L. Keith	708 Broadway, Gary
Freeman	George L. Knox	220 W. Vermont St., Indianapolis
Gary Dispatch	L. O. Guy	219 Indiana Ave., Gary
Indianapolis Ledger	W. H. Jackson	405 Muskingum St., Indianapolis
Indianapolis Recorder	G. P. Stewart	219 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis
Indianapolis Review	Wm. Lewis	618 Fayette St., Indianapolis
Indianapolis Spokesman	Gabriel Stanley	120 West 10th St., Indianapolis
Indianapolis World	Mrs. A. E. Manning	130 E. Washington St., Indianapolis
Gary Sun	H. Bagby	2009 Broadway, Gary
Plaindealer	V. H. Lott	536 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis
Richmond Blade	L. Harris	240 Colonial Bldg., Richmond
Terre Haute Citizen	Citizen Pub. Co.	Terre Haute

Oklahoma		
Black Dispatch	R. Dungee	Box 68, Oklahoma City
Boley Elevator		Boley
Boley Progress	George M. Perry	Boley
Clearview Patriarch	J. E. Thompson	Clearview
Muskogee Cimeter	W. H. Twine	Muskogee
Oklahoma Guide	W. Brown	Guthrie
Oklahoma Eagle	Theo. Baughman	126 N. Greenwood St., Tulsa
Rentiesville News	B. C. Franklin	Rentiesville
Watchman Lantern	P. C. Dandridge	222 Elgin Ave., Muskogee
Oregon		
Advocate	E. D. Canady	404 Buchannon Bldg., Portland
Pennsylvania		
Advocate Verdict	F. L. Jefferson	Harrisburg
Christian Recorder, A. M. E	R. R. Wright, jr	631 Pine St., Philadelphia
New Era	Chas. W. Monk	1710 Upland St., Philadelphia
Philadelphia American	John W. Parks	1221 Pine St., Philadelphia
Philadelphia Courant		1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia
Philadelphia Tribune	Bertha T. Perry	526 S. 16th St., Philadelphia
Pittsburgh American	R. F. Douglas	806 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Courier	Robert L. Vann	518 4th Ave., Pittsburgh
Rhode Island		
Advance	Advance Publishing Co	910 Westminister St., Providence
South Carolina		
Charleston Messenger	Orphan Society	20 Franklin St., Charleston
Informer	D. L. Witherspoon	Columbia
Light	C. J. Garrett	2210 Lady St., Columbia
New Era	R. L. Wainwright	87 Mary St., Charleston
Rockhill Messenger	C. P. T. White	Rockhill
Recorder Indicator	J. A. Roach	1505 Taylor St., Columbia
Watchman and Defender	H. C. Asbury	Timmonsville
Tennessee		
Chattanooga Defender	Chattanooga Publishing Co	750-A E. 9th St., Chattanooga
Chattanooga Journal	W. L. Porter	124 1-2 E. 9th St., Chattanooga
Christian Index, C. M. E.	G. E. Parker	Jackson
East Tennessee News	W. L. Porter	202 E. Vine Ave., Knoxville
Memphis Times	S. W. Broome	368 Beale Ave., Memphis
Murfreesboro Union	Mary E. Vaughn	Murfreesboro
Nashville Clarion	E. W. D. Isaacs	409 Gay St., Nashville
Nashville Globe	Nashville Globe Pub. Co	447 4th Ave., N., Nashville
National Baptist Union Review	J. H. Frank	523 2nd Ave., N., Nashville
National Baptist Voice	J. D. Crenshaw	418 4th Ave., N., Nashville
Southern Christian Recorder, A. M. E	G. W. Allen	8th & Lea Aves., Nashville
Western World Reporter	J. E. Washington	1181 E. Trigg Ave., Memphis
Texas		
Beaumont Monitor	C. B. Charlton	465 Forsyth St., Beaumont
Calvert Bugle	T. E. Tolan	419 N. Main St., Calvert
City Times	W. H. Noble, Jr	Galveston
Clarion	J. C. Russell	Waco
Dallas Express	Dallas Express Pub. Co	2600 Swiss Ave., Dallas
Fort Worth Hornet	J. I. Dodson	Fort Worth
Galveston Colored American	S. H. Simpson	Galveston

Light	W. H. Rogers	Vicksburg
Morning Star	W. I. Mitchell	Columbus
National News Digest	W. M. Lott	Mound Bayou
New Era	T. S. Crawford	Indianola
Southern Register	M. L. Rogers	219 N. Harish St., Jackson

Missouri

Baptist Record	C. R. McDowell	1909 E. 14th St., Kansas City
Call	C. A. Franklin	1311 E. 18th St., Kansas City
St. Louis Argus	J. E. Mitchell	2341 Market St., St. Louis
St. Louis Clarion	C. K. Robinson	2314 Market St., St. Louis

Nebraska

Monitor	J. A. Williams	Box 1204, Omaha

New Jersey

Atlantic Advocate	J. A. Lightfoot	24 Riddle Bldg., Atlantic City
Eastern Observer	J. E. Sadler, Jr	46 Plane St., Montclair
Echo	W. E. Rock	145 Beach St., Red Bank
New Jersey Observer	R. T. Reed	271 Bank St., Newark

New York

Amsterdam News	W. M. Kelley	2293 7th Ave., New York City
Brooklyn-L. I. Informer	Wm. S. McKinney, Jr	41 Grand Ave., Jamaica
Buffalo Advocate	F. A. Brown	83 William St., Buffalo
Buffalo American	J. L. Murray	156 Clinton St., Buffalo
Negro World	Marcus Garvey	56 W. 135th St., New York City
New York Age	Fred R. Moore	230 W. 135th St., New York City
New York Dispatch	John Lyon	21 W. 134th St., New York City
New York News	G. W. Harris	135 W. 135th St., New York City
Voice of Missions A. M. E.	E. H. Coit	61 Bible House, New York City

North Carolina

Afro-American Presbyterian Presby	H. L. McCrorey	Charlotte
Asheville Enterprise	J. D. Carr	44 So. Market St., Asheville
Gazette	S. B. Pride	Charlotte
Home News	W. H. Moore	Wilmington
Signs of the Times	H. F. Woodhouse	Elizabeth City
Star of Zion, A. M. E. Z.	W. H. Davenport	Box 117, Charlotte
Winston-Salem News	W. W. Rouork	Winston-Salem
Voice	H. W. Townsend	515 S. Church St., Rocky Mount

Ohio

Cleveland Advocate	Ormonde A. Forte	412 Superior Bldg., Cleveland
Cleveland Call	H. E. Murrell	5912 Central Ave., Cleveland
Cleveland Gazette	H. C. Smith	226 W. Superior Ave
Columbus Voice	W. I. Gibson	289 1-2 N. Ohio St., Columbus
Dayton Forum	J. H. Rives	428 W. Fifth St., Dayton
Informer	E. W. B. Curry	Box 360, Springfield
Ohio State Monitor	F. H. Cook	705 E. Long St., Columbus
Ohio State Pioneer	A. W. Harris	4908 Central Ave., Cleveland
Union	W. P. Dabney	420 McAllister St., Cincinnati

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES.

I

General Bibliographies

Compiled Lists:

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Public Library, New York.
Library of Congress, Washington.
Library of Boston Athenaeum, Boston.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Library, Columbia University.
Library, Harvard University.
Library, John Hopkins University.

II

Particular Bibliographies.

Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in America. Samuel May, jr., 1863.

Appendices to the following Monographs: Mary S. Locke, Anti-Slavery in America 1619-1808 (1901); Marion G. McDougall, Fugitive Slaves, 1619-1865 (Fay House Monographs, Nov. 3, 1891); Alice D. Adams, The Neglected Period of American Anti-Slavery 1808, 1831; Mary Tremain, Slavery in the District of Columbia, (University of Nebraska, Seminary Papers, No. 2, 1892); Wilbur H. Siebert, The Underground Railway from Slavery to Freedom (1898); W. E. B. DuBois, Suppression of the African Slave Trade (Harvard Historical Studies No. 1, 1896); W. H. Collins, The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States (1904.)

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Special Collection of Anti-Slavery and other Material. The May Collection, Library Cornell University; Parker Tracts, Boston Public Library; Sumner Tracts, Higginson Tracts, Havard University Library; Harris Material, Providence Public Library, Library of Congress Material. The Hampton Institute Collection.

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Bibliographies in the John Hopkins University Studies relating to the Negro. (See list below.)

On the Negro Family, Bibliography in Atlanta University Publication No. 13. The Negro American Family.

On the Negro Church, Bibliography in Atlanta University Publication No. 8. The Negro Church.

On Negro Crime, Atlanta University Publication No. 9. Notes on Negro Crime.

On Negro Education, Bibliography: en L'Education des Negres aux etats Unis (1904); in Atlanta University Publication No. 16, The Negro Common School.

On Negro in the Economic Field: Bibliography in Atlanta University Publications No. 7 and 12. The Negro Artisan and Economic Cooperation among Negro Americans.

Special collection by Negroes of books, etc., on the Negro.

The William C. Bolivar Collection, Philadelphia; The Arthur A. Schomberg Collection, New York City; The Negro Historical Society Collection, Yonkers, N. Y.; The Robert M. Adger Collection, in Colored Old Folks' Home, Philadelphia; The William Still Collection of original matter on Underground Railroad, in possession, Miss Francis E. Still, Philadelphia; The Tuskegee Institute Collection; The Howard University Collection.

III

The Negro and Slavery.

Slave Trade.

Snelgrave, W.—A New Account of Guinea and the Slave Trade, London, 1754.

Benezet, Anthony.—Some Historical Accounts of Guinea with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave Trade, Philadelphia, 1771.

Matthews, John.—A Voyage to the River, Sierra Leone, London, 1791.

Hawkins, Joseph.—History of a voyage to the Coast of Africa, Philadelphia, 1797.

Bacon, E.—Abstract of a Journal by United States Assistant Agent for the Reception of Recaptured Negroes on the Western Coast of Africa, Philadelphia, 1824.

The Western Coast of Africa, Journal of an Officer under Captain Owen, Philadelphia, 1833.

Buxton, T. F.—The African Slave Trade (Am. ed.) 1839.

Hodgson, W. B.—The Foulahs of Central Africa and the African Slave Trade, New York, 1843.

Huntley, Sir H. V.—Seven Years' Service on the Slave Coast of Western Africa, London, 1850.

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(1) The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has in preparation an extended and comprehensive Bibliography of "The Negro in America and Africa." This will be published as a separate volume.

Galveston New Idea	D. T. Shelton	2608 Ave. L., Galveston
Gate City Bulletin	J. H. Owens	Denison
Herald	M. M. Haynes	780 Neches St., Austin
Houston Informer	C. F. Richardson	807 1-2 Prairie Ave., Houston
Houston Observer	L. A. Gilmore	419 1-2 Milam St., Houston
Independence Heights Record	W. R. Knox	Independence Heights, Houston
Industrial Era	O. Kirkland	Beaumont
People's Mouthpeice	M. M. Haynes	Austin
Port Arthur Review	J. A. Beauchamp	901 Grannis Ave., Port Arthur
San Antonio Inquirer	G. U. Bouldin	503 E. Commerce St., San Antonio
Sentinel	J. T. Walton	503 E. Commerce St., San Antonio
Texas Freeman	C. N. Love	409 1-2 Milam St., Houston
Victoria Guard	L. H. Swaigey	Victoria
Watchman	James H. Harrison	Austin
Western Star	T. S. Boone	Box 1185, Houston
Virginia		
Charlottesville Messenger	J. G. Shelton	275 W. Main St., Charlottesville
Citizens Advocate		600 East Bute St., Norfolk
Colored Virginian	A. B. Mackey	112 South Ave., Petersburg
Journal and Guide	P. B. Young	711 Highland Ave., Norfolk
Richmond Planet	J. Mitchell, Jr.	311 N. 4th St., Richmond
Richmond Voice	B. F. Vaughan	502 N. 2nd St., Richmond
St. Luke Herald	Mrs. M. L. Walker	902 N. St., James St., Richmond
Star	M. N. Lewis	511 25th St., Newport News
Virginia News Herald	A. F. Evans	Lynchburg
Weekly Review	A. B. Mackey	112 South Ave., Petersburg
Washington		
Seattle Enterprise	W. H. Wilson	2401 East Howell St., Seattle
Seattle Searchlight	S. P. DeBow	408 Marion St., Seattle
West Virginia		
Advocate	J. G. Gilmer	K. of P. Bldg., Charleston
Charleston American		604 1-2 Kanawha St., Charleston
Charleston Observer	Observer Company	113 Capitol St., Charleston
McDowell Times		Keystone
Mountain Leader	T. J. Nutter	604 Kanawha St., Charleston
Pioneer Press	J. R. Clifford	Martinsburg
West Virginia Clarion	S. L. Anderson	Bluefield
Wheeling Advocate	H. E. Thompson	1004 Chapline St., Wheeling
Wisconsin		
Wisconsin Enterprise Blade	J. Anthony Josey	701 Walnut St., Milwaukee
News Agencies		
Associated Negro Press	C. A. Barnett	3423 Indiana Ave., Chicago
Colored Syndicate Press Bureau	James Russell, Jr.	1430 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute Press Service		Hampton, Va.
Kelley Newspaper Feature Service		2289 Seventh Ave., New York City
Lincoln News Service	Dept. of Labor	Washington, D. C.
National Negro Publicity Bureau		723 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Preston News Service		Pittsburgh, Penn.
Tuskegee Institute Press Service		Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Canada		
Dawn of Tomorrow	J. F. Jenkins	95 Glenwood Ave., London, Ontario

Galveston New Idea	D. T. Shelton	2609 Ave., L., Galveston
Gate City Bulletin	J. H. Owens	Denison
Herald	M. M. Haynes	760 Neches St., Austin
Houston Informer	C. F. Richardson	807 1-2 Prairie Ave., Houston
Houston Observer	L. A. Gilmore	419 1-2 Milam St., Houston
Independence Heights Record	W. R. Knox	Independence Heights, Houston
Industrial Era	O. Kirkland	Beaumont
People's Mouthpeice	M. M. Haynes	Austin
Port Arthur Review	J. A. Beauchamp	901 Grannis Ave., Port Arthur
San Antonio Inquirer	G. U. Bouldin	503 E. Commerce St., San Antonio
Sentinel	J. T. Walton	606 E. Commerce St., San Antonio
Texas Freeman	C. N. Love	409 1-2 Milam St., Houston
Victoria Guard	I. H. Swaizey	Victoria
Watchman	James H. Harrison	Austin
Western Star	T. S. Boone	Box 1185, Houston
Virginia		
Charlottesville Messenger	J. G. Shelton	275 W. Main St., Charlottesville
Citizens Advocate		600 East Bute St., Norfolk
Colored Virginian	A. B. Mackey	112 South Ave., Petersburg
Journal and Guide	P. B. Young	711 Highland Ave., Norfolk
Richmond Planet	J. Mitchell, Jr	311 N. 4th St., Richmond
Richmond Voice	H. F. Vaughan	502 N. 2nd St., Richmond
St. Luke Herald	Mrs. M. L. Walker	902 N. St., James St., Richmond
Star	M. N. Lewis	511 25th St., Newport News
Virginia News Herald	A. F. Evans	Lynchburg
Weekly Review	A. B. Mackey	112 South Ave., Petersburg
Washington		
Seattle Enterprise	W. H. Wilson	2401 East Howell St., Seattle
Seattle Searchlight	S. P. DeBow	408 Marion St., Seattle
West Virginia		
Advocate	J. G. Gilmer	K. of P. Bldg., Charleston
Charleston American		604 1-2 Kanawha St., Charleston
Charleston Observer	Observer Company	113 Capitol St., Charleston
McDowell Times		Keystone
Mountain Leader	T. J. Nutter	604 Kanawha St., Charleston
Pioneer Press	J. R. Clifford	Martinsburg
West Virginia Clarion	S. R. Anderson	Bluefield
Wheeling Advocate	H. E. Thompson	1004 Chapline St., Wheeling
Wisconsin		
Wisconsin Enterprise Blade	J. Anthony Josey	701 Walnut St., Milwaukee
News Agencies		
Associated Negro Press	C. A. Barnett	3423 Indiana Ave., Chicago
Colored Syndicate Press Bureau	James Russell, Jr	1430 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute Press Service		Hampton, Va.
Kelley Newspaper Feature Service		2289 Seventh Ave., New York City
Lincoln News Service	Dept. of Labor	Washington, D. C.
National Negro Publicity Bureau		723 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Preston News Service		Pittsburgh, Penn.
Tuskegee Institute Press Service		Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Canada		
Dawn of Tomorrow	J. F. Jenkins	95 Glenwood Ave., London, Ontario

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Bibliography of the Negro in America. Report United States Commission of Education. 1894, Vol. 1.

Select List of References on the Negro. A. R. Griffin, Library of Congress (2nd Edition), 1906.

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Public Library, Chicago.
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Library of Congress, Washington.
Library of Boston Athenaeum, Boston.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Library, Columbia University.
Library, Harvard University.
Library, John Hopkins University.

II

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Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in America. Samuel May, jr., 1863.

Appendices to the following Monographs: Mary S. Locke, Anti-Slavery in America 1619-1808 (1901); Marion G. McDougall, Fugitive Slaves, 1619-1865 (Fay House Monographs, Nov. 3, 1891); Alice D. Adams, The Neglected Period of American Anti-Slavery 1808, 1831; Mary Tremain, Slavery in the District of Columbia, (University of Nebraska, Seminary Papers, No. 2, 1892); Wilbur H. Siebert, The Underground Railway from Slavery to Freedom (1898); W. E. B. DuBois, Suppression of the African Slave Trade (Harvard Historical Studies No. 1, 1896); W. H. Collins, The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States (1904.)

Critical Essays on Authorities, Chapter XXII of A. B. Hart, Slavery and Abolition, 1906.

Special Collection of Anti-Slavery and other Material. The May Collection, Library Cornell University; Parker Tracts, Boston Public Library; Sumner Tracts, Higginson Tracts, Havard University Library; Harris Material, Providence Public Library, Library of Congress Material. The Hampton Institute Collection.

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Bibliography to R. R. Wright, jr., The Negro in Pennsylvania (1912.)

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On the Negro Church, Bibliography in Atlanta University Publication No. 8. The Negro Church.

On Negro Crime, Atlanta University Publication No. 9. Notes on Negro Crime.

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Special collection by Negroes of books, etc., on the Negro.

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III

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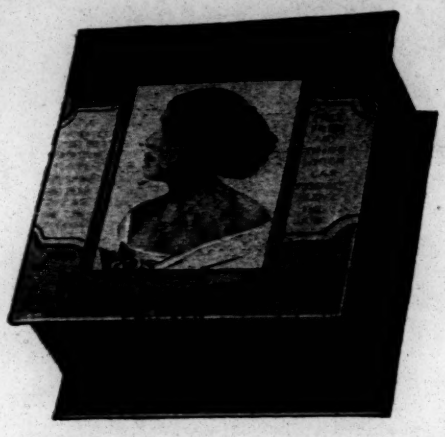
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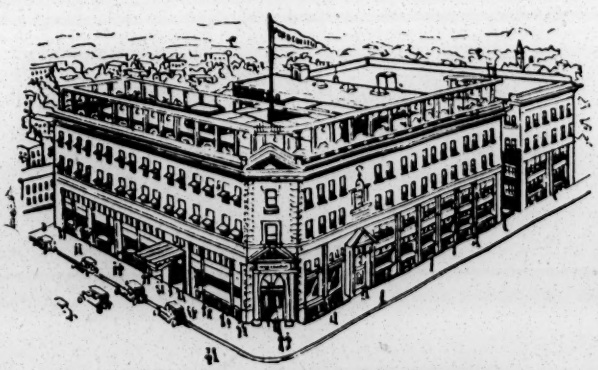
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